Chronology of the Urban War and Urbicide during the 2015-2016 Curfews

THE STATE IS HERE

This publication was prepared with financial support of European Union, while responsibilities related to its content belong to Göç İzleme Derneği (Migration Monitoring Association)

Prepared:

Zana Kibar

First Edition: August, 2019

Project Team: İlyas Erdem, Yeter Tan, Zana Kibar

Translation: Anya Briy

Cover Design: *Zozan Eser*

Migration Monitoring Association

Address: Şirinevler Mahallesi Meraşal Fevzi Çakmak Cad.
No:5 D: 50 Dönmez Apt. Bahçelievler/İstanbul

Phone: 0530 703 02 99

E-mail: gocizleme@gmail.com

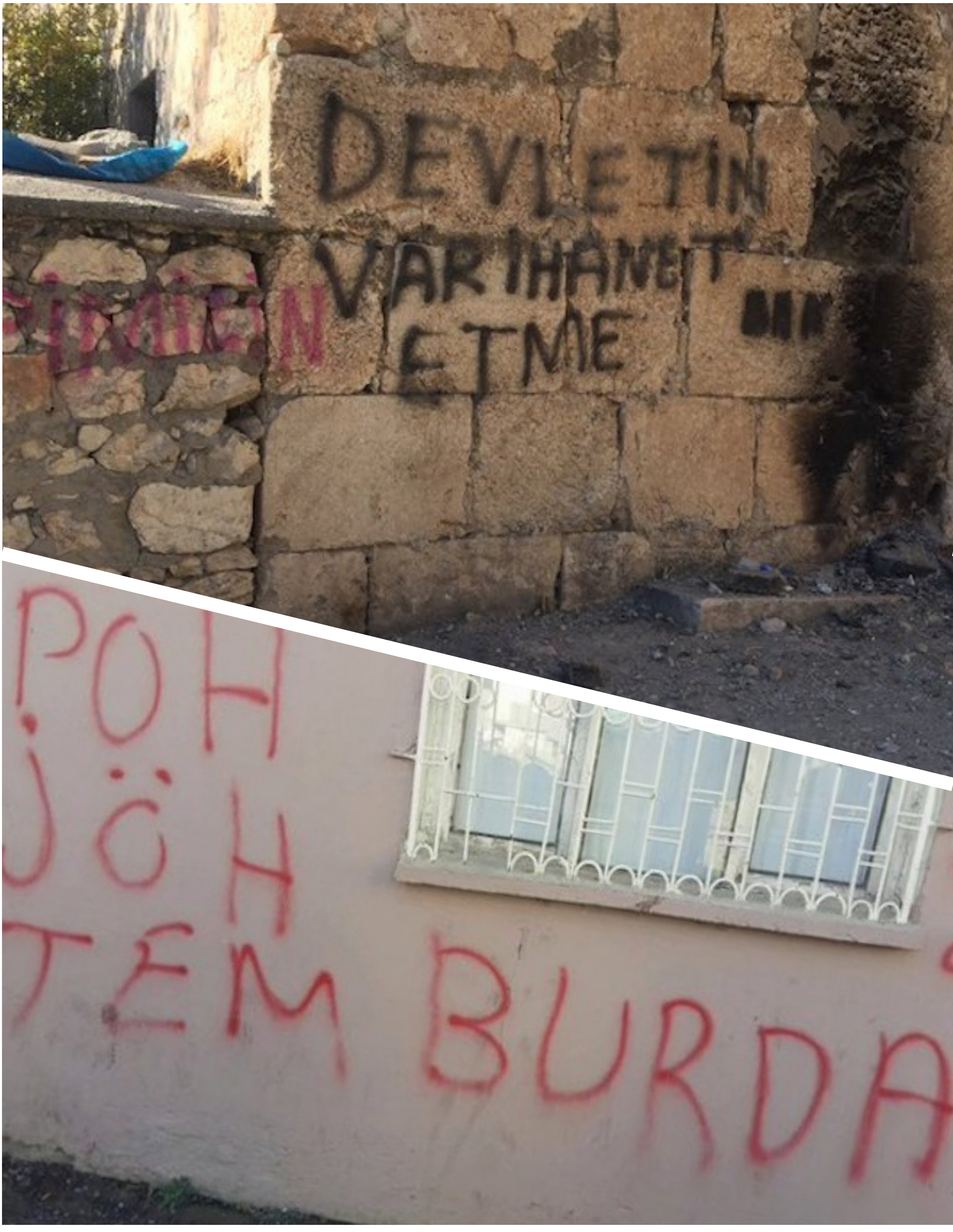
Wepsite: www.gocizlemedernegi.com

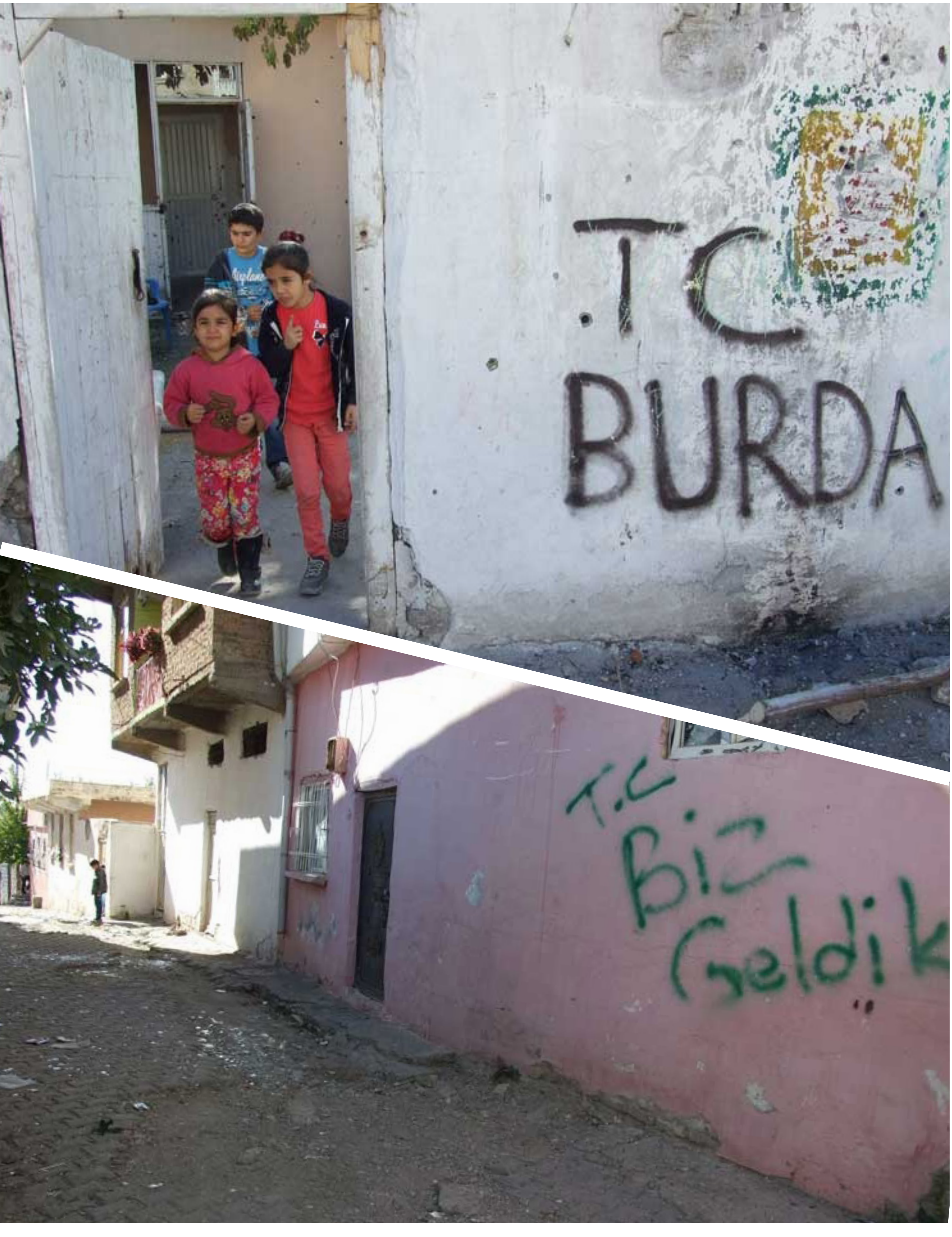
Publisher: Berdan Matbaa / Sadık Daşdöğen
Güven Sanayi Sitesi C Blok No: 239 Topkapkı / İstanbul
Phone: 0212 613 12 11

DEVLET GELDİ

B

CİZRE YANLIZ
IR !
BÜİ
BERĞE
DAN
CİZRE


DEVLETIN
VAR IHANET
ETME
POH
ÖH
TEM BURDA


T.C
BURDA
T.C
Biz
Geldik

The State

Is Here

CONTENTS

017 Foreword
033 Varto / Gimgim
051 Silvan / Farqîn
077 Sur /Sûr
107 Bismil / Bismil
110 Lice / Licê
111 Dicle / Dicle
115 Cizre / Cizîra Botan
199 Silopi / Girgê Amo
225 Şırnak / Şirnex
255 İdil / Hezex
275 Nusaybin / Nisêbîn
307 Yüksekova / Gever
336 UN Report
352 Chronology

FOREWORD

The Solution Process in Turkey, which started in 2013 within the framework of the democratization of the country and the peace process to resolve the Kurdish question, reached the stage of negotiations on February 28, 2015 with the Dolmabahce Agreement. However, after the process was "put on ice"[1] by President Erdogan in July 2015, the clashes between the Kurds and the regime re-escalated, and that period became the scene for the severest phase of the 31-year low-intensity civil

---

[1] Following the major gain of the HDP of 13% of votes in the June 7, 2015 elections, which precluded the AKP's majority in the parliament, Turkey's President Reccep Tayyip Erdoğan said on August 11, 2015, "We did not think of the solution process as a process of indulging the terror [organizations]. After this, the process has been put on ice." https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler/2015/08/150811_turkiyede_bugun_catisma_operasyon

war. In contrast to the earlier stages of the conflict, the armed clashes now took place in urban settings instead of Kurdistan's rural areas. **"The state is here,"** written on a store wall in the city of Silvan in Diyarbakir province on August 18, 2015, served as a message to demonstrate that the state would carry out a war utilizing all of its armed forces.

During this period, YPS (Civil Defense Unions-Yekîneyên Parastina Sivîl in Kurdish)[2] were digging trenches in 12 cities,[3] namely in Varto, Sur, Cizre, Nusaybin, Şırnak, Yüksekova, Silopi, Silvan, Derik,
Dargeçit, Bismil and Idil. The clashes took place in these cities. Additionally, the conflicts also took place in Van and Siirt; however, these were not centered around ditches as in other places. By December 2015, in the course of the conflict, the Turkish Armed Forces destroyed the cities of Şırnak, Cizre, Sur, Nusaybin and Yüksekova by using tanks, artillery, helicopters and heavy weapons.

As the conflicts escalated with the declaration of the first curfew in the Varto district of Muş province on August 16, life in the region was disrupted in its totality. The curfews and conflicts spread quickly to other cities and neighborhoods. During the curfews that often lasted uninterruptedly for days, the areas under the blockade were disconnected from the outside world. As the cities were being devastated, their residents were subjected to death, injury, forced displacement en masse, widespread seizure, and unlawful destruction of private property.

---

[2] YPS was formed by the youngs in the Kurdish cities to better organize and train the youth fighters, otherwise known as the YDG-H, in Southeastern Turkey.

[3] According to the administrative division of Turkey, cities are called "districts," or ilçe in Turkish. A district may cover both urban and rural areas. However, as the 2015-2016 conflicts took place primarily in the urban areas of the districts, ilçe was translated mostly as "city" throughout the text.

During this period, neither entry nor exit were allowed in these cities. The entrances were blocked by police and military barricades. Civil society organizations, journalists, doctors, lawyers, and party representatives were prevented from entering the cities and not allowed to carry out investigations. Electricity and telephone lines were cut off to prevent the flow of information to the outside world about the events taking place in these cities. International groups working in the field of human rights, like the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Physicians for Human Rights, who wanted to document the violations, were either prevented from or not given permission to enter the cities, even after the clashes ended and the curfews were lifted. Emma Sinclair-Webb, Turkey researcher for Human Rights Watch, made the following statements in regards to this period:

> **"The fact that the Turkish government put many regions under a de facto blockade feeds the suspicions that they are trying to cover up something."** In another statement she stated, **"There are convincing claims that among those killed by the Turkish security forces were children, people waving white flags and civi-**

lians trapped in basements. The existence of such claims should have set alarm bells ringing loudly.”

In the period between August 16, 2015 and March 1, 2018, at least 299 official curfews were declared in a total of 11 provinces and at least in 49 city districts: Diyarbakir (169 times), Mardin (48), Hakkari (23), Şırnak (13), Bitlis (14), Muş (7), Bingol (7), Dersim (6), Batman (6), Elazığ (2) and Siirt (4). In addition, 127 areas were declared as special security areas, primarily in the Dersim, Hakkari, Mardin and Şırnak provinces.

At least 1,809,000 people were affected by these curfews according to the 2014 census data from the areas in question. These people’s basic rights were violated, including rights to safety, respect for private and family life, freedom of assembly, organization, religion, and information, right to protection of property, right to education, prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, and right to life and bodily integrity.[4]

---

[4] “Curfews Announced between August 16, 2015 and March 1, 2018,” by Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TİHV).

A significant number of incidents of death, destruction and mass forced displacement took place in nine cities, including Cizre too.

Close to half a million people were forcibly displaced during the first stage of conflict in these cities, even though many returned to their homes afterwards. At least 3,638 people died. People were not only targeted and displaced— urban destruction had targeted people's cultural values, the cities they inhabited, and their lifestyles.

Şırnak can be interpreted as one example of urban destruction. The curfews began with tanks and heavy artillery positioned in the hills surrounding the city, which then attacked the city center. As the military assessments before the attack testify, a tactic of destruction was designed to ensure that **"every home is touched with a cannon."** There was hardly a home in the city left untouched by a cannon or mortar. Out of 12 neighborhoods comprising the city center, 9 were completely destroyed. Like Sarajevo during the war in Bosnia, Şırnak became an example of a city razed to the ground during military operations. Cizre, Sur, Nusaybin, and Yüksekova experienced similar fates.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented numerous cases involving excessive use of force, killing, forced disappearance, torture, destruction of housing and cultural heritage, incitement to hatred, prevention of access to emergency medical services, food, water and means of livelihood; violence against women; serious restriction of rights to freedom of thought and expression and political participation. The most serious human rights violations were reported during the curfew periods when in some settlements, the connection with the outside world was completely cut off and the mobility was restricted day and night without interruption.[5]

UNITED NATIONS
BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER

---

[5] Report on the human rights situation in Southeast Turkey from July 2015 to December 2016 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/TR/OHCHR_South-East_TurkeyReport_10March2017.pdf

According to Nils Muižnieks, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, the curfews declared in the region and the subsequent developments were unique practices. There had been no previous instance of such practices in the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). The Commissioner stated in his report that it was difficult to imagine a more severe practice than a curfew. The Commissioner was therefore of the opinion that the curfews in question were likely to have affected all rights enumerated by the Venice Commission.[6]

---

[6] Council of Europe Commissioner of Human Rights Nils Muižnieks, Memorandum on the Human Rights Implications of Anti-Terrorism Operations in South-Eastern Turkey, 7
https://www.refworld.org/publisher,COECHR,,TUR,58c68e9f4,0.html

As a whole, the process in the region created an impression that there had been a pre-designed plan for the displacement of residents, destruction and rebuilding of the areas under the curfews to ensure security through changes in infrastructure and population transfer. Given the scale of the curfews, it is highly likely that the total number of people displaced in the districts where curfews were declared exceeded half a million.[7]

ULUSLARARASI
AF ÖRGÜTÜ

---

[7] https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/EUR4452132016TURKISH.PDF

The re-emergence of open hostilities between the Turkish security forces, the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and youth militias affiliated with it in July 2015, was followed by a period of widespread violations of health rights and medical neutrality, particularly on the side of the Turkish government. The Turkish security forces encircled the cities in the southeast, illegally used medical facilities for military purposes, prevented access to emergency health services, thus depriving people of their rights, attacked and persecuted health workers and violated residents' rights to life and health in other ways.[8]

PHR
Physicians for
Human Rights

---

[8] http://hakikatadalethafiza.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/2016.08.09_PHR_southeastern-turkey-health-care-under-siege-TUR.pdf

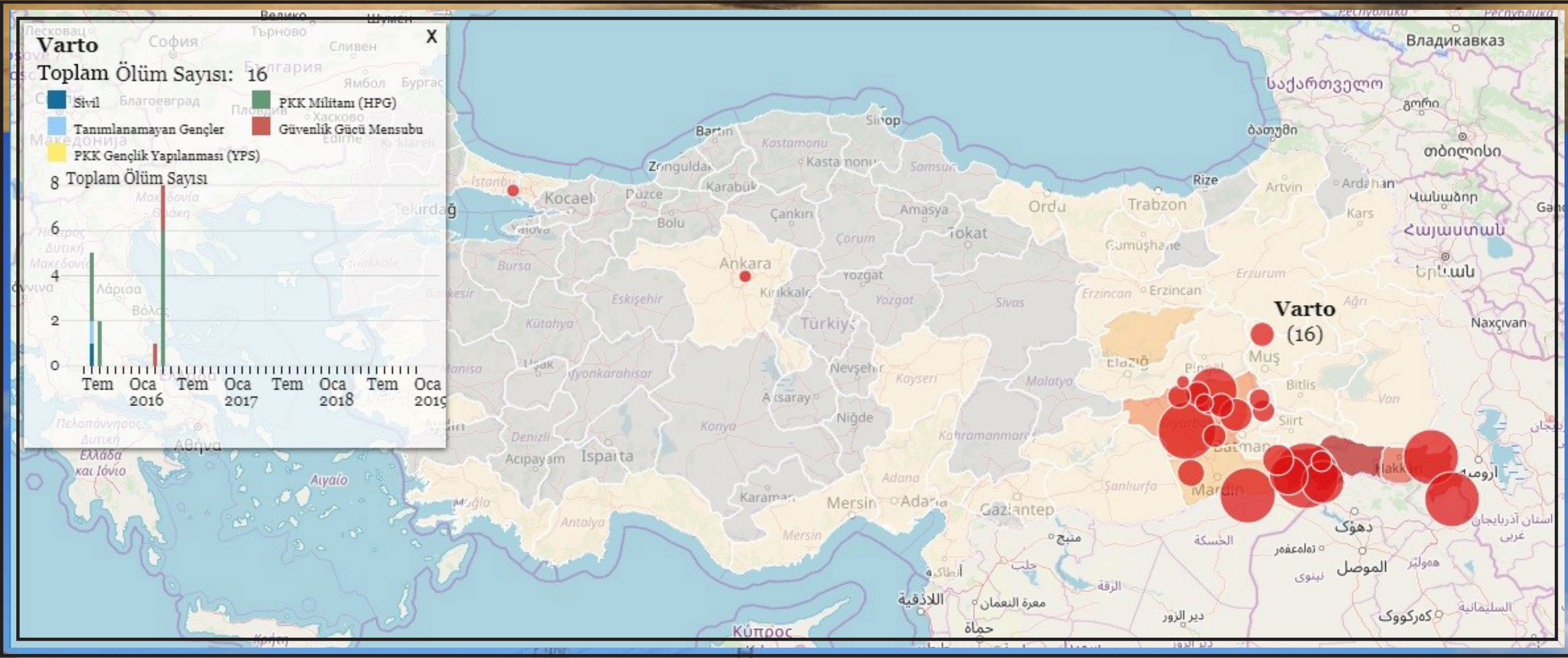
CUD

Butt

ONLY GOD

Gimgim

Varto


Varto
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 16
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
0
2
4
6
8
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Oca 2019
x
Varto (16)
İstanbul
Ankara
Türkiye
Muş
Bitlis
Batman
Mardin
Hakkari
Van
Erzurum
Diyarbakır
Şırnak
Siirt

VARTO
Nüfus: 10800

GİMGİM - VARTO

The clashes began in the Varto[9] district of Muş province after Turkey's June 7, 2015 general elections. The curfew declared in Varto on August 16 was later extended to 11 cities and 49 city districts.

VARTO
WAS THE
BEGINNING

On August 10, Kader Kevser Eltürk (code name Ekin Wan) was captured after being injured in one of her hips during a clash on the Varto-Muş highway between Turkish security forces and HPG guerillas (People's Defense Forces - Hêzên Parastina Gel in

---

[9] Gimgim is the Kurdish name of Varto.

Kurdish).[10] Images of the naked body of a female guerilla, captured and killed in the middle of the street, were spread across social media on August 15, causing outrage. These images became a turning point for the process that followed.

- It was the most important development that affected the ceasefire period, which had lasted since 2013, leading to the beginning of urban warfare and digging of ditches in the cities. At the same time, it was the first serious indication of the nature that the ensuing process would take.

---

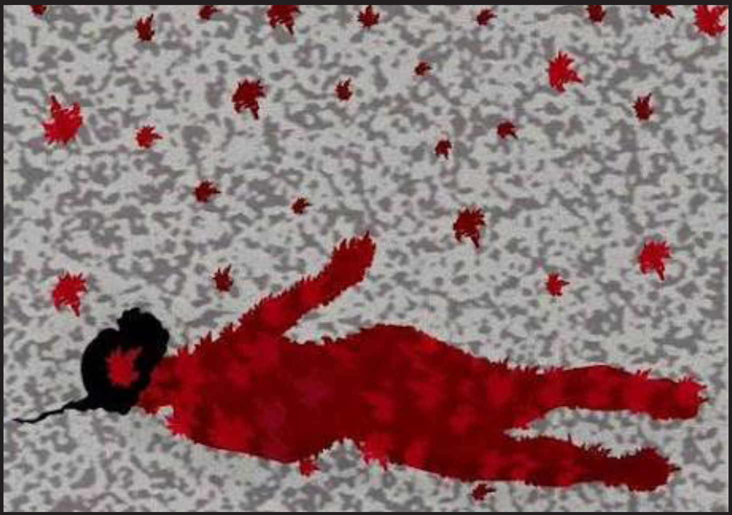
[10] The People's Defense Forces (Hêzên Parastina Gel, HPG) is the military wing of the PKK.

- The East of the country was experiencing an outburst of anger while the West was unable to recognize what was happening because of the elections. As a result, a perception spread, especially among the youth, that “if you cannot protect your geography, you cannot protect your body.” Since 2013, the Kurdish youth had already had some experience with barricades that they built to keep the regime forces away from their streets and homes. The ditches gained a new dimension with the 2015 developments. These ditches became a protection system to both execute a de facto self-government, which had been a demand since 2004, and to keep the regime forces away from “bodies, homes and spaces.”[11]

---

[11] Mersin, woman from Şırnak, 52 years old.

EKİN WAN DİRENİŞİMİZİN ÇIRILÇIPLAK HALİDİR
KADIN BEDENİ ÜZERİNDEN, BİR HALKIN ONURUYLA OYNAMANIN KENDİŞİ ONURSUZLUKTUR
İNTİKA
SEVM
Jin



Jin Jiyan Azadî
DİRENİŞİM
KADIN BEDENİ ÜZERİNDEN, BİR HALKIN ONURUYLA OYNAMANIN KENDİŞİ ONURSUZLUKTUR
Ekin W

AKP
ONURUNU
GİYİNDE
GEL !!!

STOPPA MASSAKERN AV
CIVILA I KURDISTAN!

- **“Dead bodies come in front of us with their resumes. Those resumes allow us to identify the dead bodies with other people who live the same life as they. What is done to their bodies, is an indicator of what they would like to do with those who are alive and who share their fate. Their bodies are both dead and alive. Even though they are physically dead, they are alive politically. The dead body and what is done to dead bodies is the naked state of politics.”** [12]

---

[12] Evren Balta, referring to Verdery, Katherine. 1999. The Political Lives of Dead Bodies: Reburial and Postsocialist Change. New York: Columbia University Press http://www.birikimdergisi.com/haftalik/7240/olu-bedenlerinsiyasal-yasamlari#.Vx5Afl97IU

A group of HPG guerillas entered the center of Varto after the images of Kader Kevser Eltürk were published. On August 15, around 8:30 pm, they took all of the streets of the city center under their control after a clash with the military and the police. As the state forces withdrew to the police stations located in the city, reinforcement was sent from Muş and Hınıs.

Even though the ditches had been dug in places like Cizre, Lice, and Nusaybin since 2013, Varto experienced the first significant occurrence related to ditches during this period. Although ditches had been previously dug for security reasons by neighborhood youth to prevent nighttime home raids, they were used in Varto as a war front in order to hold the ground and prevent state forces from entering neighborhoods.

The Governor of Muş declared a curfew on August 16, 2015 at 8:30am when the HPG were in the Varto city center:

- *"Since August 15, 2015, a large number of mines and traps have been set up by members of the PKK terrorist organization in the city center of Varto. For the restoration of public order and security, especially for ensuring safety of life and property of our citizens during the elimination of these traps, according to article 11 / C of the Provincial Administration Law No. 5442, a curfew has been announced in the Varto district of our province on August 16, 2015 as of 8:30 am until further notice."*

In contrast, HPG guerrillas called 156 and 155—gendarmes and police aid lines respectively—and announced a curfew for the state forces:

- *"Democratic autonomy is declared in Varto and all streets are under the control of PKK guerrillas. The police and soldiers are forbidden to go on the street. Do not go out on the streets for your own safety. From now on, Varto is under the supervision of the PKK guerrillas."*

At around 8:00pm on August 16, the HPG withdrew from the center of Varto, and the curfew was lifted on August 17, 2015 as of 5:00 am. Four people lost their lives in this process. Rahmi Kızıltaş (36) and Abdullah Toprak (26), born in Muş and reported to be construction workers, were killed as a result of fire opened on their vehicles. The other two individuals that were killed have not been identified.[13]

---

[13] Report by Human Rights Foundation of Turkey "Curfews and Lives Lost between August 16, 2015 and August 16, 2016," published on August 21, 2016. https://tihv.org.tr/16-agustos-2015-20-nisan-2016-tarihleri-arasinda-sokaga-cikma-yasaklari-ve-yasamini-yitiren-siviller/

After the release of photos pertaining to Kader Kevser Eltürk, the Governor made the following statement:

- *"It has been determined that images of a female member of the terrorist organization PKK, which was rendered ineffective as a result of the conflict with our security forces, were published on social networking sites in the Varto District of our province on August 10, 2015. A judicial and administrative investigation has been launched into the person or persons who took, published and spread the photos on social media in such a way as to be unacceptable to the public and the Governor's office."*

Aimed to Provoke the Public

After the curfew was lifted, the Human Rights Association (Insan Hakları Derneği, IHD) delegation went to Varto. Interviews with witnesses and victims of the August 15-17 events allowed the delegation to obtain the following information:[14]

- "**The images published on social media after the capture and execution of Kader Kevser Eltürk, code named Ekin Wan, are horrific.** According to the reports we received and the autopsy witnessed by her family, Kader Kevser Eltürk was wounded in the hip, and that injury might not have been lethal. Additionally, there are allegations of **rope scars on her neck**.

---

[14] Human Rights Association's (IHD) report "The Research and Investigation of the Incidents in the Varto district of Muş Province," published on August 20, 2016. https://www.ihd.org.tr/mus-ili-varto-ilcesinde-meydana-gelen-olaylari-arastirma-ve-inceleme-raporu/

- The statement by the Governor's office on publishing the photo of the female militant's naked body: "Those who spread this photo will be detected," is appalling and offends the society's values because it ignores the "torture and inhumane treatment done to her before the photo was taken."

Some of the witnesses interviewed by the IHD explained what had happened as follows:

- "We think the statements about the clashes between security forces and HPG in the center of Varto are not true. After the curfew, the gunfire intensified. Even without a curfew, we wouldn't know whether there were clashes or not, and we wouldn't go out on the street because bullets were reaching our houses."

- "The electricity and water were cut."

- " The center of Varto is not suitable for conflicts. Our houses, workplaces were under fire. Here are some photos where bullets and bullet holes are visible. We ourselves collected tank shells. They fired at us with PK machine guns, threw rockets. The homes of some of our neighbors were damaged. One neighbor's home was completely burned. If they hadn't left the house, they wouldn't be alive either."

- "Among the buildings that were targeted, there are no traces of bullets on public buildings, like banks or ATMs. Isn't it interesting?"

-"Any identified motion was targeted during the curfews. Afterwards, special operation forces came and searched for traces of blood."

- “There was a huge explosion on the night of August 16. Thereafter, the conflict got less intense and we heard that there were executions. Even though the curfew had ended, we could not approach the place where it happened. When we went there later on, the corpses had already been taken away. There were pieces of flesh on the trees and on the floor. We saw them and took pictures of them. We heard that two more people were executed along with Rahmi Kızıltaş and Abdullah Toprak, who were Varto residents.”

- “We heard that two of our neighbors were killed. They were our neighbors. We were friends. We would get together every day, drink tea, and chat. We weren’t even able to get close to the place where it happened.”

- “While the HPGs were in the center, security forces were waiting for them in their homes, in police stations. Then they [security forces] raked our homes.”

A team consisting of IHD Lawyers Eren Keskin and Leman Yurtsever, as well as IHD Varto representative, Rumet Agit Ozer, came to Varto one more time. A new statement was published in addition to the above-cited report.

The report determined the events that took place in Varto to be war crimes and stated the following regarding international law:

"International law has been insufficient for many years in dealing with violence against women. Even though millions of women were subjected to sexual violence during the World War I and II, this crime was overlooked in Tokyo and during the Nuremberg trials that were established after World War II. However, after many women were harassed, raped, and subjected to all kinds of sexual violence during the conflicts in Bosnia and Rwanda, such violence was defined as 'war crimes', as 'crimes against humanity', and started to be prosecuted, especially as a result of women's efforts.

Again, in an International Criminal Court (ICC) statute, many forms of violence against women are considered war crimes and crimes against humanity. Even though Turkey is not a party to the ICC, the crime perpetrated against Kader Kevser Eltürk (Ekin Van) is, by definition, a war crime.

- **In the events that took place in Varto, there was no attempt to develop a solution based on the principles of disaster and crisis management. Instead, the whole issue was approached from a security perspective. The death of Kader Kevser Eltürk and the exposition of her naked body through photos had a mobilizing impact on the entire region.**

Violence against women in wars and armed conflicts is used as a means of war. Thus, aside from violence against women, societal and social structures of the people on the opposite side of war are destroyed."[15]

---

[15] Human Rights Association (İHD), Supplement to "The Research and Investigation of the Incidents in the Varto district of Muş Province."

This part, from one of witnesses from Şırnak, shows how wildness that happened to Ekin Wan in Varto has effected people in the other cities:

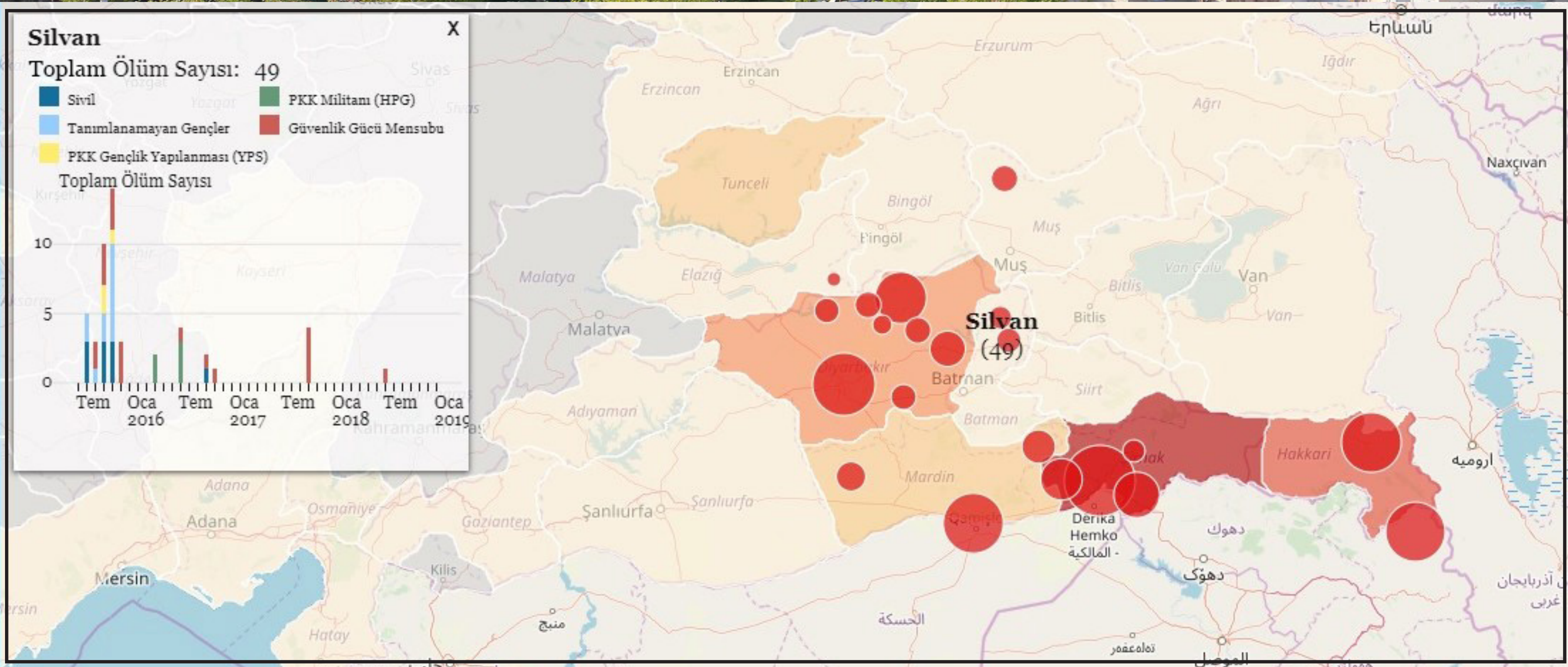
A week before the curfew, I would go up to him and cry. I was constantly crying, "Come! Do not abandon this child. How would you abandon us?" I brought to him our daughter several times. Our daughter was very close to her father. She would cry till the morning, "Father, come!" She was little then, around 3 years old. Her father would look at his daughter's face just like a person in despair, I would say, "Don't make me go through this. What will I do afterwards? I cannot take care of this kid on my own. Don't you see what they did to my uncle's daughter? Didn't you see Cizre?" "They do not have children, nor spouses. They are not the same as you are. First, protect my honor, then go protect the nation's honor." I told my husband several times, "I'm telling you, 'Don't do this.' Do, but not to this extent. You have a child. Don't stay out at night." He told me, "I am imagining you in the place of that woman. What if this were you, what would I do? What if they had thrown your naked body on the street, what would I do?" Yes, we were living through that fear, and that photo affected my husband very much. His life was destroyed after that photo. He was killed during the curfews.[16]

---

[16] Kadınların Göç Hikayeleri (Women's Migration Stories), pp. 32-34, 2018, İstanbul.

Farqîn

Silvan


Silvan
X
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 49
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
10
5
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Oca 2019
Silvan
(49)
Erzurum
Erzincan
Iğdır
Ağrı
Naxçıvan
Tunceli
Bingöl
Muş
Van Gölü
Van
Bitlis
Malatya
Elazığ
Batman
Siirt
Adıyaman
Mardin
Şanlıurfa
Hakkari
Gaziantep
Osmaniye
Adana
Mersin
Kilis
Hatay
Qamişlo
Derika Hemko
دهوك
ارومیه
الحسكة

SİLVAN
Nüfus: 86600

FARQÎN - SİLVAN

THE FIRST WRITINGS ON THE WALL APPEARED IN SILVAN

While the situation in Varto remained unsettled, and delegations were on their way to investigate what had happened there, a curfew was declared in the Silvan district of Diyarbakir province.

In Silvan,[1] curfews were declared 6 times: on August 24-25, September 13-14, October 2-5 and 18-21 and November 3-14.

---

[1] Farqîn is the Kurdish name of Silvan.

Self-government was declared in Silvan on August 15, when the pictures of Ekin Wan's naked dead body were spread on social media. On August 15, DBP District President Barış Gülenyüzlü pronounced the following in his declaration of self-government:

> *"The AKP's insistence that everyone should obey its command and act in the way it wants should not be accepted. We do not want to be governed from Ankara. Therefore, we want to govern ourselves and with our own self-government. And of course, we will implement this system with our leader Apo,*[2] *who is the leader of this people, in the region that we will govern. This is our most legitimate right. The freedom of the leader Apo is the freedom of the people of Kurdistan. We, as the Democratic City Council, chosen by the residents of Farqin (Silvan), proclaim ourselves as the society's self-government against the fascist and illegitimate regime.*
>
> *We believe that from this day on, they will govern themselves as a people through self-government and their will, against the regime of total destruction of people. We call upon the public and legitimate will to recognize and legitimate our declaration. Additionally, we state that we will develop our self defense, which is our most legitimate right, against any attacks or massacres targeting the people and use self-defense against any attacks against this self-government that we will implement. The people of Farqin (Silvan) will govern Farqin."*

---

2 Apo is a familial way to refer to Abdullah Ocalan.

The YDG-H (Patriotic Revolutionary Youth movement)[3] youth started digging trenches and setting up barricades on the streets of the Tekel, Mescit and Selahattin neighborhoods to prevent the security forces from entering and to stop their attacks. Following the 2-day curfew in Varto, which was announced on August 15 and lifted on August 17, the Diyarbakir Governor's Office declared a curfew in Silvan on August 18 as of 1:00 am. The press statement made on August 19 announced the beginning of an operation that would cover the entire district of Silvan starting as of 5:00 am, with a team of 700 people consisting of special operations and other units. As the city was under a complete blockade, delegations from outside were not allowed to enter. Electricity, water, Internet and mobile phone lines were cut off,[4] preventing the flow of information to the outside world about what was happening in the city.

---

[3] The Patriotic Revolutionary Youth Movement (Yurtsever Devrimci Gençlik Hareket in Kurdish, YDG-H) was the urban, militant youth wing of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

[4] "Report of the Investigation into the Incidents in Silvan" (SİLVAN OLAYLARI İNCELEME RAPORU), August 26, 2015. Organizations that took place in the commission: İnsan Hakları Derneği (Human Rights Association, İHD), Diyarbakır Branch; Türkiye İnsan Hakları Vakfı (TİHV, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey), Diyarbakır Representative; Diyarbakır Bar Association (BARO); Mezopotamya Hukukçular Derneği (Mesopotamia Lawyers Association, MHD), Diyarbakır Branch; Diyarbakır Tabip Odası (Diyarbakir Physicians Chamber).

The delegations set out for Silvan in order to observe the situation on the ground and to prevent what happened in Varto from happening in Silvan. However, they were not allowed to enter the city. HDP Diyarbakir Deputy Ziya Pir, who was part of the delegation, talked about his meetings with the authorities as follows: "Communication lines in the region are cut, electricity is cut, and we cannot receive any information. Right now, we are on our way to Silvan. We met with the Governor's Office and according to their statement, the situation exceeds their powers. The order came from Ankara."[5] The city was inaccessible till 7:00 am on August 19, 2015, when the curfew was lifted.

> *On August 17, the Diyarbakir Governor's Office declared 20 security zones in rural areas of Silvan, Lice, Kulp, and Dicle. It was part of a security zone encompassing 6 areas, which included approximately 55 villages in Silvan. The majority of these villages are mountain villages in the northern part of the district. Additionally, lowland villages in the south and west of the province were included in the security zone.*

After the curfew was lifted, the residents of the province were able to express their voices. Ahmet Altun, resident of the province, described the experiences in Silvan to BBC Turkey: *"We do not even go out on our balconies. There were calls coming from the mosque to use human shields to avoid a massacre, but the police intervened severely. There was a big fire in Azizoğlu square. I wanted to go out on the balcony to see, but the police fired at the balcony.*

---

[5] http://www.radikal.com.tr/turkiye/sokaga-cikma-yasagi-olan-silvanda-catisma-1-olu-1-yarali-1417402/

Today, it is like Kobane here. These are not clashes. There is a war going on here. Smoke is coming from all four sides of Silvan.”

Ihsan Yilmaz, who had been working as a journalist in Silvan for many years, stated that no method of solution development in line with the principles of disaster and crisis management had been tried in the process that took place in Silvan:

“The intervention by security forces lasted 9 hours. A conflict took place. It is as if Silvan is under enemy occupation. **But damage and deaths could have been avoided through dialogue. That sensibility was not shown.”**

The “unknown armed men” or “bearded men”, as they were often called by citizens where the clashes took place, appeared in Silvan for the first time during the curfews. Witnesses noted that some of these armed men, seen during the operations, did not look like police or special forces. One resident said: **“It was worse than special operation units. It’s not clear whom they serve. They had their faces covered. Some of them had long beards. They looked like they were on drugs.”**

> A young resident described what he had seen as follows: **“I stuck my head out the window and looked around. It wasn’t the government’s regular police coming in here. Black and long-bearded, they did not look like police at all. I don’t believe they were police. Someone yelled, ‘Quickly get inside!’ Those with long beards probably weren’t police. They looked more like ISIS. If you had seen these men’s gaze—it is full of brutality.”**[6]

Serhat Bilen (25) was killed during the curfew as a result of the fire opened by a Special Operation Team. Hanife Durak (80) and Veysi Toraman (60) died from heart attacks brought on by the clashes.

---

[6] http://www.diken.com.tr/sur-izlenimleri-2-buraya-gelenler-devletin-normal-polisleri-degil/

YEŞİL BURD

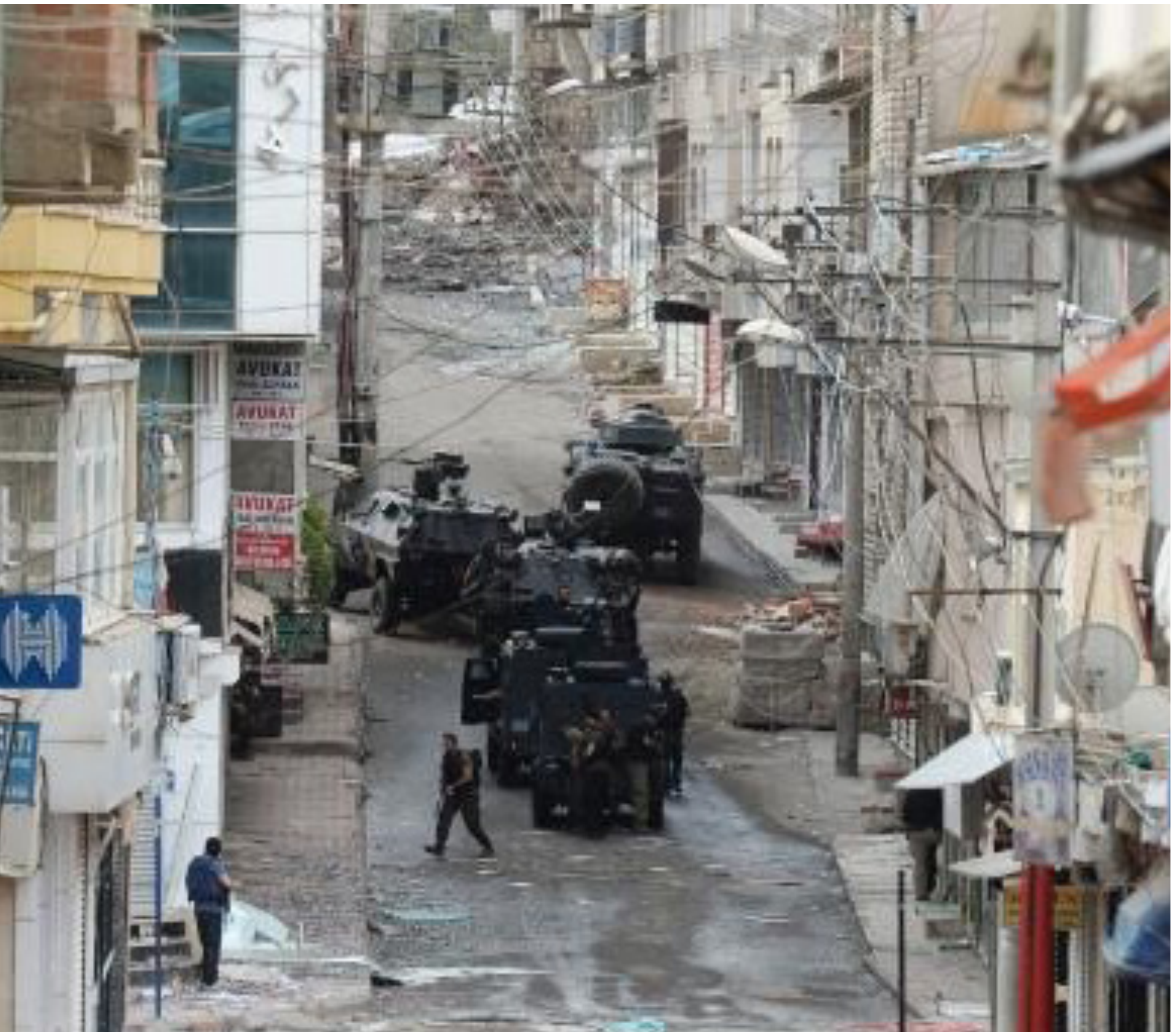
Witness 1: *"I was in that window. An armored police car came in front of that pole and started firing. It fired at all the buildings across the street, destroying them. Then it started coming toward us. It started firing at stores. I am guessing, six vehicles came to the Tekel neighborhood alone. They swept my car to the right and to the left and started hitting it against the wall and the pole. They broke my car into pieces and threw it here. I was watching. I couldn't resist and went outside. The windows were broken and I fell over. I could hardly force myself back in. Several bullets reached us. The men came to kill us. They didn't leave windows in our place. They didn't leave anything. They fired at homes, then passed us, walking by. They were saying 'Allahu Ekber' and singing the 'Ölürüm türkiyem [I'd die for my Turkey]' march as they fired at houses. It wasn't just me. The entire neighborhood saw this. A high-ranking commander who approached the bulldozer that was battering my car said: 'God bless your action.' He then started yelling: 'There is no gasoline?' They wanted to burn it, without a doubt. I heard this all myself. They have no religion, no faith."*[7]

---

[7] "Report of the İnvestigation into the Incidents in Silvan," 26 Ağustos 2015.

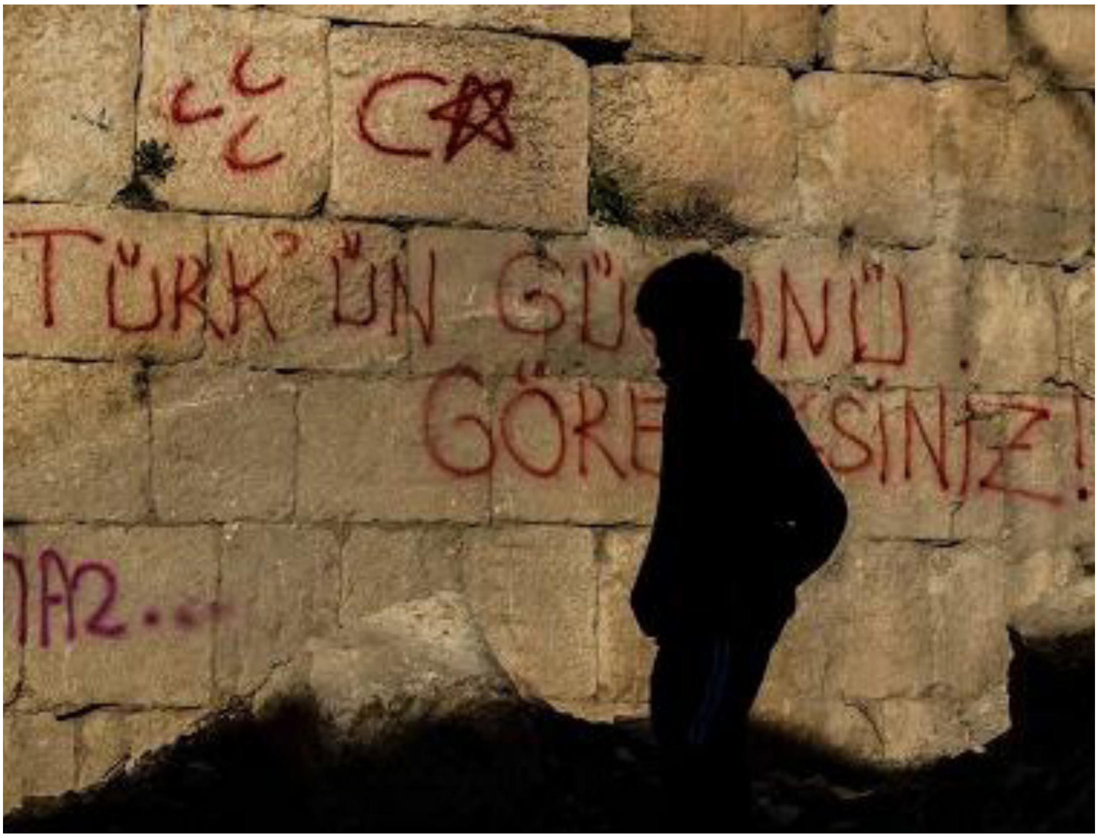
Curfews had been announced in Silvan six times since August 16, 2015. The longest curfew was the sixth one, which was announced on November 3 and lasted 12 days. With this curfew, the process came to a point of no return. Using all of its armed organs, the state carried out an operation to annihilate any force that was resisting it.

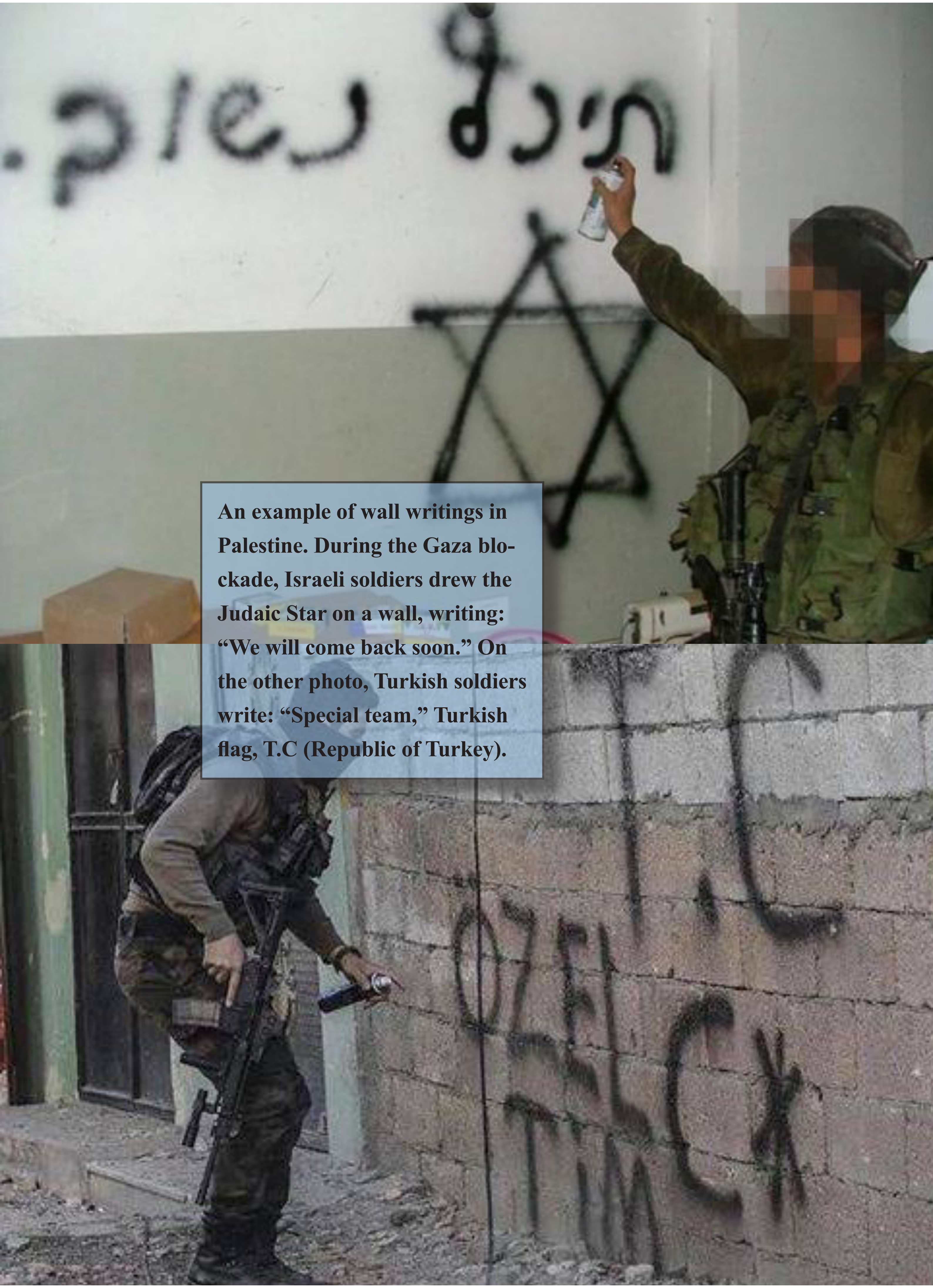
Most of the destruction, death and injuries took place during the curfews. A significant number of people had to migrate from the city, particularly from the neighborhoods where the conflicts took place.



A curfew was declared in Silvan's Tekel, Mescit, and Konak neighborhoods on November 3, 2015, from 5:00 am until further notice. After the announcement, an air-assisted assault was carried out with the use of combat ammunition, heavy weapons, military troops, special operations squads, and plainclothes police officers that had been previously dispatched to the district. The curfew was terminated at 2:00 pm on November 14, 2015, with the announcement made by the district governor's office. Mobile network outages were applied in the district until the end of the curfew.

Wall writings were one of the most important developments that took place during the curfew. They were seen in every conflict location after state forces left the first one on a wall in Silvan. While offensively manifesting its presence through wall writings, the state actually revealed its absence. Wall writings on the wall are a means of making voices and demands heard from a street that has no administrative voice. In this case, the writings manifested racist and sexist attitudes, while revealing the absence of the state in the actual administration of the affected neighborhoods.





An example of wall writings in Palestine. During the Gaza blockade, Israeli soldiers drew the Judaic Star on a wall, writing: “We will come back soon.” On the other photo, Turkish soldiers write: “Special team,” Turkish flag, T.C (Republic of Turkey).

On November 3, 2015, the first day of the curfew, Müslüm Tayar (22 y.o.) was wounded by four bullets from fire opened by an armored vehicle on Diyarbakir Street. Despite medical intervention and treatment at Dicle University Medical Faculty, he was unable to be saved. That same day, Sertip Polat (20 y.o.) lost his life due to fire opened by police in the Tekel neighborhood. Abdulkerim Eleftos (27 y.o.) and Faysal Korkmaz (40 y.o.) were also wounded. On the second day of the curfew, Engin Gezici (24 y.o.) was killed in an attack in front of his house. Ismet Gezici (55 y.o.) was killed when he went out to rescue his nephew who had fallen on the ground after having been shot. Mukaddes Arbağ (33 y.o.) was injured on November 5, Rıdvan Us (20 y.o.) and Adnan Bakır (?) on November 6, Mehmet Emin Çiçek (70 y.o.) on November 8. On November 9, Mehmet Gündüz (45 y.o.) lost his life, while Seyfettin Kurt (44 y.o.), Kudbettin Çiçek, and Abdulsamed Kesici (50 y.o.) were injured as a result of an attack on a coffeehouse. Mustafa Sağlam (26 y.o.) was wounded by police officers in the Selahattin district. On November 11, A. G. (5 y.o.) lost his life after being hit by a grenade launcher, while I. Y. was seriously injured. Hüseyin Yıldız and Üstün Güneş (45 y.o.) were injured on November 12 and November 13, respectively.

Hardly anyone objected to providing their name during the interviews conducted with witnesses, journalists, and civil society organizations that had gone to the city to investigate the events that took place during and after the curfew declared on August 18. Following the November 3-14 events, however, witnesses spoke only under the condition that their names would not be used. This was an important sign that people started feeling insecurity to the highest degree.

In a witness statement regarding the murdered Süleyman Güleç: *"He was single. He had a grocery store, and he was taking care of it. There were markets next to the coffeehouse. Our deputies [of Kurdish parties] were already there. They know better than us. He tried to rescue them. He shielded them with his own body. Ayla Akat was there, with four of our deputies. They said: 'Wherever we tried to seek shelter, they would attack right there with a tank or a rocket.' A helicopter was tracking them from above. During the incident, he was there together with the deputies. They shot him in his heart with a single bullet. He was shot in his back...When we took him out, he was like one of us, as if he were still alive. He fell suddenly. Their bullets are poisonous. When they reach blood, the person passes away immediately. Look, 2-3 people were wounded in their legs during these events. They are gone because of these wounds."*

Witness 2: *"One bullet touched his shoulder. I mean really, these M16 bullets are poisonous. Things like this don't happen when others are shot with a kalashnikov or G3. That is, the wounds are significant. With M16 bullets, a wound opens immediately, and the person dies from internal bleeding."*

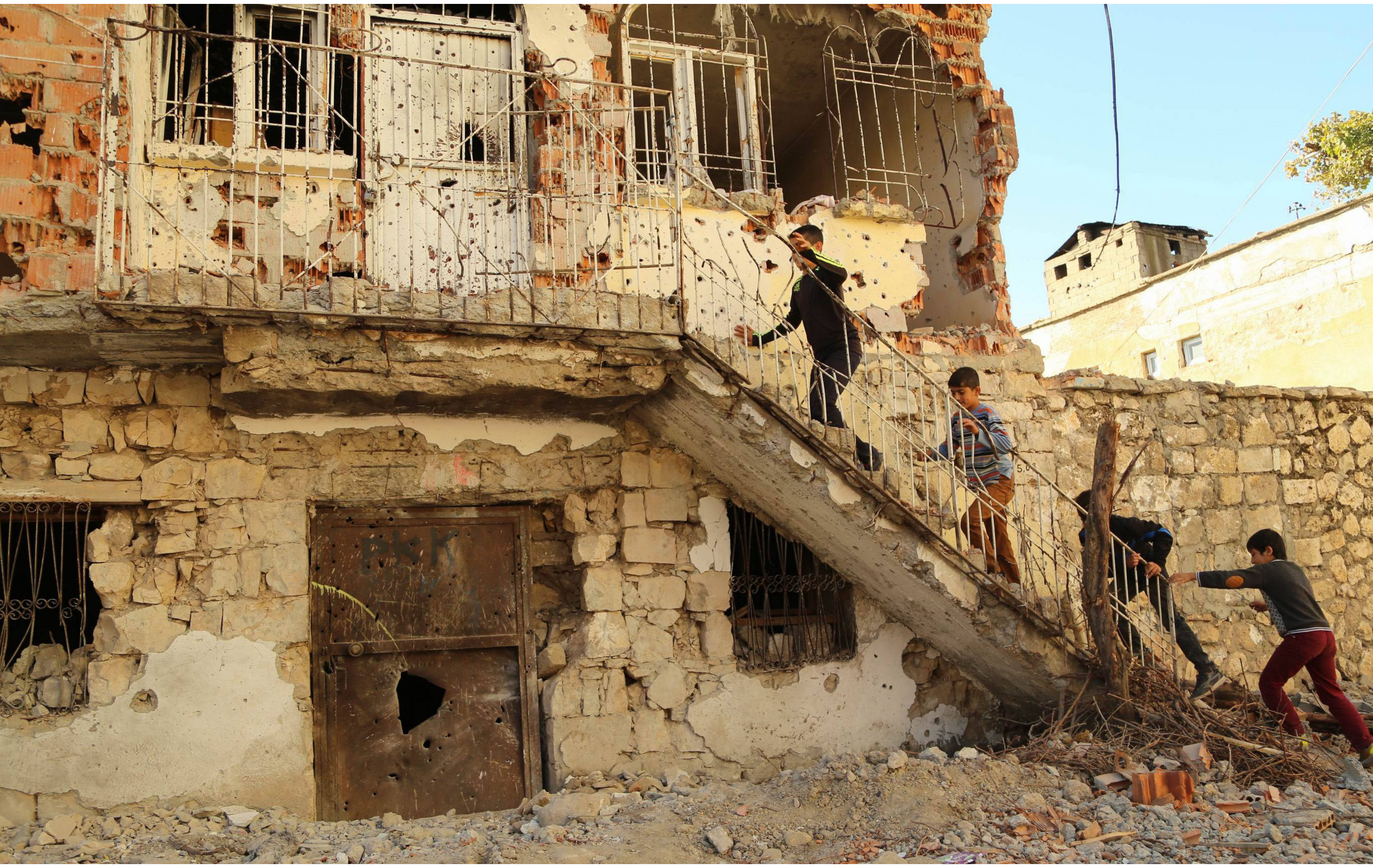
Witness 3: *"I haven't entered my house for 12 days. I was just there, and all my doors are broken. Soldiers did this. I don't have anyone. My two sons are in prison, and I am alone. We've been hungry on the streets for 12 days. I'm old. They destroyed my house. What will I do now, I don't have any energy left. We cannot stay in our house out of fear. There is no electricity, and no water in the house. They fire at it—how can we stay there? What did we do to make the state's soldiers break the doors of our houses and throw things around? I hope Allah does justice to our rights."*

Witness 4: *"We have been outside for four months. The youth would come every 10 days, and the state would attack them. We cannot go back home. We are miserable. They destroyed our house. Neither the Metropolitan Municipality, nor the Silvan Municipality have come here for four months. No human rights organizations have come here. None came for our grievances. We are hungry, sick, and miserable... Anything for Kurdistan, but some are just enjoying themselves... Look at Silvan. Go up there, go up there. It's such a nice place. They play okey[8] in a coffeehouse. I am hungry here, and the rent has increased from 150 to 300 TL. Kurdistan is so nice, yet we've become miserable.*

---

[8] A popular tile-based game in Turkey.

"They are cold-blooded. They targeted our house. They fired bullets from outside—look at these bullets. I recently went to the house and opened the door. The soldiers kicked us out, dragged us out by our arms. Look at the cabinets. There are traces of bullets, and they were all fired from the opposite side. Come look at the room, my God. They broke all of the windows, targeted every place. They were shooting from the street. Snipers positioned themselves in the Azizoglu building. How many times have they done this? They fired at the people's house in vain, there were neither guerrillas nor anyone else inside. Who was there, who? You are firing in vain."

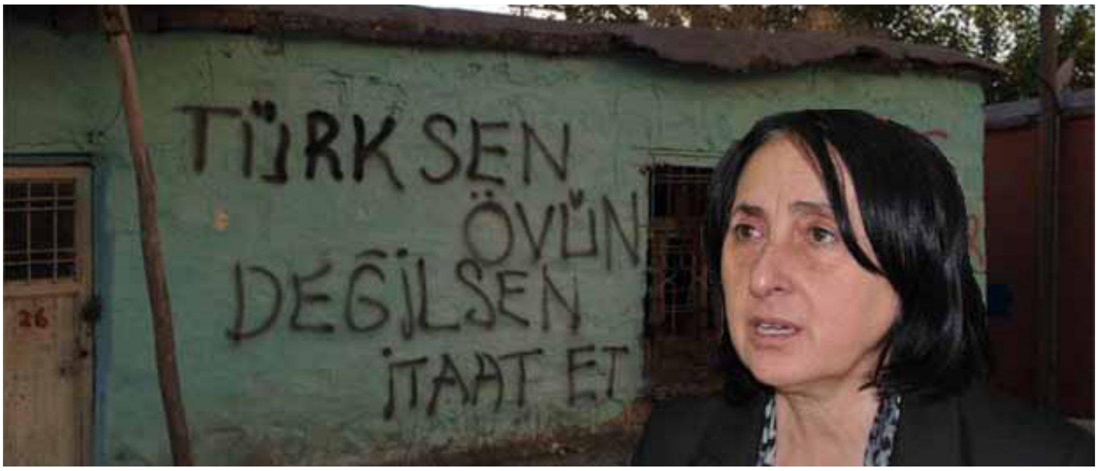


Nursel Aydoğan (HDP Diyarbakir Deputy):

“There was not a single door left unbroken, no house not broken into—nothing is left inside. Attacks like this are not an operation. It is formally a war. They came with 4,000 special operations officers. It was a band filled with hatred and much venom, focused on killing people. If people just entered a house and searched it—that would be okay. You will see these houses. They entered them, broke the doors, fridges, and washing machines. This can only be explained with hatred and spite. It cannot be explained otherwise. There is not a single person left in the house. After bombs were thrown where we were, we immediately moved to a neighborhood that we thought was safer. Really, when we went there, we didn’t leave a single person in a house. If we had, everyone would have been killed. Only cats stayed in the neighborhoods. It was 100% emptied.”

“On Wednesday, we told everyone to leave the neighborhood because there was a group who looked like they had become insane, furious… Everyone could have been killed. It didn’t matter whether you were a child, young, or old. We were in the house behind that main street on the day of the clashes. We dispersed to several houses. They were firing hundreds of bullets, bombs, and shells all night until morning.

“If you are a Turk, be proud. If not, obey.”



The house we were in was shaking… We locked the door. There would have been a massacre had they seen us in that house. They would have killed us. We moved to the Konak neighborhood, where there was electricity and phones could get some signal. I hope no one sees anything like this, it was so bad. I sent a message to the district governor here, saying: ‘Governor, there is a terrible situation here. The situation is much worse than you think, much graver than you can imagine. Anything can happen at any moment. We’re in the Mescit neighborhood.’ Still, every place was fired at and monitored with helicopters.

Where we were, Süleyman Güleç was killed by snipers firing from the top of a school. We immediately put him on a blanket on the other side of the mosque, 50 meters away from it. We left him in the mosque among other dead bodies... He died at the scene. I checked his pulse and couldn't feel it. A garden was hit with mortars where we were staying. I guess, someone gave them the coordinates. After that, we went to the mosque. It was attacked from all sides with mortars. Every side of the mosque was full of mortar parts. This was a terrifying thing."

Murat ATEŞ, Head of the Association of Muhtars[9]

"On the ninth day of the curfew, the district governor made an announcement for the civilians to leave the city, based on a 1-day ceasefire. In that period, those who could leave, left, and those who couldn't, remained inside. According to the information I received from my friends muhtars, 95% of people left, but 5% remained in their homes. They couldn't leave their homes because they were either sick, confined to bed, or had financial reasons. In Silvan, 25,000 people migrated. Some of them migrated to the upper neighborhoods, others to Bismil, Batman, and Diyarbakir, yet others to cities like Mersin and Adana. These three neighborhoods contain approximately one third of Silvan's population, that is, up to 14, 365 people. Before the announcement made on the ninth day of the curfew, around 30% of residents were in their homes. However, 95% left after the announcement. Silvan's poorest families live in these three neighborhoods that consist of gecekondu houses.[10] Families in difficult financial situations suffered material and spiritual losses in

---

[9] Elected officials of a village or a neighbourhood in a town/city.

[10] Gecekondu is a Turkish word meaning a house built quickly, usually overnight, on a city's outskirts without proper permissions.

particular during these conflicts. Let me also emphasize this: some opportunistic people raised rents in Silvan to 1,000 TL and, after the curfews ended or if houses were repaired, had signed one-year contracts to prevent people from leaving."

Abdulmenaf MANAZ, head of Silvan CHP
(Republican People's Party)

"I'm 60 years old and I haven't seen anything like this. Even in Palestine, in Israel, there has been nothing like this up to now. Their targets are not clear now. My house is under a hill and there are 11 tanks. I can't go out to my own garden. There is no address for the bullets—wherever they hit, that's where the address. There are two sides on the table. One is Abdullah Öcalan and the other is Erdoğan. People are in a miserable situation... They [security forces] were swearing so much. If they can't trust the government, then they wouldn't do that much. State officials claim that they protect civilian lives there. In fact, only 2-3 guerrillas were killed. The rest were all civilians. There is only one thing to say about these events: the peace process should begin as before. If Erdoğan meets with Öcalan, neither the Ottoman Army, nor ISIS will stay here. While we don't even take the Qur'an in our hands without ablution, they attack Qur'an courses and mosques. During these last events, we hadn't yet seen this Esedullah[11] team, but we saw them when we went there last time. This special team spoke with authorities in Arabic, and they didn't speak Turkish. Their photos have already been seen on social media."[12]

---

[11] Esedullah means Allah's lions in Turkish. https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2015/11/turkey-pkk-clashes-who-are-terrorizing-kurds.html

[12] Report on the violation of rights in Silvan district of Diyarbakır Province, MAZLUMDER, 11.17.2015

Report by **Mazlum-Der**

"One of the greatest psychological effects of war and conflict is migration. According to local sources, approximately 25,000 people from the three cited neighborhoods have left their homes and migrated to other neighborhoods in Silvan or other cities. As a result of the migration, commercial activities in these neighborhoods stopped and approximately 5,000 students could not benefit from their basic right to education. The fact that security forces destroyed houses and left hostile wall writings on the streets where the operations took place, can be accepted as evidence that these people are not healthy psychologically, to the degree that they cannot provide security services for the society. If we look at the frequency and content of the writings on the walls, it becomes clear that these were not individual instances, because the writings had the same content across various districts. These writings are a sign of hatred against civilians who live in the neighborhoods where the conflict took place. Neighborhood residents, especially children, exposed to the conflicts and writings, tend to feel mistrust and hatred toward the authorities."

Report by **HDP (People's Democratic Party)**

"On these images, masked police officers of the special operations team who had come to the district wrote nationalist, racist, and sexist statements on the walls: *"The state is here", "Let the blood smell", "The wolf has blood on its teeth, be afraid", "Girls, we are here, we entered your cave", "TC [Republic of Turkey] is here, where are the sons of bitches?", "Be a man!!!", "The Esedullah team is here", "Whatever the republic says is true", "If you are a Turk, be proud. If not, obey."*[13]

---

[13] "Devlet geldi," "Kan koksun buram buram", "Kurdun dişine kan deydi, korkun", "Kızlar geldik ininize girdik", "TC burda piçler nerde", "Adam Olun!!!", "Esedullah timi bura-

The State is Here

“Writing the phrase ‘The state is here’ is the state’s confession that it had not been here before, but is here now, and that it can come here violently. The statement shows that the presence of the state, in the Kurds’ eyes, had not been legitimate and could not have been made permanent here in any way. This force that imposes itself through violence expresses the expectation of unlimited obedience. The slogans written in Silvan, drawings of three crescents and stars[14] … … reveal in all clarity the threatening aggression of the state by bringing back here, and to this day, the memory of the massacre that paved the way to the institutionalization of Turkish nationalism.”

“Girls, we are here, we entered your caves”

“The constitution of the female body as a conquest area is one of the fundamental myths of nation-states … these kinds of statements is a summary and reproduction of the state’s general view of women.”

“The Esedullah team is here”

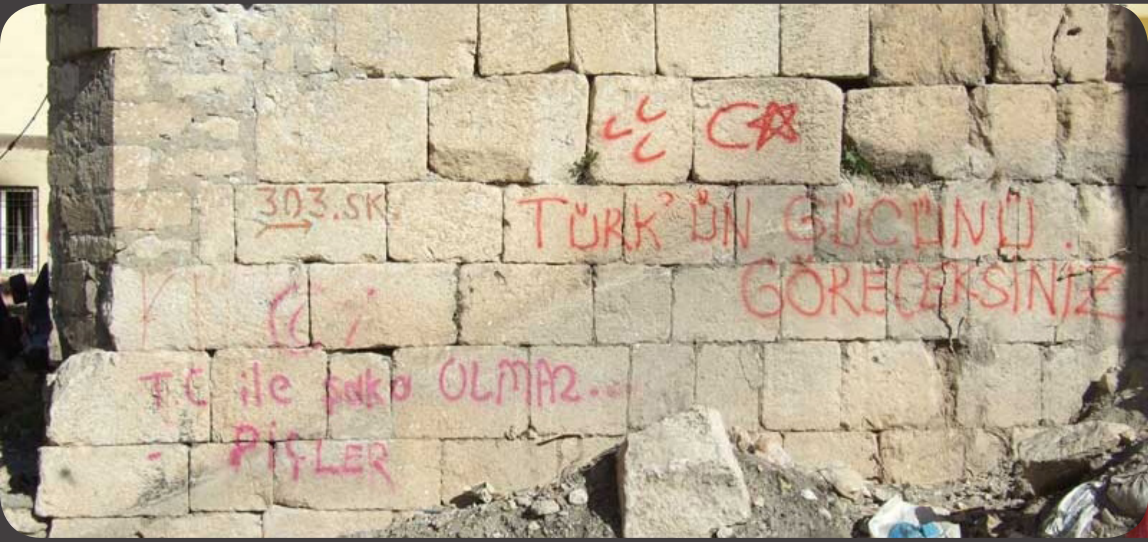
“Who are they, the Esedullah team? ... The ‘Esedullah Team’ ... performed activities outside the governors’ initiative. This once again brings into consideration the claims that they were directly connected to the President. According to the news published in Evrensel daily on Monday, August 21, the deputies in the delegation stated that some of the people who wore special operations team clothes did not speak Turkish and claimed that these individuals were also seen in Varto. They brought attention to the fact that ‘There are units here that do not comply with the orders of governors, district governors, and law enforcement, but are directly connected to the President.’”[15]

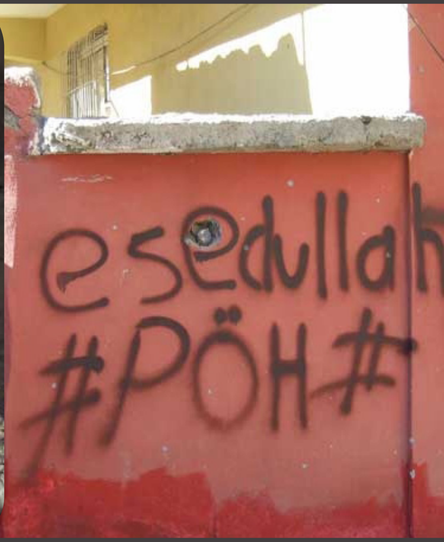
---

da”, “Devletin var ihanet etme”, “TC ne derse odur”, “Türksen Övün Değilsen İtaat Et.”

[14] The flag of the Republic of Turkey features a star and crescent. Three crescents and stars is a nationalist symbol.

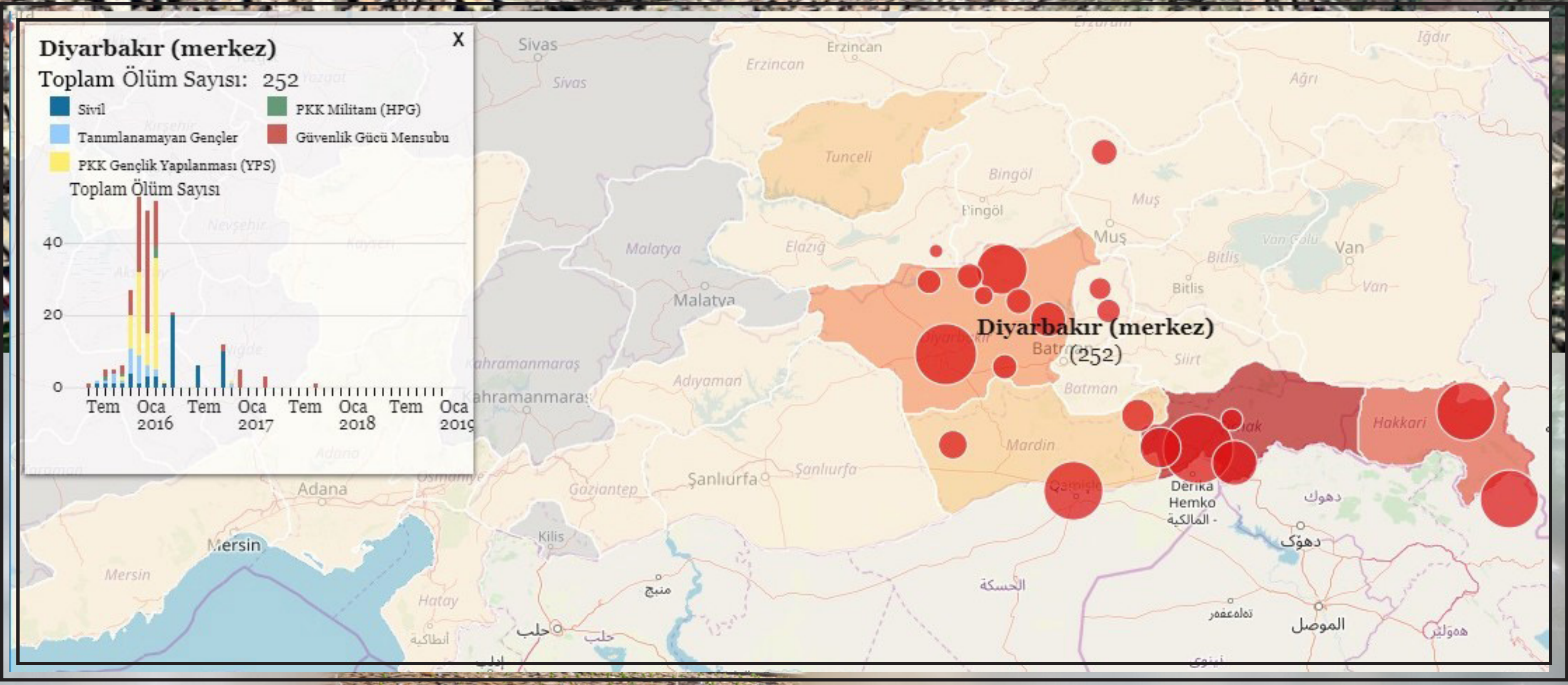
[15] Investigation Report of the Events Between November 3-14, 2015 in Silvan (Farqîn


303.SK
TÜRK'ÜN GÜCÜNÜ
GÖRECEKSİNİZ
TC ile şaka OLMAZ...
PİÇLER


esedullah
#PÖH#

Sûr

Sur


Diyarbakır (merkez)
X
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 252
🟦 Sivil
🟦 Tanımlanamayan Gençler
🟨 PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
🟩 PKK Militanı (HPG)
🟥 Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
40
20
0
Tem
Oca
2016
Tem
Oca
2017
Tem
Oca
2018
Tem
Oca
2019
Sivas
Erzincan
Erzincan
Iğdır
Ağrı
Tunceli
Bingöl
Muş
Bingöl
Muş
Malatya
Elazığ
Bitlis
Van
Malatya
Bitlis
Van
Diyarbakır (merkez)
(252)
Batman
Siirt
Kahramanmaraş
Adıyaman
Mardin
Hakkari
Şanlıurfa
Şanlıurfa
Gaziantep
Derika
Hemko
المالكية -
دهوك
دهوك
Adana
Mersin
Mersin
Kilis
Hatay
منبج
الحسكة
حلب
الموصل
تلعفر
هولير

SÛR - SUR

THE LONGEST CURFEW

In the Sur[16] district of the city of Diyarbakir, the Sur People's Council declared its demands of autonomy and self-administration on August 14, 2015. It no longer considered the state institutions massacring Sur's people within the framework of war as legitimate.

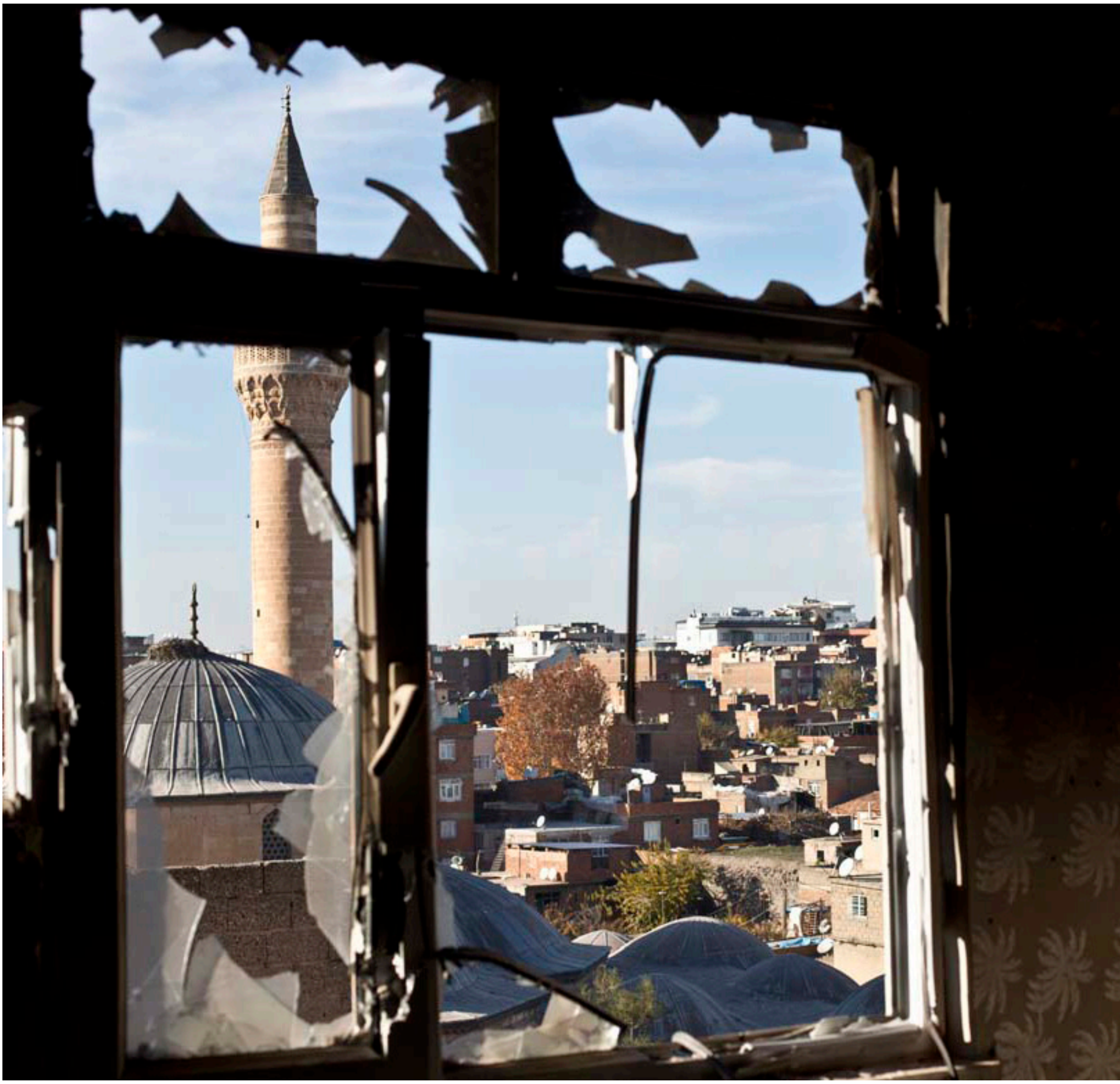
After the regime responded with violence to the demand of autonomy and intensified its mechanisms of oppression, local forces set up barricades in order to prevent the regime forces from entering their living spaces during September 13-14 and October 10-13, after the first curfew was announced on September 6-7, 2015.

---

in Kurdish) in Diyarbakır province, HDP Headquarters, November 18, 2015

[16] Sûr is Kurdish for Sur.

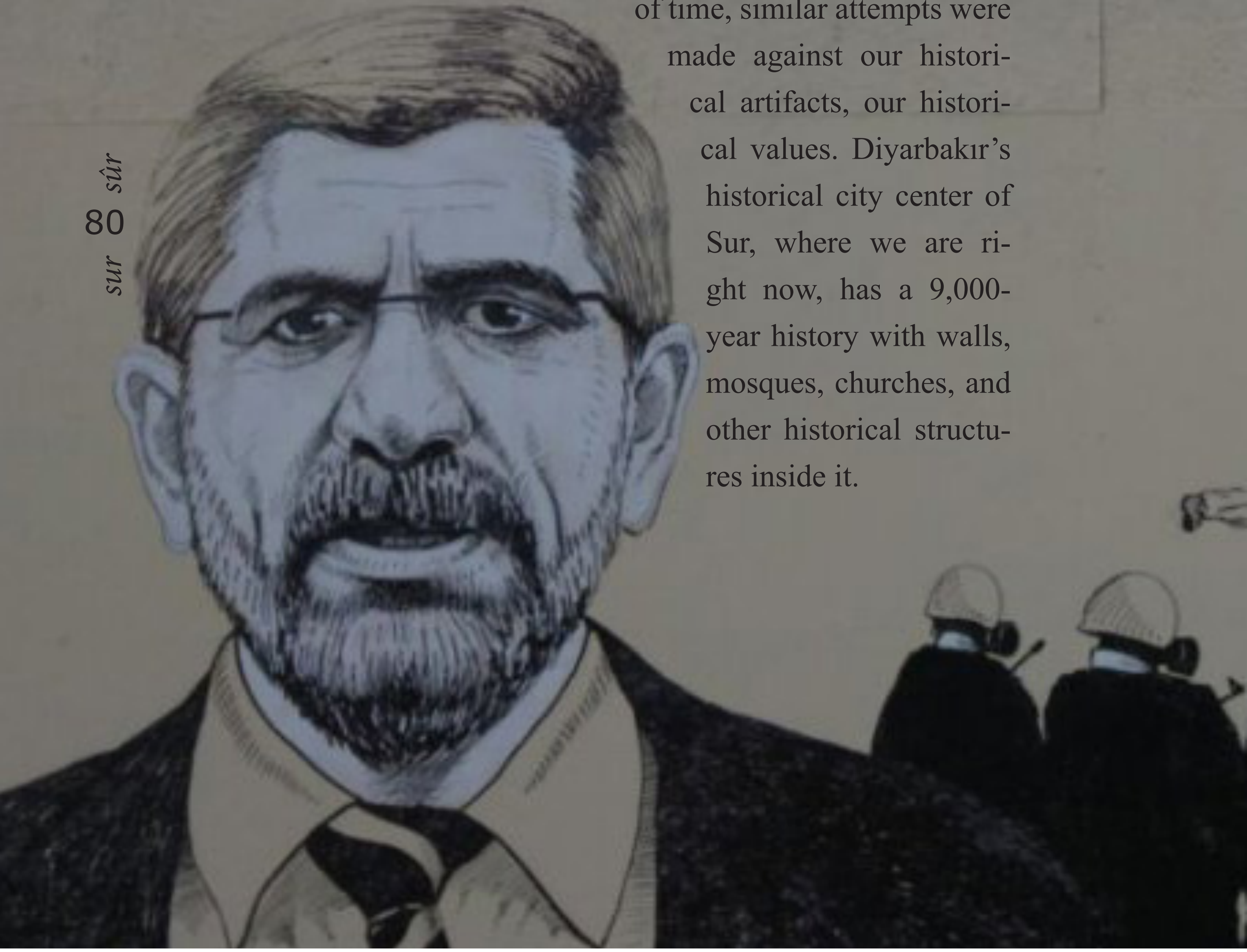
Between November 4 and 30, the fourth curfew was declared in Sur. The fifth and sixth curfews started on December 2. After these were temporarily lifted on December 10, the next curfew was resumed on December 11. This time it continued for 103 days.



The clashes that had begun between police and local forces intensified in August, causing a horrifying wave of violence. In December, the Turkish Armed Forces turned six neighborhoods of the 7,000-year-old Sur district into ruin by employing tanks, artillery, heavy weapons, and helicopters used in conventional warfare. Twenty-four thousand people migrated, and tens of civilians lost their lives.

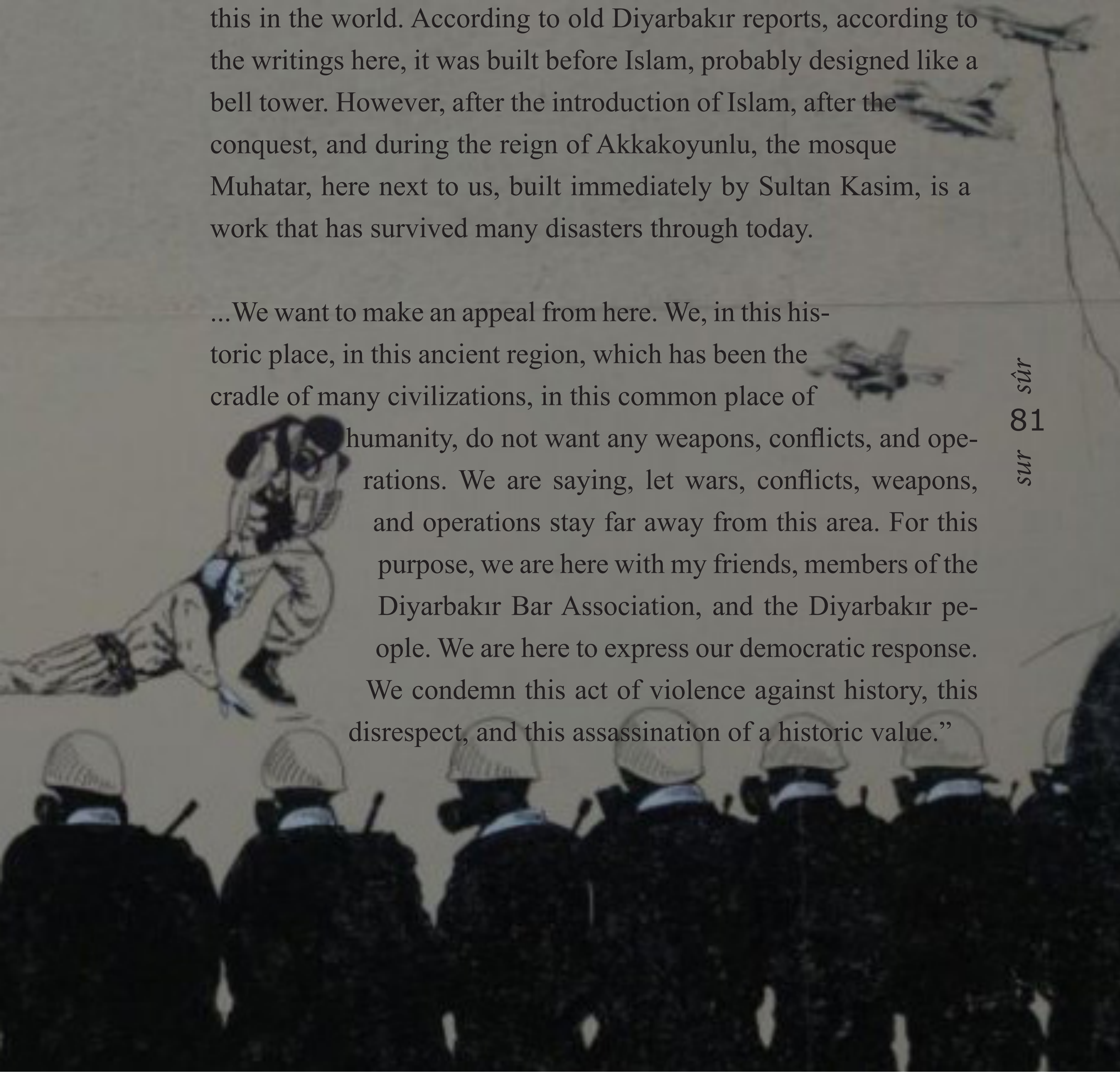
The Head of Diyarbakir BAR Association Tahir Elçi was shot in his head in front of the Four-legged Minaret as he was making a statement at a press release calling to stop the clashes and prevent damage of historical buildings. Tahir Elçi's last words in front of the Minaret were as follows:

"Years ago, we watched together in horror the images of bombings of the Buddha statue by Taliban forces in Afghanistan. In the last few years, again, we watched with grief and anxiety how the barbarian groups called ISIS were bombing and murdering the historical accumulations of humanity in Palmyra, Egypt, and the Ezidi country of Shengal. And as Turkey's society, we would always say this: 'Keep this away from us!' Unfortunately, within a very short period of time, similar attempts were made against our historical artifacts, our historical values. Diyarbakır's historical city center of Sur, where we are right now, has a 9,000-year history with walls, mosques, churches, and other historical structures inside it.



When we say Diyarbakir, the Four-Legged Minaret comes to our mind as the most vivid, the most common reference to the name of Diyarbakır, and the most symbolic one. Unfortunately, as you can see right now, two days ago, they shot at one of its legs. We say this: the Four-Legged Minaret calls out to humanity. It says to us, ‘They shot at one of my legs. What wars, what disasters I have seen so far—yet, I have never before seen such treachery.’ This historical structure is a unique work of art in Anatolia. There is no other like this in the world. According to old Diyarbakır reports, according to the writings here, it was built before Islam, probably designed like a bell tower. However, after the introduction of Islam, after the conquest, and during the reign of Akkakoyunlu, the mosque Muhatar, here next to us, built immediately by Sultan Kasim, is a work that has survived many disasters through today.

...We want to make an appeal from here. We, in this historic place, in this ancient region, which has been the cradle of many civilizations, in this common place of humanity, do not want any weapons, conflicts, and operations. We are saying, let wars, conflicts, weapons, and operations stay far away from this area. For this purpose, we are here with my friends, members of the Diyarbakır Bar Association, and the Diyarbakır people. We are here to express our democratic response. We condemn this act of violence against history, this disrespect, and this assassination of a historic value.”



HIDR

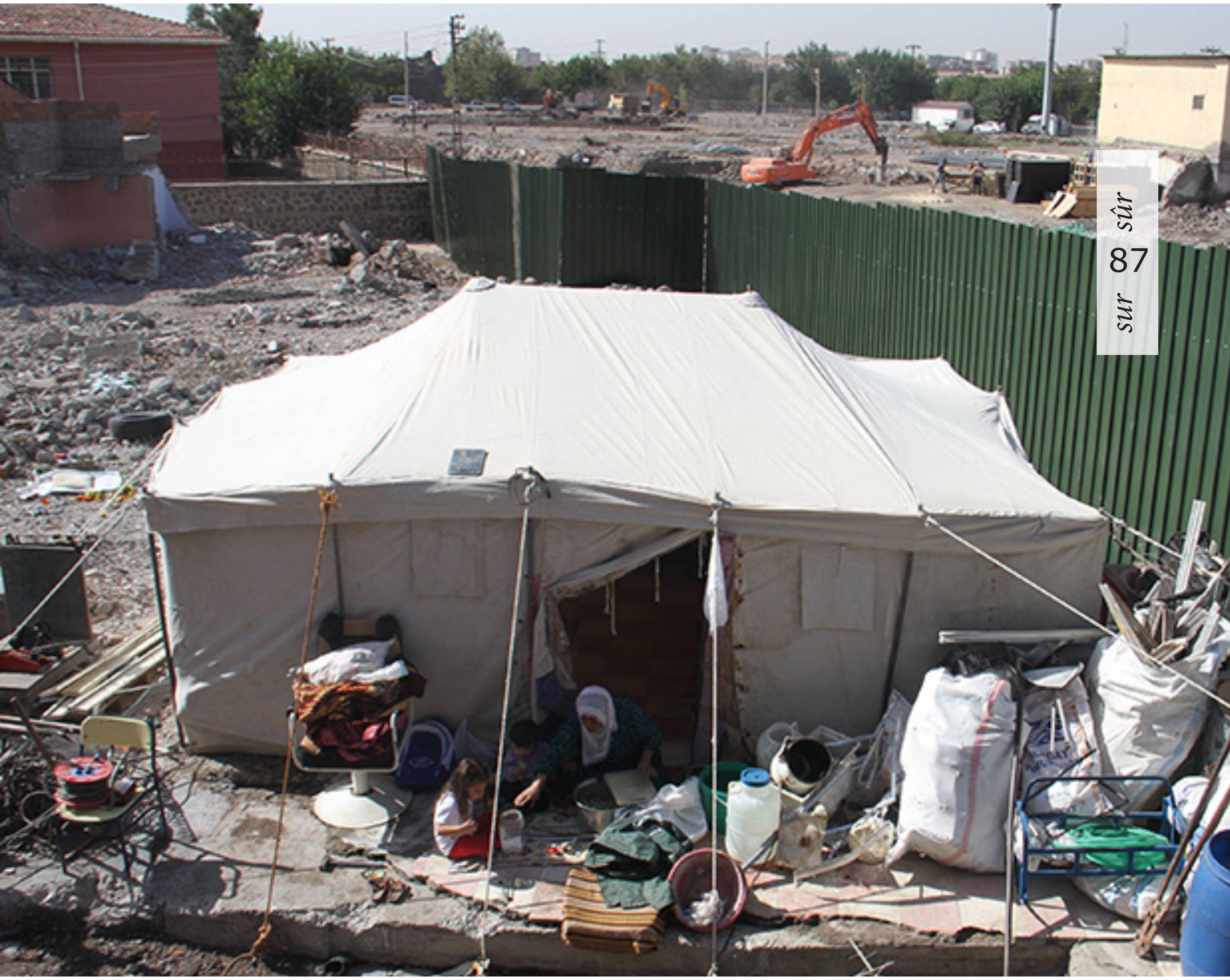
Even though the clashes in Sur ended on March 9, 2016, the curfew continued in some of its neighborhoods. The curfew was lifted on May 22, 2016, after 172 days, on 14 streets in the Fatih Paşa, Dabanoğlu, and Savaş neighborhoods. However, it continued in other places, becoming the world's longest curfew. As of the September 2019, publication date of this report, the curfew has continued in six neighborhoods.

The Cevat Paşa, Fatih Paşa, Dabanoğlu, Hasırlı, Cemal Yılmaz and Savaş Neighborhoods

Twenty-four thousand people were displaced from these neighborhoods with the declaration of the curfew on December 2, 2015. After the neighborhoods were evacuated, all side streets were closed with concrete blocks and residents were not allowed to return to their homes.

Six thousand three hundred parcels of land out of a total of Sur's 7,742 parcels were included in the "urgent expropriation" process by the decision of the Council of Ministers, announced on March 25 in the 2017 issue of the Resmi Gazete (Official Newspaper). Nearly 80% of the district was expropriated with that decision. The owners were left homeless after being displaced by the expropriation decision.

demolition also began in the Lalebey and Alipaşa neighborhoods. Urban transformation had already been planned there in 2009. However, it was not implemented because the residents opposed it and the municipality withdrew from the project. It was reinitiated with the awareness of the opportunity that the extraordinary situation of the conflict provided. Thousands of people were left homeless as homes were demolished without anyone asking the owners for permission. One of the oldest settlements in the world, a UNESCO-protected city, has been turned into flattened parcels of land.



On February 17, 2016, Dicle News Agency (DIHA) reporter Mazlum Dolan, who was following the news in Sur as the operations were taking place, reported the events via SMS messages to the agency:

Time: 12:56 pm

> "The situation is bad. We are in a basement. I'm with families. A similar event like Cizre may happen very soon. The clashes are very intense. The place where we are right now has been intensely bombarded by mortars and tanks. Announcements are made: 'We will shoot you from the air, we will kill you all.' Take care, say hello to friends."

Time: 2:57 pm

> "There are injured people. Some with severe injuries. There are 30 people in the place where I am. In other basements, there are around 200 people. There are also babies, old people too. There are even 4-month-old babies. We have problems charging the phones."

On February 26, 2016, Remziye Tosun, one of the civilians trapped in Sur, called the Dicle News Agency on the phone and said: "What corridor? We don't risk taking our kids out and going under these bullets. If a delegation comes and gets us, we'll leave. Otherwise, it's better to die here. If the curfew and blockade are lifted, we will go out. Do not abandon the people of the city." During her call, many sounds of explosions could be heard.

On February 27, 2016, Remziye Tosun called DIHA again:

> "Not just the area we are in, but the exact building we are in is targeted. Today is the last day for sure. Either enter the city or leave us to die. This is cruelty, brutality... It is the last day for everyone in Sur, everyone is faced with massacre. After we die here, no one should come here then... My children are awake. They're crying out of fear, saying, 'We're going to die today, we're going to die.' My 9-year-old daughter has prepared herself for her death. She says, 'Mom, don't be afraid, we will die regardless.' Since 4 in the morning they have been attacking our building with tanks. We are on the lowest floor. If you saw us, you would be shocked: how can anyone live here? They are attacking with tanks… We decided with all the families here—if we die, then we don't want anyone at our funerals. Bombs, tanks, what aren't they using! If we survive this, then we will show you the building, you'll be shocked. We are surprised we haven't died yet. We are six people, side by side. Three adults, three kids… My friend on my side doesn't even want to talk to you. She says, 'They leave us here to die.'"

Witness 1: *"We are okay. Our problem is that my dad is 65 years old. He had worked really hard for 20 years. He made himself a home from clay. In the '90s, the result of his 20-year labor was set on fire in front of his eyes. My father immigrated to Sur, and our house remained in the conflict zone. Our house was still half-patched, our kitchen was small. This year dad enlarged our kitchen. The house that we couldn't complete for 20 years, was destroyed this time again. My father worked for 40 years to get a house, and they destroyed it again and again."*

EuroCap
By KORKMAZ

Witness 2: "My husband was not at home one night when the clashes intensified. I couldn't fall asleep and decided to take my kids out to the garden, to hide in the coal cellar, when a bullet hit one of the windows. My children jumped up at that sound. My little daughter vomited. With difficulties, we made it to the cellar. There was no door and air wouldn't come in. Throughout the night, my daughter wouldn't stop vomiting there. We had vomit all over us. We waited a whole day for my husband to come to the neighbourhood and take us from there. I was pregnant at the time. I was constantly bleeding because of stress. We've left the neighborhood, but my kids still wet their beds. My oldest son can't speak, he stutters. Recently, we went to see the house and saw that it had been completely destroyed. I began to bleed again when we went to see the house. I lost consciousness, we took a burnt piece of blanket from there and went to the hospital. The doctor said that there was a high risk of miscarriage. I had an emotional attachment to our old house. I'm very unhappy in the current house. I'm uninterested in my children and my own nutrition. I often use violence against my children."

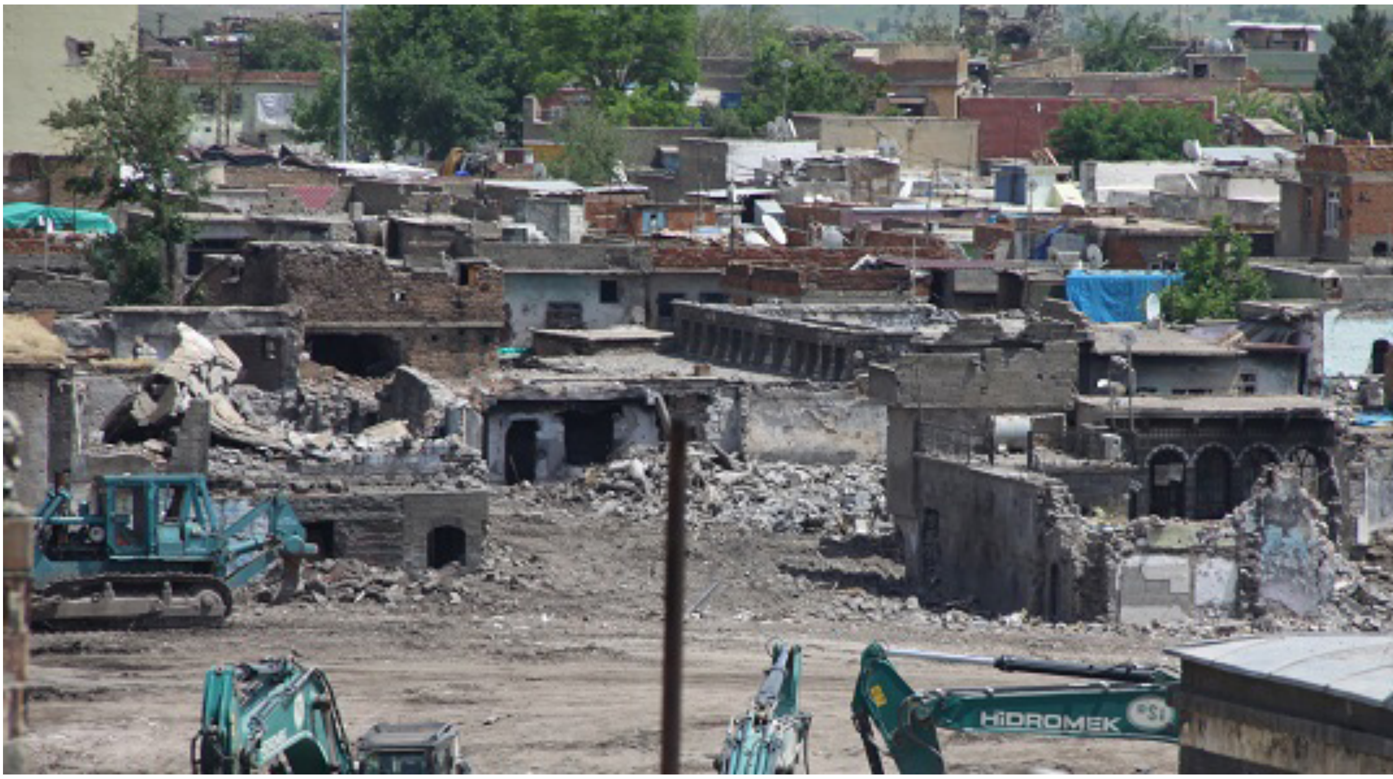
Witness 3: *"I cannot go to Sur because there are memories of my son everywhere. Maybe I'll go after the time passes..."*

Witness 4: *"First, they were shooting from helicopters, then snipers were firing. One day as I was going home, a bullet passed in front of me, and I fell to the ground. If I hadn't fallen down, I would have been shot. The bakery was located right across our house. One day, the baker's son was killed in front of our eyes with pieces of mortar that came from the air when he came out to collect some wood. We didn't want to go out. I said, 'I'd rather die than go out.' I couldn't leave our house. There were so many bombs coming from above. There was nothing we could do. I had to go out one day. We left, a total of 13 people from three houses. On our way out, we went through gutters that open from the walls and courtyards."*

Witness 5: "When I called the police—we were calling all the time—the person who picked up the phone said: 'We cannot understand you because of the noise of tanks and mortars.' I got angry and said: 'These are the mortars that you are throwing. What should I do? Don't throw them.' The person asked how many of us were inside the house. I said: 'Yes, we have close to 100 people inside.' We came out through holes in the walls. As we were leaving, people got red from the dust of the bricks that were falling on us. I got angry when the police at the exit asked whether I carried a wounded person as he saw that I had blood all over me. I am a mother of three kids. When I said that I may have gotten dirty, the police told me, "Take this." They took me into the Class Hotel. They put me into an [X-ray] machine. They didn't find anything, so they let me out. During that period, helicopters were firing from the air and snipers from up high. The distance between the police and my house was about 50 meters. They were shooting randomly. I looked and thought: 'We'll die,' so I took my kids and stayed with them in a cellar for 10 days. Twenty-seven days later, I couldn't resist thinking that my children would die. When I looked at my children's eyes, it burned inside me. I looked out—will something happen or not?—and went out. My three children were so affected that they did not talk at all to their teachers during the second semester. Even now, if they hear some sound, they yell: 'Mom, we will die.' I went to see my house a week ago. It was destroyed. Four rooms and my kitchen were reduced to ashes."

Witness 6: *"One morning when we woke up, we saw unknown bearded individuals walking around on our streets, in our neighborhood. We thought these were the same people who were raping and cutting heads off in Syria. We left our house in the clothes that we had on, without taking anything with us."*

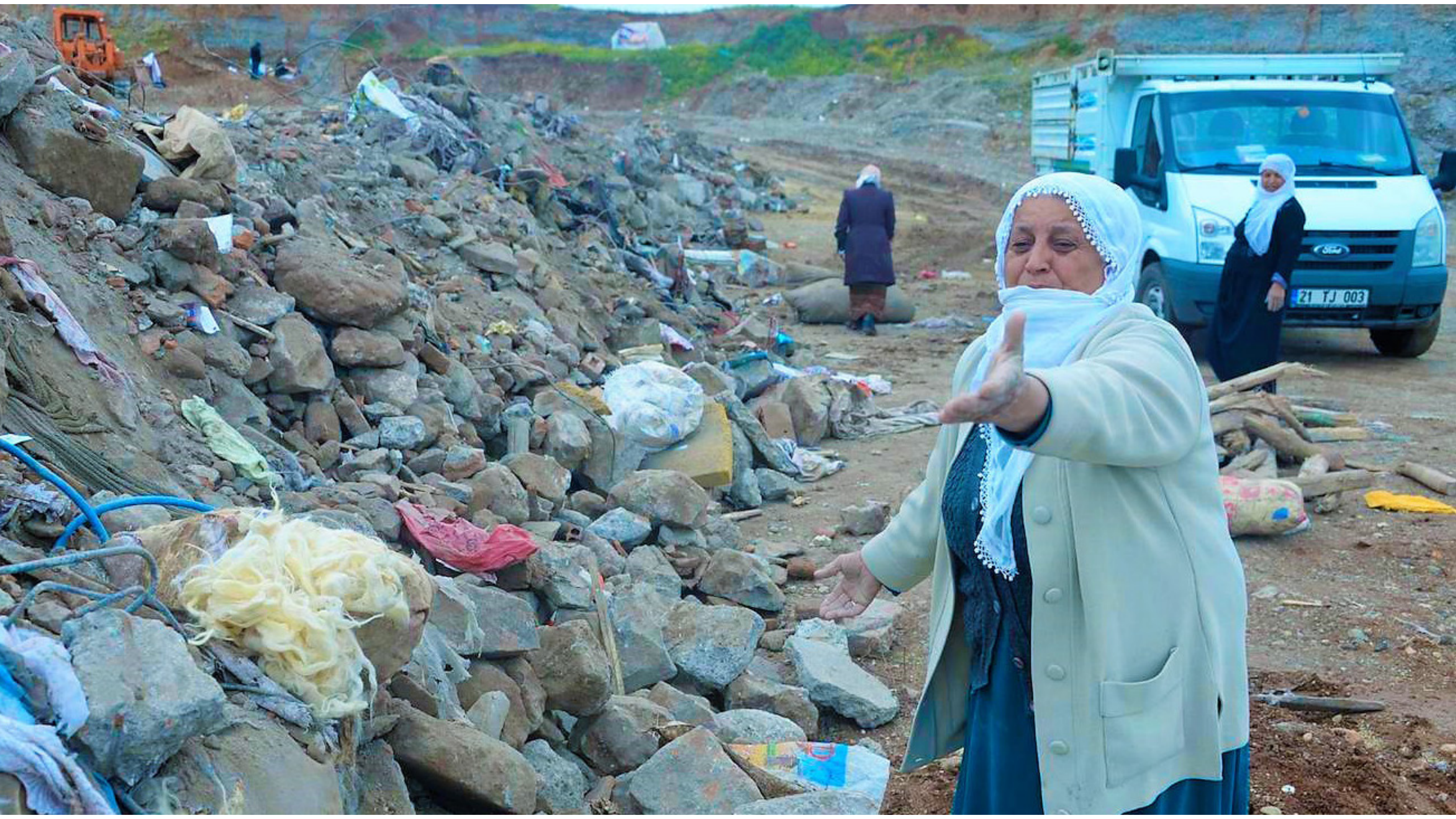
Witness 7: *"Our home was in the Fatih Paşa neighborhood. I am 65 years old. I took two of my children out of the neighborhood when the conflicts started. I didn't want to leave my house, so for two months I was staying in a basement with three other women. We had a shortage of food and water but we couldn't go out under any circumstances, because the police targeted whatever was moving. We didn't have anything to warm ourselves up. We were hugging our friend with diabetes to warm ourselves because her body temperature was high."*



Witness 8: “The police set up a permanent base in front of our house. When my children would go out to the balcony, they would curse them. They threw a gas bomb toward our balcony a few times. They flashed the light into our bedroom. None of this matters, but I cannot stop thinking of those people who were killed. Even though I am at home, nothing happened to our house. I feel uncomfortable when I think of other people.”

SUR
JÖH BURDA
SİZ NERDESİNİZ
OĞUL
LAL
ŞLIM

Witness 9: “This process was really bad for me, I cannot recover. I’m always nervous, I haven’t had a period for six months. I became rude towards my husband. My 9-year old son wets himself.”



Witness 10: *"We wouldn't even let them touch a stone in Sur. But they ruined our memories, our lives. They dumped our house, which we wouldn't even pound with a nail, to the Tigris River with excavation trucks."*

Witness 11: "A tender for concrete blocks opened in June 2015. I also joined the tender, however I didn't know what it was for. After this process, I realized that it was for this."

Amnesty International's report **"Displaced and Dispossessed: Sur Residents' Right to Return Home"**[17] brought attention to the following: "As part of a wider and systematic assault on dissent under the state of emergency declared shortly after the coup, the authorities have targeted opposition Kurdish voices, with blanket closures of media outlets, the imprisonment of journalists, the replacement of elected officials across the region with government appointed administrators and the mass closures of civil society organizations.

---

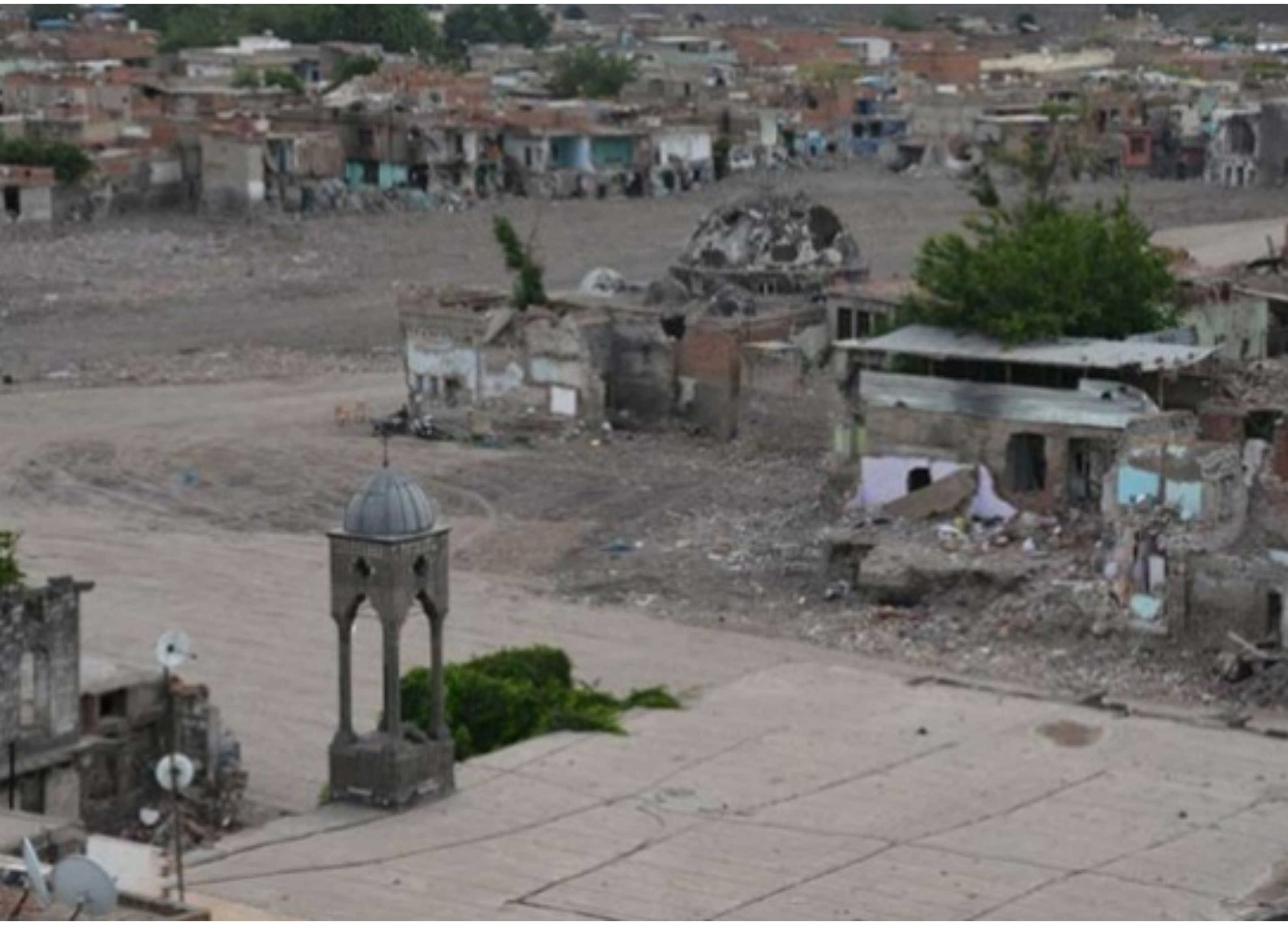
[17] https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/EUR4452132016ENGLISH.PDF

The Sur and Diyarbakır Metropolitan municipality mayors, key actors in providing support for displaced families in the city, have been replaced by government trustees and NGOs providing direct humanitarian and other assistance have been shut down."

"While a lack of effective investigation and conflicting accounts obscure the circumstances of many of the deaths, research by Amnesty International following a curfew in Cizre in September 2015 indicated that security forces were reckless in their use of firearms in curfew areas and operations were conducted with the intention of killing – rather than detaining – armed individuals."

"Like in Sur, in each of the cities where long-term round-the-clock curfews were imposed, the use of heavy artillery and the huge destruction of infrastructure and buildings during and after operations by security forces was accompanied by the forced displacement of almost the entire population. The municipal authorities in Sur told Amnesty International that up to 40,000 residents of Sur were forcibly displaced from the district."

After the clashes ended in Sur, almost all of the existing buildings were expropriated for the reconstruction of the city, and many buildings had already been demolished. "Emergency expropriation" orders have also been issued by the government in other areas, including,



Cizre, Silopi and Yüksekova, with the stated aim of building police checkpoints within the areas formerly under curfew.”

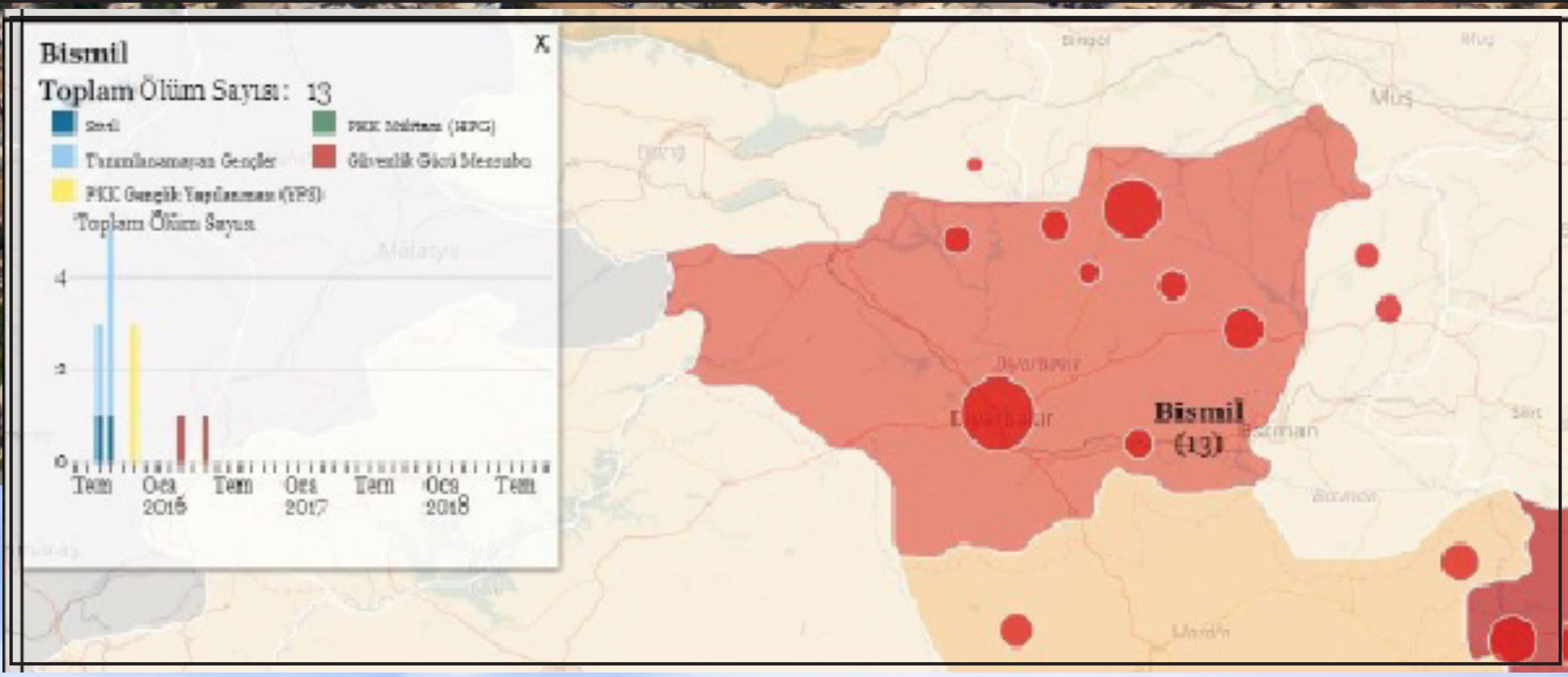
> **“The current process across the region as a whole is suggestive of a premeditated plan to displace residents, destroy and rebuild the areas to ensure security through changes in infrastructure and transfers of population. In order to address this major crisis, there is an urgent need for the authorities to adopt a concrete plan for displaced Sur residents, and for all the hundreds of thousands of people displaced from curfew areas across the region.”**

Pierre Nora: “For the sites of memory, people who lived there before determine the current situation. The memories, life experiences and histories that those who go leave behind turns that place into a site of memory. They are not there, but that place exists like a memory of them.”

Andrew G. Ryden: “Through deep interaction with the place, people can begin to define themselves with the concepts of that place, according to that place; if this situation expands further, people can become unable to express who they really are without the environment surrounding them.”

Bismil-Bağlar

Lice-Dicle


Bismil
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 13
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
4
2
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Muş
Malatya
Diyarbakır
Bismil (13)
Batman
Siirt
Mardin

BİSMİL
Nüfus: 61200

BİSMİL-BİSMİL

In the Bismil four curfews were declared on September 8-9, 27-8, 29, and October 6. The curfews affected the Ulutürk and Dumlupınar neighborhoods in particular.

Three people were killed during the September 27, 2:30 pm, and September 28, 12:30 am curfew.

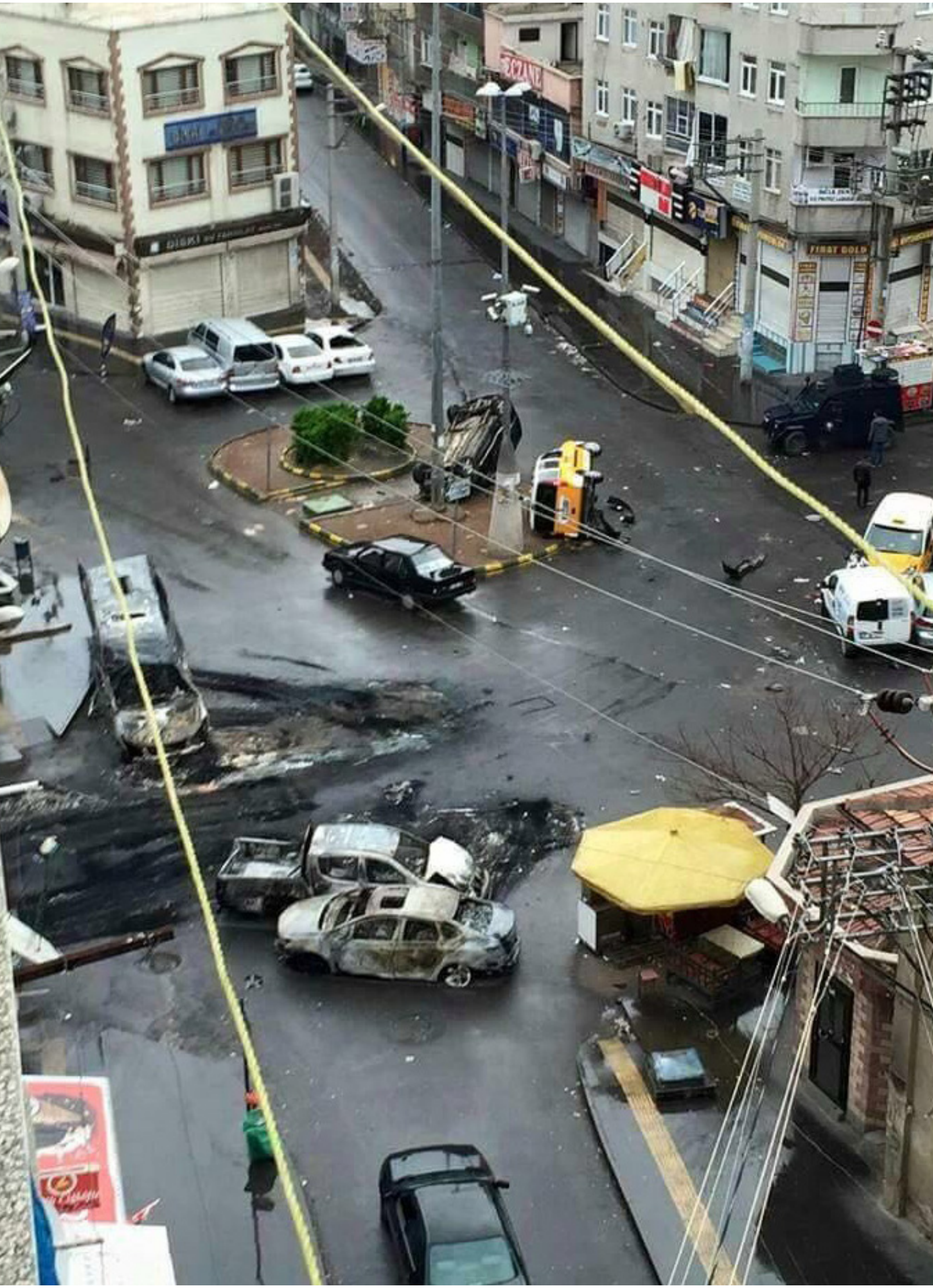
One child was killed during the curfew that took place on September 29 between 11:00 am and 9:30 pm. On the morning of the same day, a child named Berat Güzel (12 y.o.) was killed in Halil İbrahim Oruç Park. According to witnesses, a photo of this sight was taken after the police got out of an armored vehicle. They left a fireworks box near the lifeless body of the child who had died from fire opened by law enforcement.

> Four people were killed in Bismil during the curfew declared on October 6, 2015, between 12:00 pm and 12:00 am. According to the witnesses, on October 6, Bilal Bozkur (19/22 y.o.) and Dogan Ince (16 y.o.) were executed in the Rojava neighborhood by a special forces team. Their bodies were then dragged to the hospital. Abdullah Sügüci (32 y.o.) and Şeyhmus Düşerge (18 y.o.), who were killed in the same operation, were shot in the facial area with firearms to prevent identification of their bodies. Family members of the four victims identified their children through photographs published on a Twitter account belonging to @J_I_T_E_M[18] .

BAĞLAR: On March 15, 2016 at 03:00 am, a curfew was declared by the Bağlar prefecture in Diyarbakır’s Bağlar district. The curfew was lifted on Monday, March 21, 2016 at 06:00 am. During the curfew, five people lost their lives, including one police officer.

---

[18] “Gendarmerie Intelligence and Counter-Terrorism,” an intelligence unit of the gendarmerie which has been involved in many extralegal executions, disappearances as well as in drug and arms trafficking.


ECZANE
FIRST GOLD

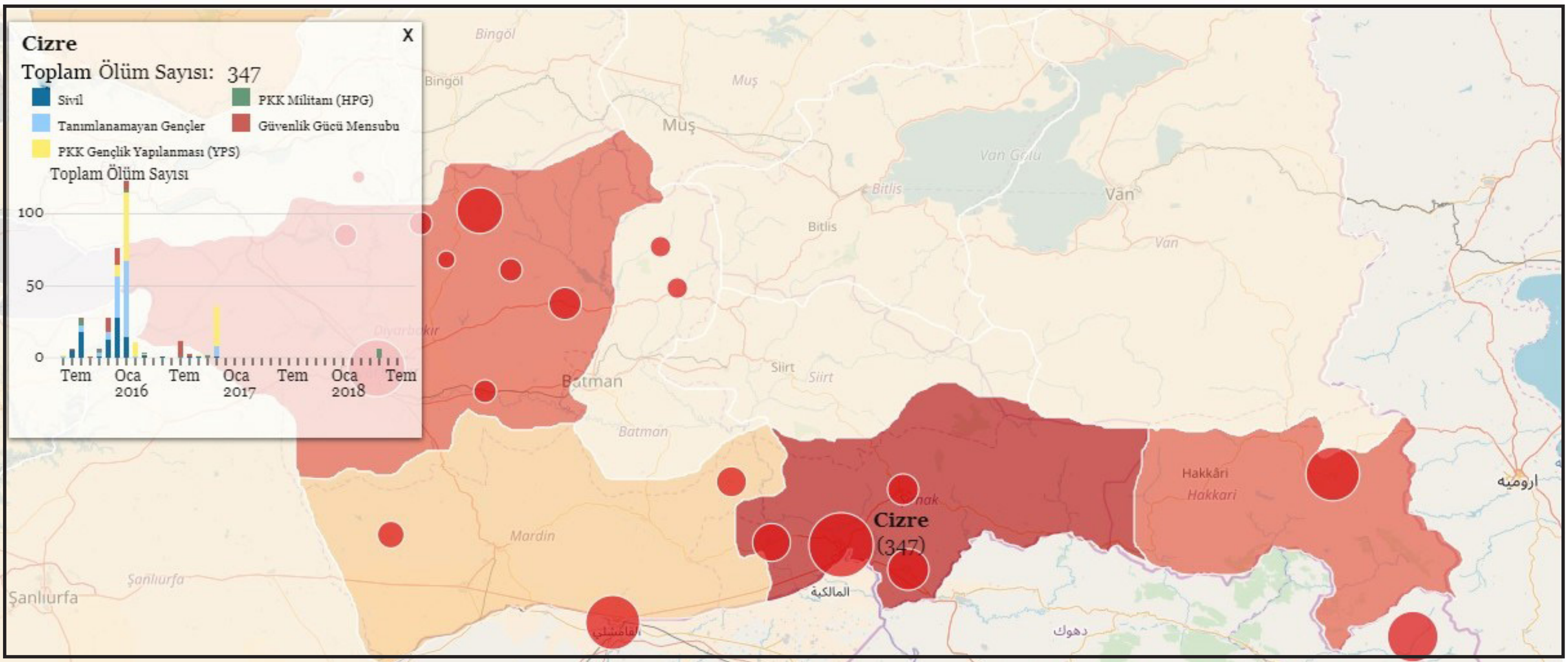
LİCE: A tense atmosphere has persisted in Diyarbakir's Lice district. Violence and death occurred here, even during the 2013-2015 peace process. Despite this process being in effect, Medeni Yıldırım (18 y.o.) was killed on June 28, 2013 in a protest against the ongoing construction of a police station. Nine people were injured, 2 of them severely. The construction did not stop, and protests continued. On June 6, 2014, the police and soldiers intervened with firearms after having used tear gas. Ramazan Baran (24 y.o.) and Hacı Baki Akdemir (50 y.o.) were killed in this incident. Abdullah Akkulu, who was hospitalized after being wounded, lost his life after staying in the intensive care unit for 3 months.

In Lice, clashes were mostly concentrated in rural areas during late July and early August 2015. Forest fires often occurred in Lice due to the use of artillery fire and other firearms. During this period, two houses were hit by artillery shots in the district center.

DİCLE: Clashes began in the Dicle district in October 2015, leading to damage occurred in some parts of the city center. The TMMOB-affiliated technical teams, who went to the district because of the clashes, determined that there were 22 damaged buildings, including dwellings and mostly shops. The estimated repair cost was calculated at 56,049.04 TL.

Cizîra Botan

Cizre


Cizre
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 347
Sivil
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
100
50
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Bingöl
Bingöl
Muş
Muş
Van Gölü
Bitlis
Bitlis
Van
Van
Diyarbakır
Batman
Batman
Siirt
Siirt
Mardin
Şanlıurfa
Şanlıurfa
Cizre
(347)
Hakkâri
Hakkari
المالكية
دهوك
ارومیه

CİZRE
Nüfus: 119000

CIZÎRA BOTAN-CİZRE

BASEMENTS...

The curfew was declared fives times in Cizre,[19] Şırnak province, during this period. The first curfew was declared on September 4 and lasted 8 days until September 12. The second curfew was declared on September 13 and lasted one day.

The third curfew took place November 14-15 and the fourth, November 24-25. The fifth curfew was declared on December 14 and lasted for 79 days, without interruption.

---

[19] Cizira Botan in Kurdish.

The attacks intensified in the Cudî, Nur, and Yasef neighborhoods within just one week after the declaration of the curfew. Cizre was subjected to artillery fire and heavy attacks by the tanks that were deployed to Aşk Tepesi hill, overlooking the Nur neighborhood. Besides Aşk Tepesi, tanks were also deployed on Caferi Sadık hill, overlooking the Cudî neighborhood, Hastane hill, overlooking the Yafes neighborhood in Cizre, and Şahin hill, overlooking the Sur neighborhood in Cizre.

When the curfew was declared, the population of Cizre dropped from 110,000 to 10,000. Forced migration gained momentum 20 days after the beginning of the last curfew on December 14, 2015. People migrated to villages close to the Cizre and Idil districts, to neighboring provinces, such as Batman, Diyarbakir, and Mardin, and to the remote cities of Mersin, Adana, and Istanbul. Many began

returning to the district centers[20] after the curfew partially ended on March 2, 2016.

Before the declaration of the curfew, on August 27, 2015, at around 11:30 am, armed clashes took place in the center of Cizre following bomb and rocket attacks on the command post located in Cizre's Nur neighborhood. Following the attack, the command post opened fire at random, killing 4 people, including 2 children. They were allegedly executed by Special Operations Teams in the conflict zone. This massacre was a precursor to what would happen in Cizre.

It was determined that on August 27, 2015, the military barracks on the banks of the Tigris river in the Nur neighborhood were targeted by one or more rocket and/or firearm used either by armed PKK members, the PKK-connected YDG-H[21] or by another organization/group of individuals. After that, intense and prolonged fire was opened on the side of the building of this military unit and from the upper side of the neighborhood by the Cizre Tank Battalion, located on the top of the hill. The fire was directed at the houses on Botaş Street and its intersection. There were mutual clashes in the beginning, but apart from the rocket fire, they did not last very long. However, both military units, particularly the military unit on the river bank and inside the neighborhood, had opened fire on an individual basis by pinpointing certain targets. It was determined that this fire targeted vehicles. The tires were targeted first to render the vehicles ineffective. Those inside were then targeted with individual shots. Health

---

[20] "12/14/2015 – 03/02/2016. Investigation Report of the 79-day-long Curfew in Cizre." Published on March 31, 2016 by Diyarbakır BAR Association, Human Rights Association (IHD), Trade Union of Employees in Public Health and Social Services (SES), Agenda Child Association (Gündem Çocuk Derneği), Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TİHV).

[21] The Patriotic Revolutionary Youth Movement (Yurtsever Devrimci Genclik Hareket, YDG-H) was the urban, militant youth wing of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

personnel Eyüp Ergen, DEDAŞ[22] officers Mesut Sanri and Emin Yanağ were shot dead while en route in a similar manner on the same street, yet at different times, with individual shots to their heads. It was established that they were shot with fire opened by trained snipers from the military unit's guard towers and the military unit's sand bagged positions on the retaining wall.[23]

Health personnel, Sabri Enük, who was in the same vehicle as Eyüp Ergen, who was shot, testified:

"I am currently employed as a health personnel (male nurse) at Cizre State Hospital. On the day of the incident, we heard the sounds of weapons coming from the Nur neighborhood. Since my friend Eyüp Ergen's house was in that neighborhood and his children were at home, he became uneasy. Together with Eyüp Ergen and our friend Şerif Sak, we set off in the same vehicle for the Nur neighborhood. Most of the roads leading from the neighborhood to the main streets were closed; only a road passing by the military unit, located on the Tigris shore in Nur neighborhood, was open. As we were moving uphill, passing the Cizre Tank Battalion to get to Eyüp Ergen's house, we suddenly realized that the vehicle's window was hit by an object. The broken glass shattered all over us. The car tires burst at the same time. I got out of the vehicle, stooping, and took shelter in a nearby house. The driver of the vehicle, Şerif Sak, was next to me in the house where I took shelter. We

---

[22] DEDAŞ is an electricity distribution company that provides service to Turkey's southeastern provinces.

[23] "Investigation Report on Incidents and Civil Deaths that Took Place in Cizre on August 27, 2015 (Tarihinde Cizre'de Yaşanan Olay ve Sivil Ölümlere İlişkin İnceleme Raporu) by the head of Diyarbakir BAR Association, published on August 31, 2015.

ELİN ECZANESİ
ECZANE
ESRET OTO GALERİ ve EMLAK
AYGAZ

EYÜP ERGEN
SİZLERE İNAT
SAVAŞA KARŞI BARIŞ
ÖLÜME KARŞI YAŞAM
SAVUNMAYA
DEVAM EDECEĞİZ

BARAN ÇAĞLI

T.C.
SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI
MERSİN DEVLET HASTANESİ
CİZRE'DE KATLEDİLEN
HEMŞİRE EYÜP ERGEN İÇİN
YASTAYIZ, İSYANDAYIZ...
SAĞLIK ve SOSYAL HİZMET EMEKÇİLERİ SENDİKASI
MERSİN ŞUBESİ

then realized that our friend, Eyüp Ergen, was not with us. First, we called him on his cell phone—the phone rang with no answer. We became anxious. Fire was opened again when we headed toward the vehicle, so we had to return to the house. After a while, the woman, the owner of the house, somehow made it to the vehicle. She came back saying that our friend was wounded inside the vehicle. We called 112 and Cizre State Hospital personnel to send an ambulance and to ask the authorities to stop fire. The ambulance had not arrived, so we called 112 and the hospital one more time. They told us on the phone that security guards were prohibiting the ambulance from entering. Approximately 1.5-2 hours later, the ambulance approached the vehicle inside where the wounded Eyüp Ergen was lying. However, the 112 personnel did not get out of the vehicle to provide Eyüp Ergen with emergency medical aid due to the fire coming from the same military unit targeting that same area with single shots on an individual basis. After a while, we ran up to the vehicle together, brought Ergen to the ambulance, and took him to the hospital. I don't think Ergen was alive by the time we arrived at the hospital. His death was caused by blood loss, because it took a long time for the ambulance to come and take him to the hospital."

The following is a dialog between Tahir Elçi, who was part of the delegation that went to investigate the event on behalf of the Diyarbakir BAR Association, with Zahide Ecer, a woman residing in the neighborhood who witnessed the incident:

Tahir Elçi: *Hello. You live in this neighborhood. Did you witness the incident?*

Zahide Ecer: I saw everything. Let everyone be quiet, I'll explain everything.

T.E: *What is your name?*

Z.E: Zahide Ecer.

T.E: *Yes, I am listening.*

Z.E: We rushed to our house as soon as we heard shots. Everyone dispersed following the shots. My little son was on the street. When I heard the shots, I rushed to the street and brought him inside. A vehicle stopped in front of my house. They fired at the vehicle. We started yelling. Two young men rushed to the yard of my house before I could understand what had happened. I asked what had happened. They told me: "They opened fire at us from that side." I told them: "Come in, sit down." They told me that three people were in the car, but the other friend hadn't come. They said that when they were coming up the road, fire opened at the wheels of the vehicle, bursting the tires. They said they had come to drop off their friend whose home was on this street. They said that they hadn't known that there were clashes here. They were coming from the hospital. They said they were nurses, and that they were fired at. They called out to their friend, but there was no sound. He didn't respond. They called him on his phone, but he didn't answer. When they tried to go out to check on their friend, I told them: "Don't leave, you will get shot." They almost killed my son, too. If I hadn't rushed inside the house, they would have killed me as well. I didn't know they were targeting people. When I went outside, I saw that they were shooting at people. I went outside to look inside the vehicle. I looked inside, but didn't see anyone. I called out to neighbors across the street and asked if anyone had gotten out of the car. They told me that no one had come there. They hadn't seen anyone. I got a little closer to the vehicle. I saw something dark in the back seat. I realized the young man in the vehicle was shot.

T.E: *Were you alone, was there anyone next to you?*

Z.E: No, I was alone. Nobody dared to come out. They shot at me several times, but the bullets didn't reach me. I stood up from where I was and looked again into the vehicle… There was blood flowing down from the poor young man's fallen forehead. They then started shooting at me. My neighbors yelled to me from across the street: "Lay down on the ground!" I ran to my house. I told the two men in my house that their friend had been shot in his head, and that he was probably dead. They started yelling and screaming. They called the hospital and asked for an ambulance to come immediately. They both fainted at first. When they came to their senses, they asked for an ambulance, but they were told that the ambulance could not come. When it finally came, fire was opened at the ambulance, which rushed to my yard. They said, "We are health workers, we came to get an injured person from the vehicle and you are firing at us." They were yelling on the phone, begging for the fire to stop so that they could take the injured. His friends screamed, "Where is this state?" Does it hear our voices or not? Our friend is in the vehicle. He will die from blood loss, but we cannot get him, we cannot intervene medically." Because this ambulance was also fired at and they couldn't get out of the yard, they too were trapped and called another ambulance. They called the authorities. Another ambulance arrived after a while. They were also fired at. They too had to rush to the yard to save themselves. This time, the people around couldn't stand it and began screaming and rebelling. People rose up in revolt, risking their lives. They used bins to shield themselves in order to take the wounded person in the car to the ambulance. They later opened fire again at the people on the street. Then they started dispersing in all directions."

The first curfew in Cizre: September 4-12

The first curfew in Cizre was declared by the Şırnak Governorate on September 4, 2015 at 8:00 pm pursuant to article 11 / C of the Provincial Administration Law No. 5442. The curfew lasted uninterruptedly, day and night, until September 12, 2015.

During this time, all roads leading to Cizre were closed with barricades and the city was put under a blockade, surrounded by armored military-police tanks and panzers. Residents were deprived of all basic life needs, such as water, electricity, garbage, health, and education. Lack of access to water, electricity, ambulance, and health services affected people's health.[24]

---

[24] "Investigation Report of the Events that Took Place in Cizre During the Curfew, September 4, 2015-September 12, 2015" by the Diyarbakır BAR Association.

The Sur, Cudi, Yafes and Nur neighborhoods, which accounted for 70% of the district population, remained under fire by military tanks, panzers, and heavy weapons during the curfew. Snipers, placed at high points, would fire almost immediately at any moving object regardless of who the target was. These attacks caused many deaths.[25] While 15 civilians lost their lives due to firearm and shrapnel wounds, six died because they were not taken to the hospital after being injured.[26]

> Twenty-nine civilians were killed in Cizre by September 12. Twenty-two of them were killed during the 8-day curfew from September 4-12. After the curfew was lifted, the bodies of 16 people, including children and 35-day old Muhammed Tahir Yaramış, were taken from Şırnak and Cizre state hospitals to be buried in a collective funeral ceremony.

---

[25] Investigation Report of the Events in Cizre, Conflict Monitoring and Resolution Group, (Cizre Olayları Gözlem Raporu, Çatışma İzleme ve Çözüm Grubu) by MAZLUMDER 09.12.2015

[26] See the above reference.

EAUTIFUL

Witness 1: "Normally, for example, people wave a white sheet from the window or door, then they are told:'Come.' Essentially, they put the neighborhood under a blockade for 8 days, the entire place... I mean, look, there are people living there. There is no 'terrorist.' Among the dead are a 53-year-old mother, a 12-year-old, a 15-day-old baby—what do they have to do with these events? In other words, the people that were killed were civilians."

Witness 2: "If you are not entering with the purpose of killing, arresting, or capture, then you can enter [our house]. Nobody here rejects the power of this state... If we can't go out to extinguish fire when a forest is burning, if we can't go to the hospital when we are wounded, can't get treatment, if our sick are shot at in daylight, then what do we understand from this approach of the state? So people here said then: 'We don't accept such a system. We don't reject the state, but we reject this approach to governance.' The governor ruled the city for 9 days with such cruelty. Who can accept this?"

Witness 3: "My wife's cousin, what could he bring with him? He was bringing ice. What could he bring, a 16-year-old? [in fact, 14 years old]. They fire at him. The child is wounded. The ambulance comes, now they're firing at the ambulance.

The child raises his hand, although he is wounded. After that, they shot him in his brain and killed him. His hand stays like this. After the death, his hand did not fall. They took him to the morgue like that."

Witness 4: "Someone is injured, and an ambulance is called. They inform the security that there is an injured person: we will bring him, okay? They say, bring him in. Four young people bring in this injured person on a stretcher; they fire both at the one on stretchers and at those carrying him! They [young people] had to leave him there, in order to save themselves. They leave him there and they leave this child there Bünyamin İrci was hit with one bullet. After a while, the police come and say that the ambulance is coming, but it doesn't come. Two hours after the arrival of the police, the boys calmed down and looked at the child on the stretcher. They saw traces of three bullets in his body. One bullet came from here and exited from here. Officially executed... A 14-year-old child ..."[27]

---

[27] Investigation Report of the Events in Cizre, Conflict Monitoring and Resolution Group, (Cizre Olayları Gözlem Raporu, Çatışma İzleme ve Çözüm Grubu) by MAZLUMDER 09.12.2015

Witness 5 (health worker): “*After the conflict, the police threatened the doctors, and the emergency department was removed from the intensive care unit. The medical team from Kızıltepe and some specialist doctors were here. There was no general practitioner, but some medical staff who had been stuck there since the first day. At 1:00 am, three or four police and civilians were brought in because of a two armored-vehicle collision. We treated them, then came the sounds of explosions. We heard artillery shots. A police officer at that moment used the following phrase expressing joy: ‘There is no need to be afraid, they are with us,’ ‘Those who are bombing are with us.’*

Explosions and gunfire were heard occasionally. However, it was quiet until the morning, when, the wounded started coming at around 7:00. At first, 4-5 patients arrived. They were wounded in the bombardment at 1:00 at night. According to their testimony, they waited at home until morning. We thought one of them had an artery cut. There was an intense hematoma in his knee. We provided treatment. Other’s injuries were not so severe.

Cizre
BAŞHEKİMLİK

They were wounded by shrapnel pieces. A woman had a fracture in her foot when she was hit with a shrapnel.

There was an explosion in the morning. When a child picked up an unexploded bomb from the ground, it exploded in her hands. She was 13 years old. Her right hand was severed. Right and left feet were completely destroyed below the ankles, bones were fragmented. Only tissues were left. She had an arterial bleeding. We sent her to Diyarbakir two hours later. Many wounded were reported in the neighborhoods, but they couldn't come because of fear. They treated themselves with their own means. An old man who was brought in yesterday was shot in the head. He died.

No one could come at night, and those who came during the day were risking their lives. Let me tell you about a child that came two days ago. He was 6-7 years old. When he came to the emergency room, he was yelling and trying to take his eye out. He was yelling all the time, constantly screaming "I will kill myself."

This boy came with his older cousins. They were 10 years old. They were saying, "We will kill ourselves, we will blow ourselves up." This shows what happened to children of this age psychologically.

There is nothing we can do with 7-year-old, 10-year-old children yelling, "I will kill myself, I will blow up myself."

Tarık Irci: *"I am the father of Bünyamın Irci. My brother's children were staying in the Nur neighborhood. There was no cold water, so they asked us for ice. I said, 'Take it to them.' He took the ice and went there. He stayed there until morning. In the morning he said, 'I'll go home, my mother, my family will be worried,' and left. On his way back, a police armored vehicle stopped in front of him. He raised his hand and said, 'I want to go home.' However, the police officers took him, put him into a panzer, and killed him there. They fired a bullet into his heart. His ear was cut off, one bullet went into his hand, he was tortured, and his rib was also broken. He lost his life as a result of brain hemorrhage. Then he was thrown into the garbage. Those who saw him brought him to the mosque. When I woke up in the morning, I learned that Bünyamin had lost his life. I went to pick him up with my son. The panzer stopped us on the way. They brought us to the ground face down and threatened us, saying that they would kill us. We said, 'Our home is there, we need to go,' then they gave us permission to go. We went to the neighborhood and saw him in the mosque. We called the ambulance, but they didn't come. Faisal Sarıyıldız [HDP MP] called the ambulance, then we took my son to the hospital. In the meantime, they surrounded us with three panzers, insulted, cursed, and threatened us. In front of the hospital there were 500 people resembling ISIS. There were a lot of police and military vehicles."*

Ramazan Çağırga: *"Her real name was Cizira Botan, but that name wasn't allowed so we put Cemile instead. We live in the Cudi neighborhood. It was evening, between 5 and 8 pm. There were conflicts everywhere. It was the third day of the curfew. Everyone was outside, and the door of our house was looking at the street. Everybody was standing in front of their doors. There were no incidents in the neighborhood. There were no ditches either. There were snipers just across our door. She was shot while she was sitting on the doorstep. They were firing from an airplane, a police armored vehicle, and other weapons. She was shot and lost her life right there. In 1992, our house was hit by a mortar, that time 7 members of our family were massacred."*

Cemile ÇAĞIRGA

Ahmet Edin: *"Our house is located in the Cudi neighborhood. I was in Iraq at the time of the incident. My uncle Ekrem Dayan, Ayşe Edin and 3-month-old baby Berxêdan Taşkın were injured and are still in Şırnak State Hospital. The incident occurred on September 8. I was in Iraq, watching the news from the media. I was worried about my family and I called my older brother's house on the landline. I told them to call my wife and my children. My wife came, we talked, she told me that they were okay. Nothing had happened yet. My brother's house is right next door to our house. The conversation ended, so we hung up. When they went home, first my brother's wife stepped out to the courtyard and was shot. Her 3-month-old baby, Berxêdan Taşkın, was in her lap. The baby was also wounded in her foot and her ear. My wife and my uncle rushed to help my brother's wife when they saw that she had fallen down, wounded. But the snipers were shooting everybody who went out, so they hit them too. My uncle fell inside the door, my wife fell outside to the courtyard, next to my brother's wife. As this was happening, the baby was injured and crying on the floor. My wounded sister-in-law covered the baby with herself as a shield, to save him from more bullets. My wife and sister-in-law died at that place, while the baby remained alive, wounded, under two dead bodies. No one could get the baby. They were firing at anything that moved."*

A terrorist state: Sri Lanka model

Destroy ANYTHING that moves

The Sri Lankan model is used by the state apparatus to monopolize and legitimize the means of violence and oppression, without hiding anything or putting aside the mask of justice, human rights, democracy, etc. This model entered the literature as a naked state of terrorism, directed to destroy every living creature that confronts it.

In 1983, a civil war began between the Sri Lankan state and the Tamil Tigers (TEKK) who were fighting for the freedom of the Tamils. In 2002, the government and the Tamil Tigers signed a ceasefire under the auspices of the Norwegian government in Oslo, which is also an important place for the peace process in Turkey. While the government lifted the ban on the Tamil Tigers, TEKK gave up its demand for an independent state. However, the cease-fire lasted only one year. In 2004, the Tamil Tigers carried out a suicide attack in the capital of Colombo, killing the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A state of emergency was declared in Sri Lanka. In 2009, the Sri Lankan government developed a military strategy to destroy the Tamil Tigers, which also involved naval forces and air power. This strategy, which entered literature as the Sri Lanka model, involved targeting every moving creature for the purpose of elimination. In the military operation, every moving object was shot regardless of the civilian-militant distinction. As a result of the operation, the armed wing of the Tamil Tigers was destroyed. 40,000 civilians were killed and hundreds of thousands of civilians were displaced and remained in camps. They were not allowed to return to their living spaces. The goal was to defeat not only the Tamil Tigers but the Tamil population as a whole.

Baren
İzlanda
İsveç
İrlanda
Polonya
Avusturya
İspanya
İtalya
Türkiye
Kayseri H
Tunus
Fas
Irak
Cezayir
Libya
Mısır
Batı Sahra
16 sa
Mali
Nijer
Çad
Sudan
Yemen
Burkina Faso
Gine
Yemen Deni
Nijerya
Gana
Etiyopya
Gine Körfezi
Somali
Gabon
Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti
Kenya
Tanzanya
Angola
Zambiya
Mozambik
Namibya
Zimbabve
Madagaska
Güney Atlas Okyanusu
Botsvana
Güney Afrika

The Sri Lankan model has become a frightening element that the authoritarian governments in countries of conflict and civil war around the world have used to intimidate and threaten their opponents. This model was on the agenda, even during the peace process in Turkey, as a solution was attempted through negotiation between the two sides.

According to the UN Human

Rights Office report published in 2012, 40,000 Tamils were killed in the 2009 operation. The UN stated that rights violations were “horrific,” unveiling tens of thousands unsolved assassinations, forced disappearances, torture, and sexual violence against men and women after the military operation.

ts Denizi
Rusya
Kazakistan
Moğolistan
Kırgızistan
avalimanı
Çin
Güney Kore
Japon Denizi
Afganistan
İran
Pakistan
Doğu Çin Denizi
Nepal
. 15 dk.
Hindistan
Myanmar (Burma)
Filipin Denizi
Tayland
Bengal Körfezi
Vietnam
Umman Denizi
Tayland Körfezi
Sri Lanka
Malezya
Endonezya
Arafura Denizi
Avustralya
Hint Okyanusu
Büyük Avustralya Körfezi

The administration of that period was tried for war crimes. There are still human rights abuses in the country.

A body of a woman killed by the Sri Lankan military on the street, with someone taking a picture of her.

The longest curfew in Cizre:
December 14, 2015-March 2, 2016
Basements

Twenty-nine people were killed in Cizre by September 12, including during the 8-day curfew. Nearly 1,000 buildings became the target of bullets, including bakeries, pharmacies, mosques, schools, cultural centers, and in particular, housing and workplaces.[28] Amidst the shock effect of this process on the society, a new process began in which the city was surrounded by tanks, cannons, and heavy weapons, as every moving object became a target of firearms.

---

[28] According to the Regional Damage Assessment Report, August 2015-January 2016, by GABB (Southeastern Anatolia Region Municipalities Union), during the 8-day-long curfew the following types of buildings were assessed to be damaged: 652 housing units, 204 workplaces, 2 bakeries, 2 pharmacies, 1 health center, 1 cultural center, 2 schools, 5 mosques, 2 stables, and 27 vehicles.

According to the information given by state authorities in press statements, 14 generals, 26 colonels and 15,000 soldiers were dispatched to Şırnak province alone.[29]

On December 14, 2015 at 11:00 pm, Şırnak Governor's Office announced the curfew in Cizre that lasted 79 days and nights without interruption.

> *"In the provincial centers of Cizre and Silopi, pursuant to article 11/C of the Provincial Administration Law No. 5442, a curfew is declared on 12.14.2015 at 11:00 pm to neutralize the separatist terrorist organization and its members, to eliminate barricades and ditches trapped with mines and explosives by group members, and to ensure the safety of life, and property, and public order.*
>
> *It is known that the separatist terrorist organization carried out attacks targeting such fundamental rights and freedoms of our citizens as the right to freedom, security, property, and especially to life. They prevented our citizens from maintaining their daily life with their actions of setting up barricades and ditches trapped with mines and explosives, as well as from enjoying their basic public services, especially health services, and subjected our citizens to all types of financial and moral damages.*

---

[29] See above.

In Cizre and Silopi, our citizens will be provided with every type of financial and moral support in order to ensure our citizens with peace and public order to enjoy their basic rights and freedoms.

In this respect, I wish our citizens well and offer my sincere love and respect to all our citizens. Respectfully announced to the public.

12.14.2015 Şırnak governorate"

The legal issue of the curfew

"There are legal problems related to basic rights and freedoms according to both International human rights and Turkey's Constitution in regards to the long-term curfew and the deprivation of the most basic rights of people living under the curfew:

The authority to declare curfews is not given to provincial administrations according to the article 11 of the Provincial Administration Act Law No. 5442 and in conformity with the basic rights and freedoms as stated in Article 13 of the Constitution of Turkey, apart from the international human rights accords. There is no such statement in the law. [...] "Non-stop curfews" are not on the agenda, even during state of emergency or martial law. Naturally, it is not even possible to imagine the practice of "non-stop curfews" lasting for days, which opens the door to rights violations at all levels. The government's use of such unlawful practices through provincial and district governors led to the avoidance of its obligations under Article 15 of the ECtHR.[30]"

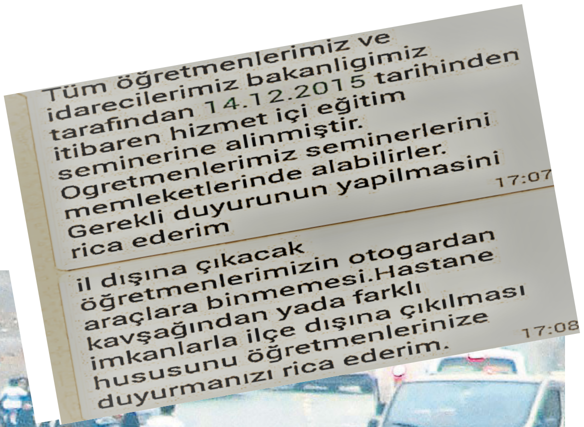
The day before the announcement of the December 13, 2015 curfew in Cizre was a rare example in Turkey's history.

---

[30] "12/14/2015 – 03/02/2016. Investigation Report of the 79-day-long Curfew in Cizre." Published on March 31, 2016 by the Diyarbakır BAR Association, Human Rights Association (IHD), Trade Union of Employees in Public Health and Social Services (SES), Agenda Child Association (Gündem Çocuk Derneği), and Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TİHV).

The regime was pulling its public officers out of the city, which had been taken under full siege.

Teachers working in the districts of Cizre and Silopi, were sent a text message summoning them to an ‘in-service training.’ The message stated that all teachers and administrators were taken to in-service training seminars starting on December 14, 2015: “Our teachers can attend seminars in their hometowns.” The majority of 1,298 teachers in 104 schools in Cizre left the district for that reason.

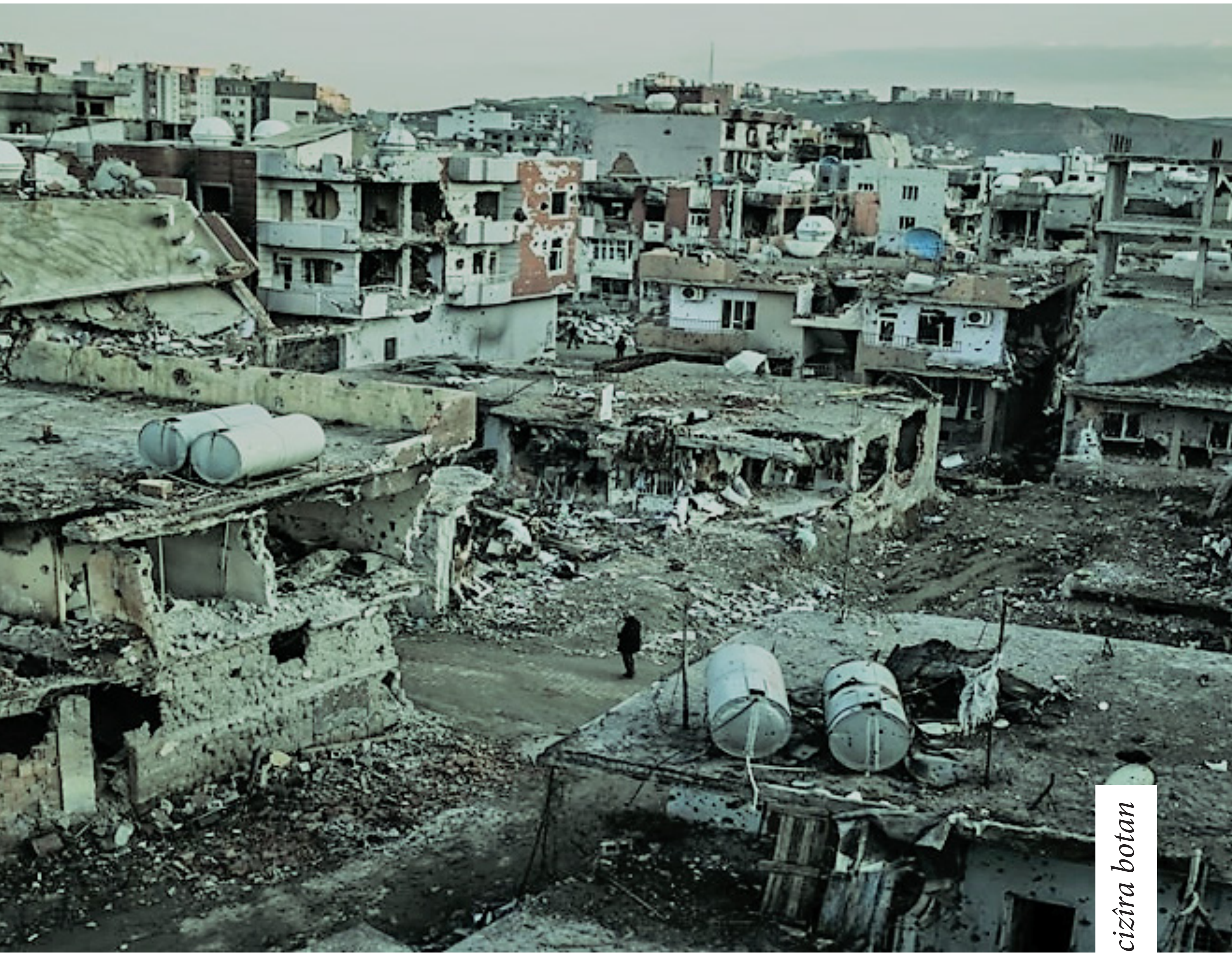

Tüm öğretmenlerimiz ve idarecilerimiz bakanligimiz tarafından 14.12.2015 tarihinden itibaren hizmet içi eğitim seminerine alinmiştir. Ogretmenlerimiz seminerlerini memleketlerinde alabilirler. Gerekli duyurunun yapilmasini rica ederim
17:07

il dışına çıkacak öğretmenlerimizin otogardan araçlara binmemesi.Hastane kavşağından yada farklı imkanlarla ilçe dışına çıkılması hususunu öğretmenlerinize duyurmanızı rica ederim.
17:08

No person was allowed to enter the city for 79 days.

No institution, person, politician, journalist or delegation was allowed to enter the city during the period of curfew, declared on December 14, 2015.

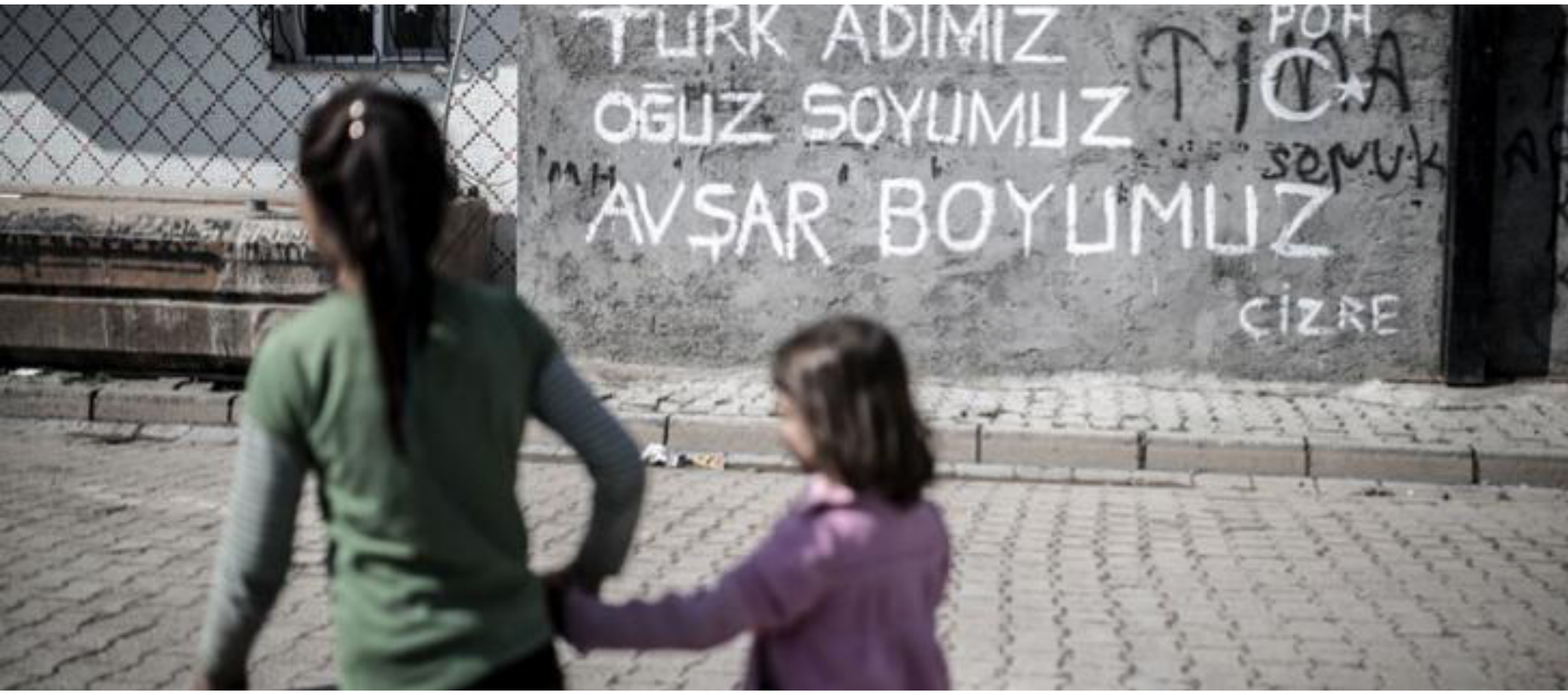
For 79 days, the city was placed under a military siege, and kept under a relentless fire with heavy machine guns, tanks, mortars and cannons placed at the city's dominant positions. Dozens of people were killed in their homes while cooking in their kitchens, sitting in their rooms drinking tea, or in the middle of the street, while going out with white flags for food and health needs.



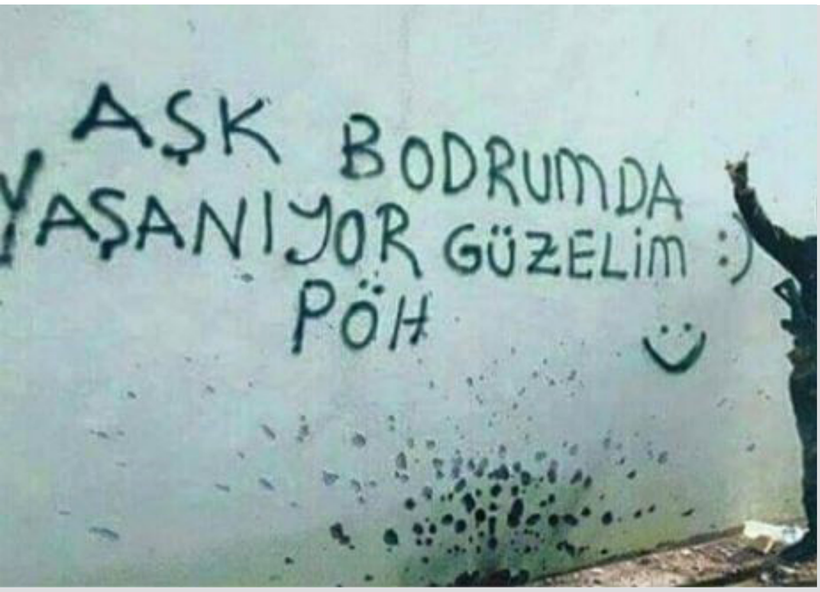
Almost all houses in Cizre were damaged by heavy firearms. Some of the houses were demolished by mortars, and some were destroyed in other ways to the extent that they could not be inhabited. As a result of the damage assessment studies carried out by the Association of Southeastern Anatolia Municipalities Union (GABB), it was documented that 10,000 houses and workplaces were damaged, of which 1,200 were heavily damaged. It was determined that water reservoirs on the roofs of houses and air conditioning engines outside the houses were targeted intentionally and that the living spaces were entirely destroyed thus making the return impossible.

The regime forces threatened all those living in Cizre with announcements before the curfew, saying that residents should leave their homes beforehand. If they did not, the regime forces would not be held responsible. According to witness testimonies, on January 5, 2016, the 22nd day of the curfew, regime forces made an announcement containing death threats and threats of killing everyone with chemical weapons if they did not leave their houses. After that date, armed attacks against the houses became even more intense, especially on the 29th and 30th days of the curfew, when residents had to leave their houses with white flags because of the fear of chemical weapons.

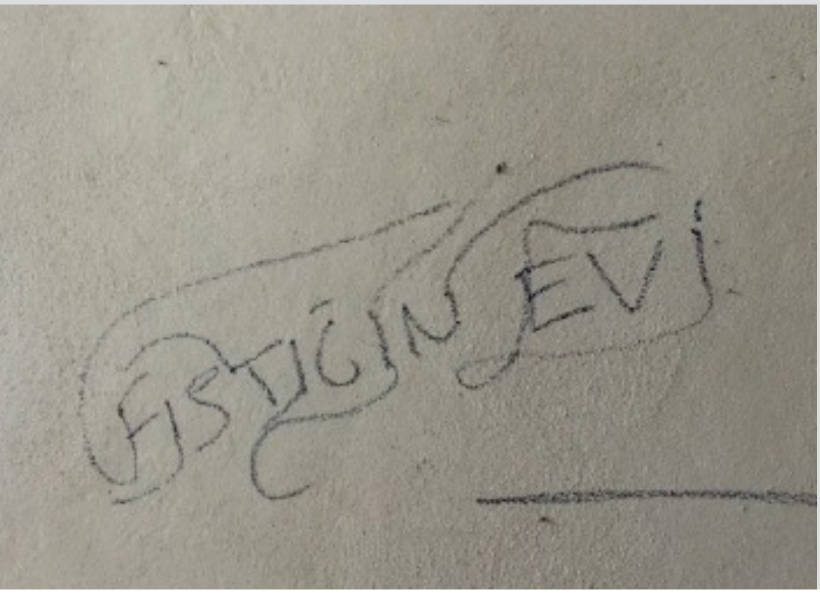
AK AL
ERMER
BEDO
OTO SERVİSİ

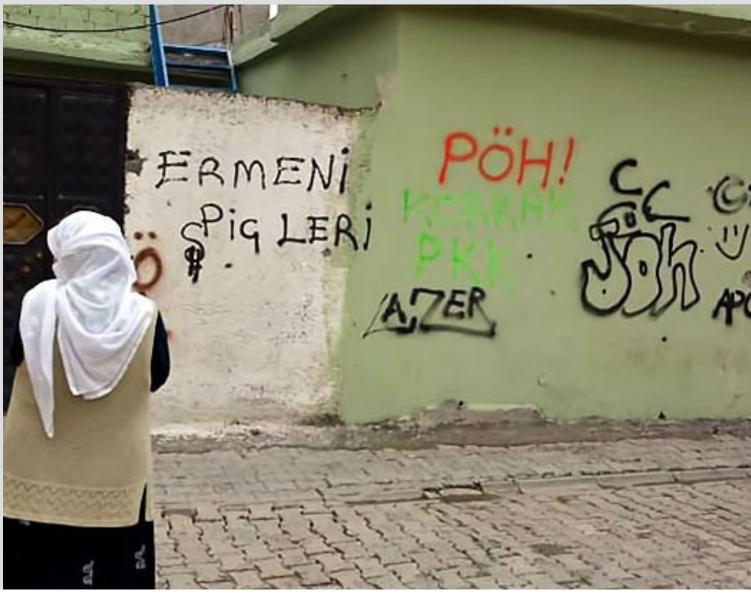

TÜRK ADIMIZ
OĞUZ SOYUMUZ
AVŞAR BOYUMUZ
ÇİZRE
PÖH

The wall writings that were first made in Silvan were also left in Cizre. Racist, sexist and hateful announcements were made: "Armenian sons of bitches," "We will eradicate you," "You will see the might of Turks."


AŞK BODRUMDA
YAŞANIYOR GÜZELİM :)
PÖH

"The hunger and thirst did not affect me, but their announcements. Their curses affected me very much. I died the day when there were lifeless bodies on the ground. Nobody should say I am alive, I am a living dead."


FISTIĞIN EVİ


ERMENİ
PİÇ LERİ
PÖH!
KORKAK
PKK
AZER
APO

During the Cizre blockade, 251 people were killed. 177 of those people were trapped in three basements. Forty-one of them were children, including one baby. Twenty-two were women. The identity of 79 of these individuals could not yet have been identified. Some funerals were not allowed to be held in Cizre, and the bodies were sent to different provinces for burial.

The Basements Massacre Step by Step

On January 23, 2016, two people died in a five-story building as a result of gunfire, and 11 people were injured. Thirty-one survivors and those who remained in the building took shelter in the basement. On February 4, it was discovered that there was another basement with wounded people who needed medical support. On February 10, the existence of a third basement was reported in the media. The majority of people in the basements were burned in the following days. One hundred seventy-seven corpses, including 24 children, were removed from underneath the destroyed buildings and on the surrounding streets. Among the murdered were university students who had come to Cizre to show their solidarity. Their number is estimated to be 40-50.

> There are actually 20 other basements in that area. In the 1990s, when the villages were burned, people in Cizre built houses with basements to take shelter in case of war.
> (28, male, Cizre)

Cizre People's Council Co-Chair Mehmet Tunç, who was massacred in a basement, made an appeal by phone to the 12th International Kurdish Conference held in the European Parliament on January 27, 2016:

"...The curfew penalty is 100 TL, but when we are going outside we are getting killed. They are firing at us with howitzers. Howitzers, tanks, mortars, everything is used in Cizre. There is a great massacre taking place in Cizre; we are facing a great genocide. All houses are bombed with tanks. The weapons that are used in the 21st century against the enemy are used by the Republic of Turkey and the AKP government against the-

ir own people. There's a tragedy in Cizre. For 60 days, these people have been hungry and thirsty. There are no more than 10,000 left in the city out of 120,000 population. People have been forced to migrate... There is really a tragedy in Cizre. 28 wounded people were injured in one house. 4 injured people lost their lives. Nusret Bayar [he lost his life shortly after this speech—ed.], Veli Çiçek and Sultan Irmak are in a very, very grave situation. We've completely run out of water. When we go out to get some water, we're getting shot at by snipers. We do not go out. A four-floor building was completely demolished by mortars. I'm calling you from that rundown building right now. And the situation is very critical. We're telling our friends there. Please stop this brutality. You're strong enough to stop this massacre in Cizre. You're strong enough to make the AKP to lift this blockade on Cizre. Otherwise, we have to see you as an accomplice in this massacre."

In order to save the wounded people trapped in the basements, the HDP delegation started a hunger strike. On January 25, HDP Şırnak deputy Faysal Sarıyıldız sent to Ahmet Adanur, the District Governor of Cizre, the address of the first basement in order to stop the bombing of the area. From the date when the address of this basement was shared with state officials, attacks on the building intensified and it was taken under a military blockade.

Cihan Karaman, a geography student at Ege University, who came to Cizre in solidarity, lost his life in a basement on January 23, because the ambulance was not sent for him despite the decision by ECtHR regarding his case.[31]

---

[31] The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) had granted Karaman an interlocutory injunction to be taken to hospital; yet, the ambulance was not able to reach the building he was in. https://m.bianet.org/english/law/171455-ecthr-decision-arrives-but-ambulance-doesn-t-we-lost-cihan-karaman

> We stayed under the curfew for 29 days. When we returned, we saw that they had hung my children's pigeons with their heads torn off out of the windows. There are still a lot of losses, families can't reach their children. I wish my entire house, my property had been burnt, all my children had died, but those students who came in solidarity with us wouldn't have burnt in the basement.

The next day, an unidentified man and a female university student who also came in solidarity lost their lives.

> We're used to death, it doesn't matter to us. What hurts is the fact that the university students who have come here for us are dying ...
> (38, woman, Mersin)

On January 25, 2016, Selami Yılmaz, one of the wounded people in the first basement, who was registered in Cizre's Hisar village, died.

On January 25, 2016, the following SMS was sent to the HDP MP Faysal Sarıyıldız from the wounded in the basement: "They have destroyed the building above us. We have difficulty breathing."

On January 25, 2016, Mehmet Tunç texted Faysal Sarıyıldız regarding sending ambulances: "It looks like the world hadn't heard the voice of Cizre. What can we do. Sorry if I bother you, I am not good. There is a girl severely injured, her names Sultan, she tells me, don't leave me, father. I am in grief. There is a 13-year-old child who constantly asks for water. He has an internal bleeding, that's why we can't give him water."

On January 26, a group of 15 people, including Faysal Sarıyıldız and the families of the people who were trapped in the basement, tried to reach the basement, but the group was not allowed to pass.

On January 27, as a result of the communication between the HDP delegation with the Ministry of Interior, the wounded people were allowed to be taken out. Following the meetings in Ankara, Şırnak deputy Faysal Sarıyıldız had a meeting with the Cizre District Governor and ensured that the ambulances would come to take the wounded. However, shortly thereafter, armored vehicles instead of ambulances came to the area where the building was located.

Ambulances were prevented from reaching the place and they were taken to the police station in Konak neighborhood instead, escorted by armoured police vehicles. Hours-long meetings were held between the people in the basement and the HDP delegation who were on a hunger strike demanding the permission for the medical help to be delivered to the basements. All of these meetings were recorded by the HDP delegation. The most important of these recordings took place during a raid on the basement. The following recordings are from the conversation between DBP deputy Mehmet Yavuzel who was among the wounded in the basement and killed during the raid and HDP MP Meral Danış Beştaş. The conversation took place at the moment of the raid, while the ambulances were still on their way (the conversation was listened to at the same time by government officials):

First Recording

Meral Danış Beştaş: We're following the ambulance right now. On our way.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Yes.

Meral Danış Beştaş: We will call you when we reach you.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Okay, comrade. We don't have any sound here ...

Meral Danış Beştaş: Okay, okay. I'll call you right now when the ambulance gets there.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Just so you know, there is no sound here.

Second Recording

Meral Danış Beştaş: Now we have met with the Ministry. Both of us will be on the phone.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Yes.

Meral Danış Beştaş: You can start preparing now, they gave their approval ...

Mehmet Yavuzel: Okay.

Meral Danış Beştaş: Come out when we call you.

Third Recording

Meral Danış Beştaş: Have the voices disappeared? Police officers' voices.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Oh, he is here. The comrade is here in the corridor.

Meral Danış Beştaş: They are right in front of the door through which you will leave.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Yes, they are inside.

Meral Danış Beştaş: They are inside.

Mehmet Yavuzel: Maybe they hear your voice too. They are already listening to the phones. Is the minister of internal affairs with you?

Meral Danış Beştaş: At the moment, the phone ... [At this moment, there is a blast on the other end of the phone, guns and screams of people in the basement can be heard.]

Fourth Recording

Meral Danış Beştaş: Hello.

Mehmet Yavuzel: I cannot hear, my ears are not well.

Meral Danış Beştaş: Do you hear my voice now?

Mehmet Yavuzel: I can barely hear.

Meral Danış Beştaş: Barely. I'm yelling right now. Look, I'm screaming. If you cannot come out of the basement, we need to find another way.

Mehmet Yavuzel: We are under the debris. How can I explain it to you!

Meral Danış Beştaş: Okay, so you're not okay.

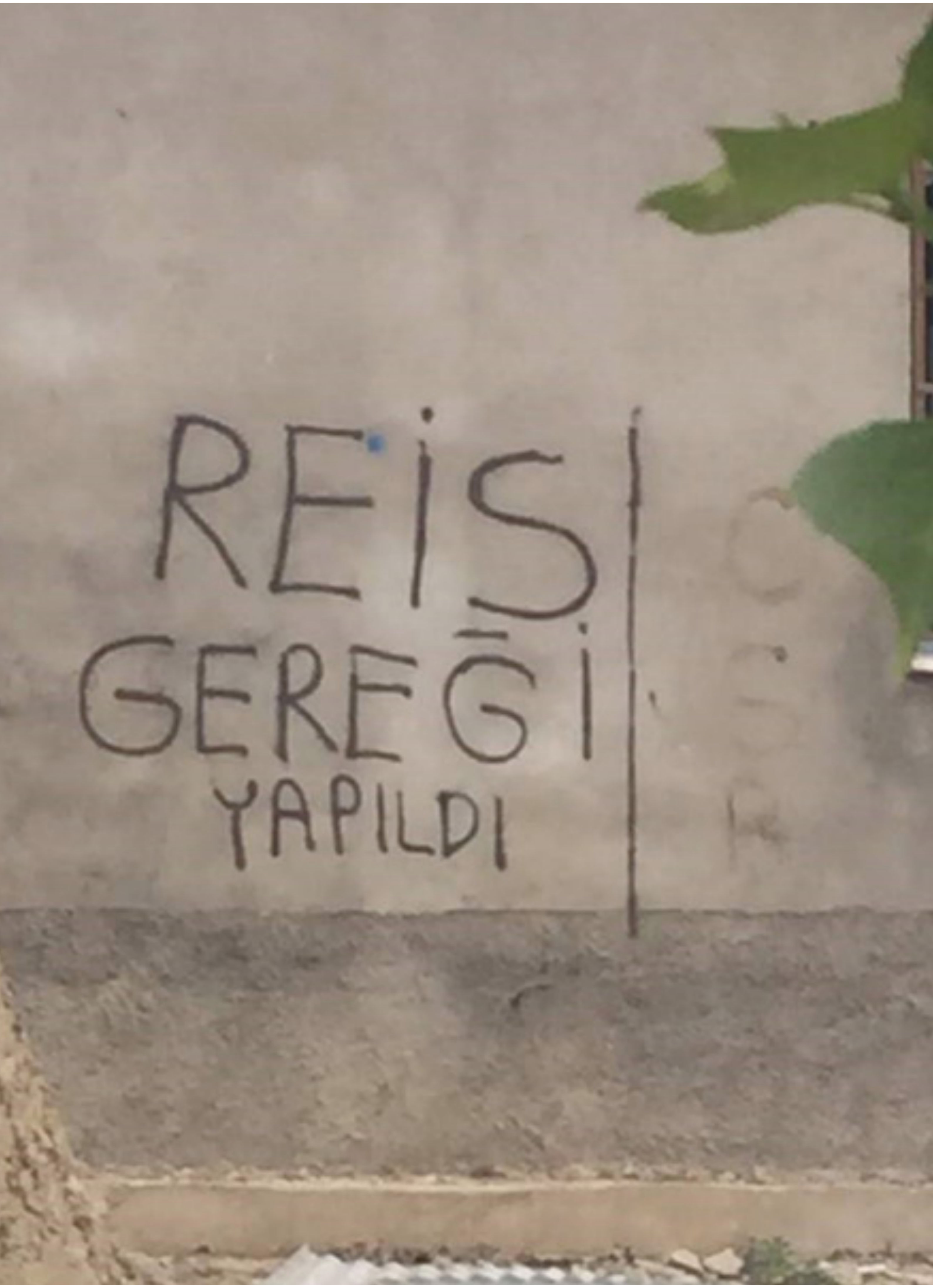
Mehmet Yavuzel: We are under the debris!

Meral Danış Beştaş: Okay, keep the phone on. Keep it open. They can't get out, they can't get out.

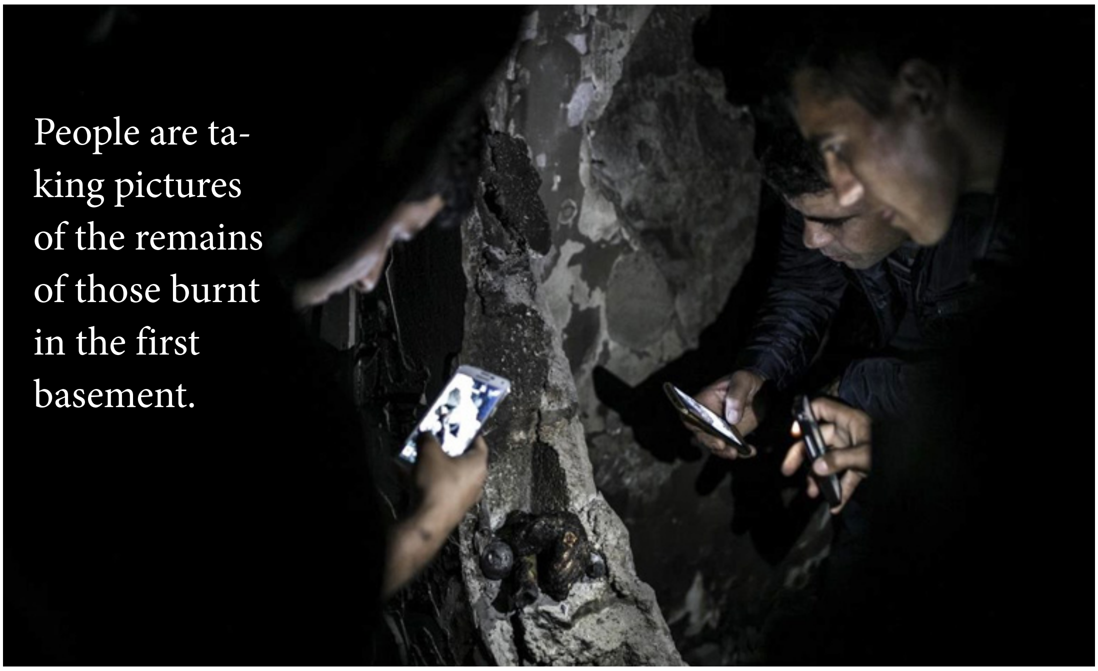
Following the telephone conversations of the HDP delegation in Ankara and Faysal Sarıyıldız in Cizre, the contact with the wounded and exhausted people in the basement of the building located on Bostancı Street 23 in Cudi neighborhood was completely discontinued. On February 12, 26 corpses were taken to the morgue at Cizre State Hospital.[32]

---

[32] "The Anatomy of Brutality: Comprehensive and Updated Report on Turkey's Blockade of Cizre" ("Bir Vahşetin Anatomisi, Genişletilmiş ve Güncenllenmiş Cizre Ablukası Raporu"), HDP, March 5, 2018. https://www.kurdipedia.org/files/books/2018/103594.PDF?ver=131649276059303086


REİS
GEREĞİ
YAPILDI

The massacre that remained in the memory as the basements of cruelty during the 79-day-long curfew was recorded as one of the most tragic events in history. 177 people who took shelter in 3 basements in order to protect themselves against bombardment were murdered.



People are taking pictures of the remains of those burnt in the first basement.

“Before the developments in the basements, 85 people lost their lives. All of these 85 people were Cizre residents, it was known where they lived and who they were. We have information for all of them ... We had no news from those who stayed in the basement. They were mostly college students who had come to Cizre for solidarity the day before the curfew. Later we learnt that they were not able to get out of Cizre after the curfew began, we do not know the exact numbers, but we estimate that there were 40-50 of these young people ... 176 people were massacred in 3 basements.”[33]

---

[33] Cizre Municipality Co-mayor Kadir Konuk.

After Varto, Naked Violence in Cizre

After the murder of Kevser Eltürk (Ekin Wan)—one of the most important events that caused the aggravation of the ditches and the intensification of the conflicts in Varto and other cities—a similar event took place in Cizre, where a naked body was exhibited. At the time of the blockade in Cizre, photographs were shared from military accounts of two women stripped naked after they were killed.

A protest in Hamburg, Germany

One of the bodies identified in Cizre is that of a 16-year-old girl, Sultan Irmak. Will the state bring peace to this land by killing 16-year-old children? Haven't we learned over the past 40 years that exactly the opposite would be the case?[34]

---

[34] "The naked dead female body, what kind of revenge is it?" ("Soyulmuş ölü kadın bedeni, neyin intikamı?") by Mehveş Evin.

On March 2, 2016, the curfew was partially lifted between 05:00am-7:30pm on the 79th day of the curfew. After this date, the curfew continued only at night. On March 28, 2016, the curfew was lifted between 9.30pm-04.30am.

Mehmet Tunç [before he was killed in a basement in Cizre in February 2016]: “You need to be here to explain the events here. When we were in a house, a bomb exploded, 4-5 days ago, there were 28 of us wounded, together with those who joined us. Unfortunately, 4 people died because we could not address their health needs. The dead bodies are in our house. We wrapped them in blankets. They start smelling slowly. It is impossible to live without air.

Our hands are tied. Yesterday I strapped Selami Yılmaz’s foot, it was all bruised. When I stopped, blood was flowing again. I couldn’t save the child from the loss of blood. I see myself as his murderer. When you go out, you get shot; when you are in, you get hit with a bomb.”

Mehmet Tunç’s mother Esmer Tunç: “They gave me a handful of ashes: Take it, this is your son. Mehmet, what was our sin? That he was born in Cizre, that he was a Kurd?”

Mehmet TUNÇ
CENAZE TAS

A relative of Mahmut Duymak killed in the basement:

"We went to the basement. We were ten women. We said, we would take our wounded. We got to Cafer Sadık Street. We were surrounded on four sides. Two to three meters were left to the basement. There were 10 meters between us and the police. The police told us, 'What are you doing here?' We said we came to take our wounded. They said, 'Don't you know that there are mines there?' Now that they were to die, we said we should die too. If they go, we go. We talked to them about our problem. One of them came from the other side. He was like a demon, he wasn't human. They treated us as if we were armed, they acted like we were going to war with them. They gathered all of us, four police tanks were behind us, and they took us to the police station .. When we went to the basement, we didn't see any bombs and such, we went there, we came back. There was no bombs, only broken electric wires. The state has always lied. They were firing at the ambulance from machine guns, saying there was a conflict there. When we went there, there was no conflict ... No one could get the dead bodies, they would just take a piece of bone, they would say, 'Here, take your body.'"

A relative of the 15-year-old Abdullah Gün who died in a basement: "Abdullah left the house on the 29th day. He stayed in the basement because he didn't want to abandon his friends. On February 5, he came out of the basement to check if the ambulance had arrived or not. A sniper shot him as soon as he got out. Those in the basement thought that because he was a kid, really small, the police wouldn't interfere. If the ambulance had come, they would have all come out. His body remained outside after he was shot. Those in the basement could not take him in, we cannot know what happened. We haven't found the body yet. After he was shot dead on the street, Abdullah, he did not live longer than an hour or so. The ambulance couldn't come close. But the police tanks were there."

2016
539
2016
38
2016
603
2016
604
2016
539
2016
538
16
93

Witness 1: Cizre Municipality Co-Mayor Kadir Kunur

Migrated out of Fear of a Chemical Attack

> "We, as the municipality, decided to stay in the municipality during the curfew period. The fire brigade and water distribution team were also assigned to stay here, together with a vice chairman, a deputy chairman, a member of the council, our permanent members and our health workers. Regardless of the conditions there, we would stay and do what we could. Cizre saw a wave of partial migration when teachers received that message. Some of the residents left then but most of them were still in the city. Rumors were spread after the 30th day of the curfew. These were nonsensical rumors of a chemical attack—accompanied by the increase in mortar shelling and violence—spread on the internet and on social media. It was spread at the point of migration. When this rumor came out, most people still lived in their neighborhoods in Sur, Cudi and Nur, except in Yasef neighborhood that had been evacuated by that time. Most of the residents were living in their places. That is, migration began after that wave of rumors."

Witness 2: The first person was killed by the regime forces on December 16, 2015, 2 days after the beginning of the curfew. Hediye Şen lost her life as a result of being hit with a large number of bullets in various parts of her body. Her husband Mahmut Şen's testimony:

"At one moment, I jumped up. I heard Hediye scream. It was dark. I called loudly for Hediye. I had to find my way with my hands—it was so dark. When I went back, I tripped over her leg and fell down. Then my eyes got accustomed to the darkness. She had a bullet in her throat. For around half an hour, she was breathing through her throat, growling. I started yelling, 'Hediye, Hediye!' I got up and called 112 [emergency] and 155 [police]. Emergency told me to bring her to Dörtyol Street. I told them, 'I cannot go out of my house and you are telling me to bring her to a place 3 km away?' How can I bring her? I called 155. I said, 'You shot my wife.' 'There are no conflicts here. Police vehicles are within 100 m. Come take her,' I told them. '112 is not coming.' I called both 155 and 112 dozens of times. Of course, I lost myself. I was just yelling. The children couldn't understand what had happened. I even threatened them [security forces]. I was saying, 'There were no ditches, no barricades, no conflicts. How come they shot my wife?' 'Come, there is a wounded person here,' I was saying, 'If you don't come, I'll become a suicide bomber and kill you all.' Half an hour passed by like this. I turned to Hediye, she was dead. I yelled, called my neighbours. Poor things, they couldn't come out of fear.

They were shouting back but couldn't come out. Finally, Mele[35] Mansur came, he couldn't resist. There were three houses between us. They were firing at him with machine guns too. A bullet scratched his foot. He had the number of the deputy Faysal. I didn't have it. Mele Mansur called someone in the directory of religious affairs.[36] But no one listened. Hediye remained on the street like this till the morning.''

---

[35] Used to refer to local respected people and religious leaders.

[36] Müftülük in Turkish.

Witness 3: "I am in the 12th grade. This year I haven't gone to school. I live with my grandmother. On the 20th day of the curfew we went to the house of my grandmother's sister in Kumçatı ... We had some food stored, but most of it was moldy. That's why I jumped from the roof a few times to go to the market. I went through caverns inside the houses because if they had seen us, they would have shot us. There was no water, no electricity. On the 20th day of the curfew, we called 155. We said that gunshots had increased and we had to leave. We said we would go out with a white flag. That's how we got out of our house, we went to Kumçatı. But our neighbor Şükrü was shot in the middle of the street behind our house. From 8pm till 8am, for 12 hours, he remained lying injured on the street. In the morning, neighbours wrapped him in a blanket and took him to the hospital, taking the risk of being killed themselves."

ILYAS AKENGIN / AFP

Witness 4: "I live in Cudi neighborhood. My uncle's son, 22-year-old Murat Ekinci, also lived in Cudi neighborhood. Murat was shot by snipers on January 20 and his body remained on the ground for two days. His body was later taken by his family and HDP deputy Faysal Sarıyıldız. But after Murat was shot, my other cousins, Muharrem Erbek (16 y.o.), Mahsun Erdoğan (20 y.o.) and Sabri Sezgin (18 y.o., student) remained in the neighborhood to take Murat's body. Then they couldn't leave and took refuge in the first basement. They were killed by police attacks. During the curfew, our house and our uncle's house were destroyed. Now we are staying at my other uncle's house; the kitchen is destroyed, but the rest of the house is still there. 25 people staying in the same house. There is no house door, no window, no water, no electricity."

Witness 5: "We stayed under the blockade for 20 days. I was pregnant and could not go to the doctor even though I was feeling discomfort. My sister-in-law was going to give birth and could not go to the hospital. Although I had no experience with this, I helped her with childbirth. There was no electricity, we were moving around with phone lights. I cut the [umbilical] cord with a knife as I couldn't find scissors. It was a very difficult birth. The child's entire body was blue."

Witness 6: "I wish there had been no deaths. I wish we had been hungry and our house had collapsed, but there had been no deaths. Three relatives of mine lost their life. Village guards[37] entered our house. They cut chickens, turkeys on our beds. They threw a bomb inside our house. My daughter constantly faints. They wrote on our walls, 'If you do anything, we will come back."'

---

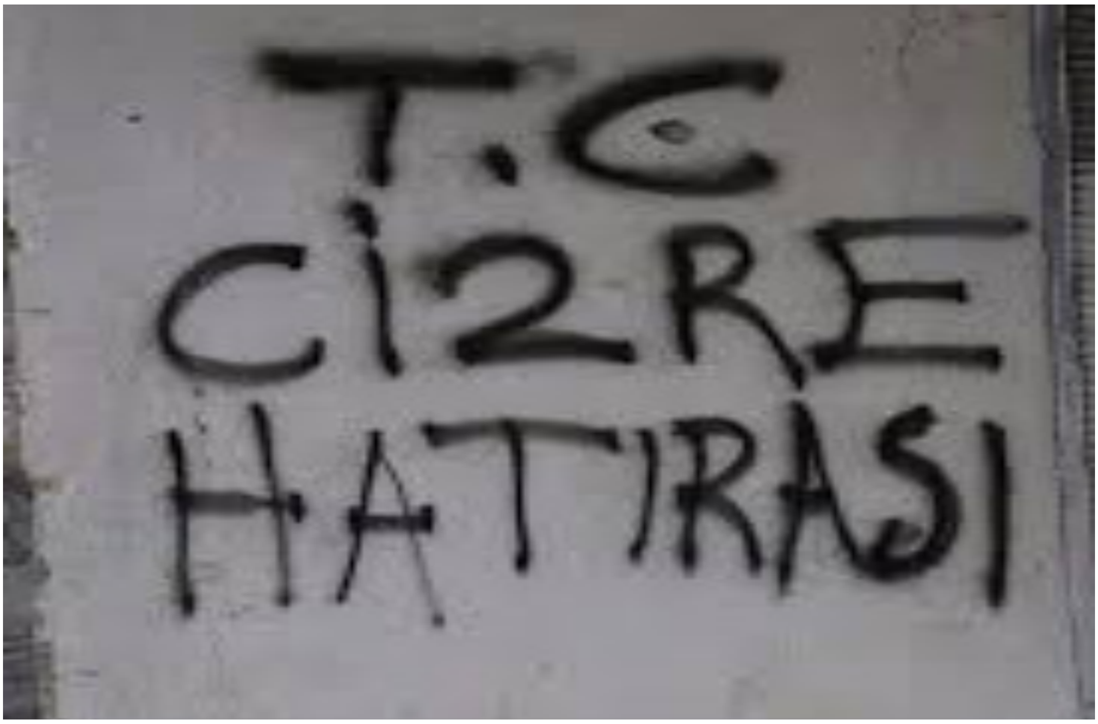
[37] Village guards are paramilitaries recruited from pro-government Kurds to aid security forces in predominantly Kurdish-populated southeast of Turkey. The village guard system was originally set up by the government in the mid-1980s.

Witness 7: "We were watching through the windows, the corpses were on the ground, the images of the dead were in front of our eyes. Announcements were made constantly, like 'Exit the house!' and 'We heard that the girls of this neighborhood were beautiful, we came, where are you?' My aunt had a miscarriage. I too faint all the time, can't breathe. We left the house when we ran out of food, and out of fear of being raped. They ruined our house. They even made their toilet inside our house. They wrote on the walls: 'He ordered, we did it' and 'It wasn't us—Allah did it to you.''

Witness 8: "We stayed as long as we could. We're not good. They were making announcements like 'Armenian sons of bitches.' I got sick because of fear. At night I would get chills.

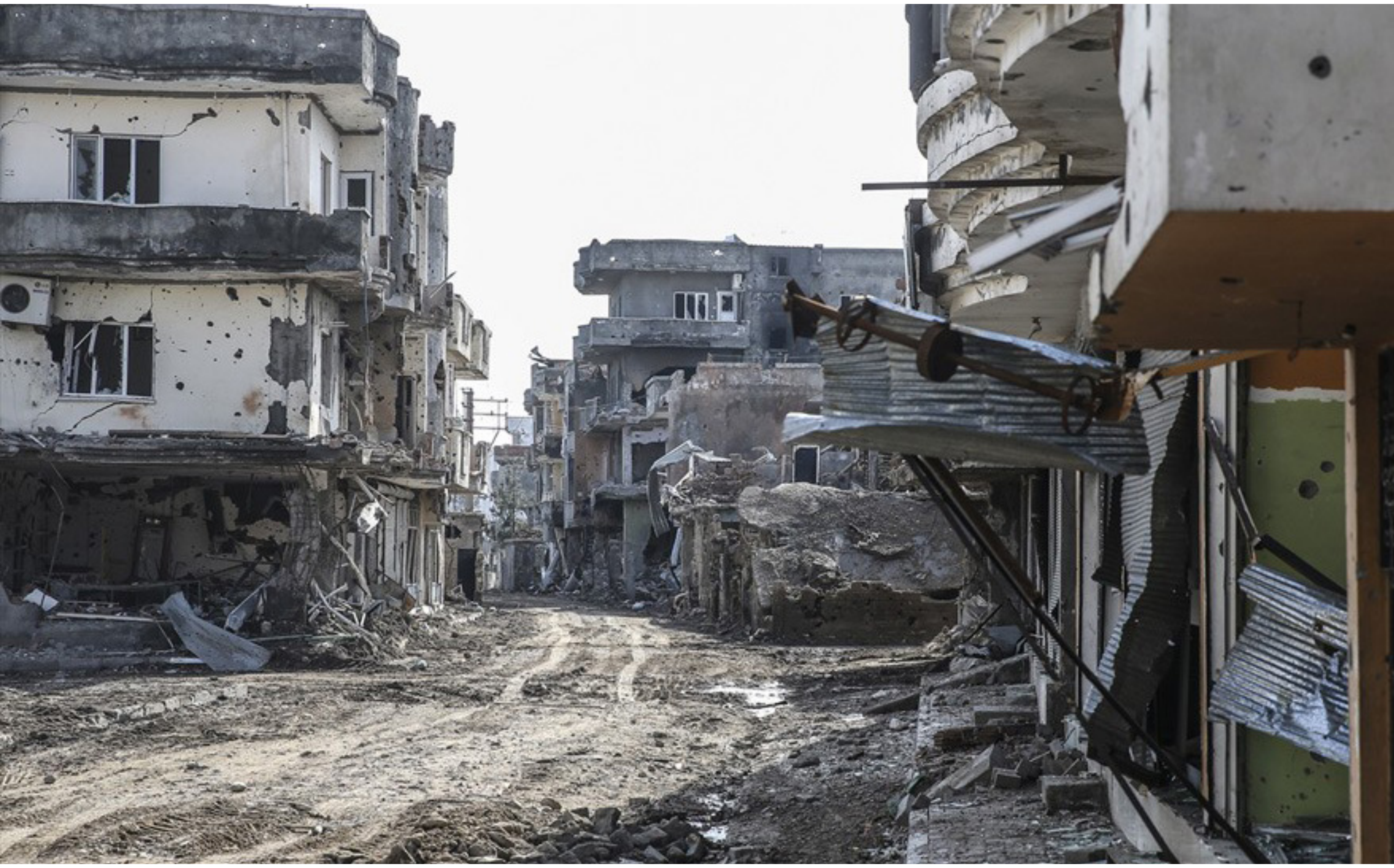
My body was itching non-stop. There was no electricity, no water. No food. The weather was cold. We couldn't heat up a stove. We left the house. When we returned, it was in a miserable condition. They threw around our underwear. Some of it was hung on the mirror. Some were lying around on the bed. I burned them all. I told other women to burn their underwear as well."

Witness 9: "I was on my way to school, holding a book in my hand. They stopped me and asked where I was going. They can kill us if they want to. They insult us. We can't say anything. They stopped me recently and told me, "Why are you looking at us?" and started swearing at me. There is no life left here, everything is regulated by them. My siblings wake up from sleep at night, screaming, 'Shut the door, they're coming.' Everything comes in front of my eyes, I see how they dragged the deceased away. When we came back, all our blankets were covered in blood, we couldn't use them and threw them away. I cannot forget. I do not want to go to school. I get angry when I see what's written on that wall, I feel ashamed."



Witness 10: *"People were burned in basements here. There were some of our relatives inside the basements. 'Are they going to die, will they be all right?' questions like this were on our mind. When hearing the sounds of shooting, I would take my siblings and go inside the room, telling them not to be scared, I would stay on their side. When armoured vehicles are travelling around, it pains me, they burned people whom we knew. Now I like gun video games the most. I even made myself a gun out of pipe. I am defending myself with it. I thought there wouldn't be school again when teachers left us, I thought we would all die. We were afraid to see the police during the curfew. Once we were playing football and police wanted to join, so I said, 'We are Kurds, you are Turks. Let's see who wins.'"*

Witness 11: *"This destroyed building is mine. There were nine apartments, now you see—nothing is left. What can I do? How am I supposed to get by? Who will account for this? Where have you been up till now? You should have come before people died, before we lived through this brutality. There is nothing to do now. Go, wait in Nusaybin, Şırnak, till they are in the same situation as here..."*



Witness 12: *"The state carried out a genocide here. People were burned in basements. There was a curfew, yet people were shot in their homes by snipers. By doing so, they tried to break the honor of the Kurds in Cizre. But the people of Cizre did not kneel. The state said that a 70-year-old grandfather and a 3-month-old baby were terrorists. They say 'ditches,' but in the past the ditches had been up there on the street, far away from here. If the ditches were the problem—even though the ditches were here on the street—they would not have shot at any moving object with snipers placed on the hills. The state could solve the problem of the ditches by other means. The problem was not the ditches: according to the state, the Kurds were the problem. After the curfew, people in civilian clothes came to our home twice, asked for my nephew. We're under constant pressure ..."*

Witness 13: *"My son died as a result of the fire by special operations forces. My other son was injured, his condition was not too severe. They took him to the hospital. He said, 'Don't take me to the hospital, they're going to kill me.' My God, he was killed by the police at the hospital ... We are now living with regrets. We caused his death ..."*

Witness 14: *"On January 2, 1994, they raided this neighbourhood. Police came to our house and took me and Kemal away, saying that there were court cases against us. They took us to Nusaybin. They took us to the police station in Nusaybin. Then they let me go. We haven't heard from Kemal since. We don't know where his body is. Months after that event, Garip was born. He was left for us after his father was gone. He was more precious than all my other children ... It was after 30 days since the beginning of the curfew. Garip would come home during the day. He would leave at night. I tried to make sure he wouldn't go back. But he said that he wouldn't abandon his friends. He said he couldn't run away. He came at 10 in the morning, we all had breakfast together, he left. I said, 'Don't go.' 'I am leaving and I won't come back,' he said. He left, I called him around 1-2pm, his phone was off. The phone was still off at 4pm. We couldn't even get out because of bombs and mortars. Night came. My other son went to the funeral house. He returned and said that Garip died a martyr and that he was in the funeral house. I went and looked. He was smiling."*

Witness 15: "In the beginning, bombardment was carried out from the hill, and after each side was bombed and destroyed, they entered the streets. We called 155 [police] dozens of times telling them that we wanted to get out, and after we told them that, they started firing even more at the place where we were. It was as if we had informed on ourselves. It was not a matter of ditches, if it had been—the ditches had been there previously but had been closed through dialogue—they could have resolved this through dialogue again. Armored vehicles and armored bulldozers entered the streets like occupation forces."

Witness 16: *“I don’t want to say that I don’t have a future, but I know I don’t... “*

Faysal Sarıyıldız: *"The previous governor made efforts to close the first ditches, he tried to negotiate with us and solve this problem. I achieved a great deal then. Then we told our friends who went to İmralı, 'Please, explain the situation about Cizre in particular, young people do not listen to us, but they may listen to a message that comes from there.' Then [the deputy] Hatip Bey came here and said, 'Close the ditches.' Around 50,000 people gathered at the time, but when Hatip Bey was leaving [the city], a child named Nihat Kazanhan was murdered, while Hatip Bey and others were still near the hospital. He died immediately. A few days later, despite this death, as we were closing the ditches with municipality vehicles, an armoured vehicle crossing over these ditches inside the neighborhood killed Ümit Kurt. We had a hard time then. As the message from Imrali came, we were able to convince the people to close the ditches, and we also were still able to get in touch with the governor there at the time. But now the administrators here are murdering the truth, they have been lying to the public all along. There was a woman's body exposed, we got her photograph from soldiers' social media accounts. We investigated it, people came and said that it was taken in front of their house. We established which address it was, which house. But they lied as if there were no investigation of this incident.'*

The AYM and the ECtHR Did Not Issue a Provisional Injunction

Lawyers asked Turkey’s Constitutional Court (AYM) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) for provisional measures to ensure access to health assistance for the injured people trapped in the basements and to stop the ongoing intervention. Applicants applied to both Şırnak Governorate and the government of the Republic of Turkey regarding the access to the right to health. However, neither implemented the requested injunction. As the process regarding the request for injunction was continuing in the courts, news was released on February 7, 2016, on an official state channel “that 60 terrorists were killed in the operations carried out in the basement.” From this date on, only news of deaths and images of burned bodies were received from the people trapped in the basement. All of the applicants were eventually killed.

The following are the applications made to the AYM and ECtHR:

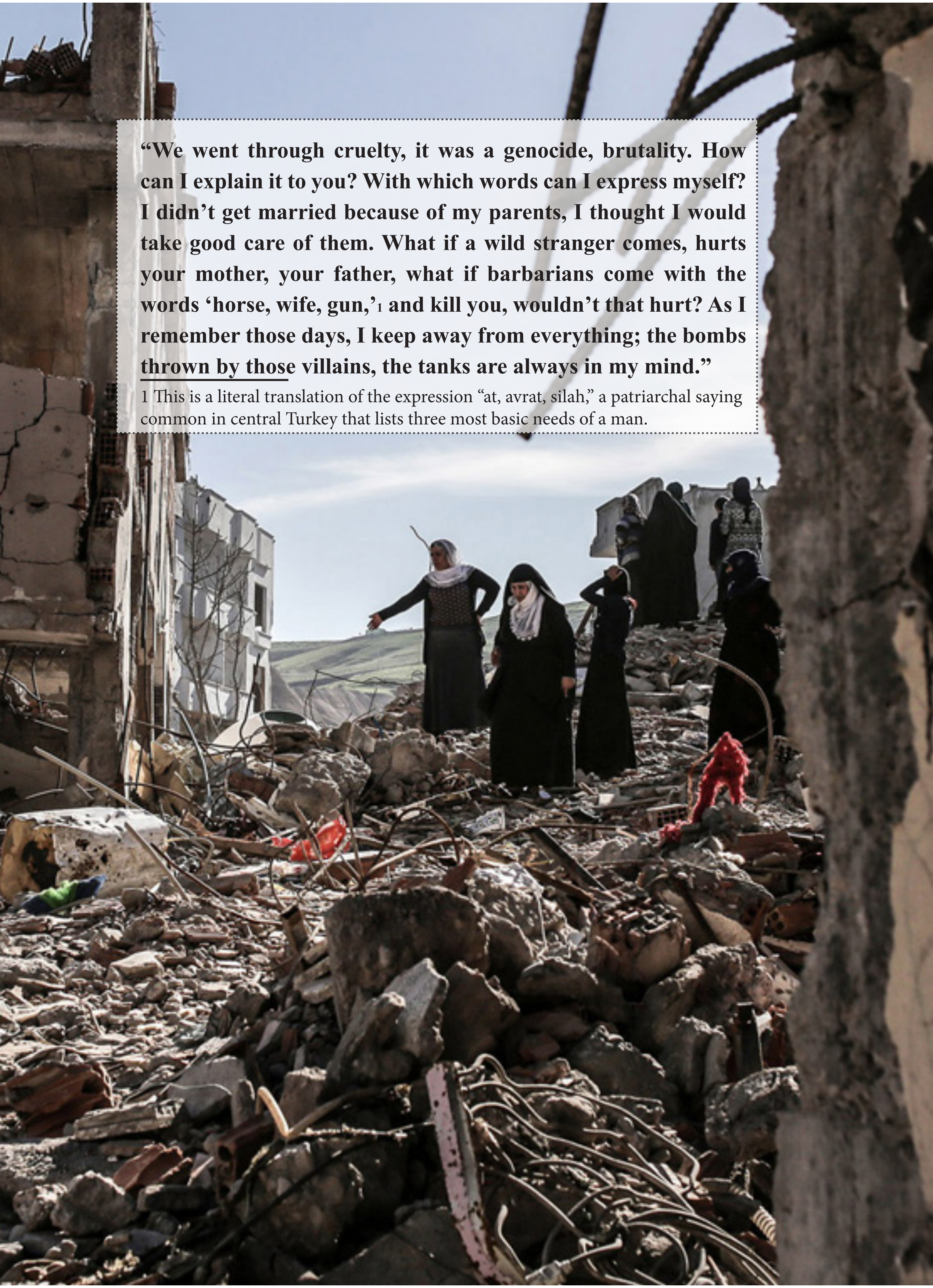
Basement 1: Mehmet Yavuzel and others / Turkey (AYM application 2016/1652)/ (ECtHR application 5317/16)

Basement 2: Mehmet Balcal and others / Turkey (ECtHR application 8699/16)

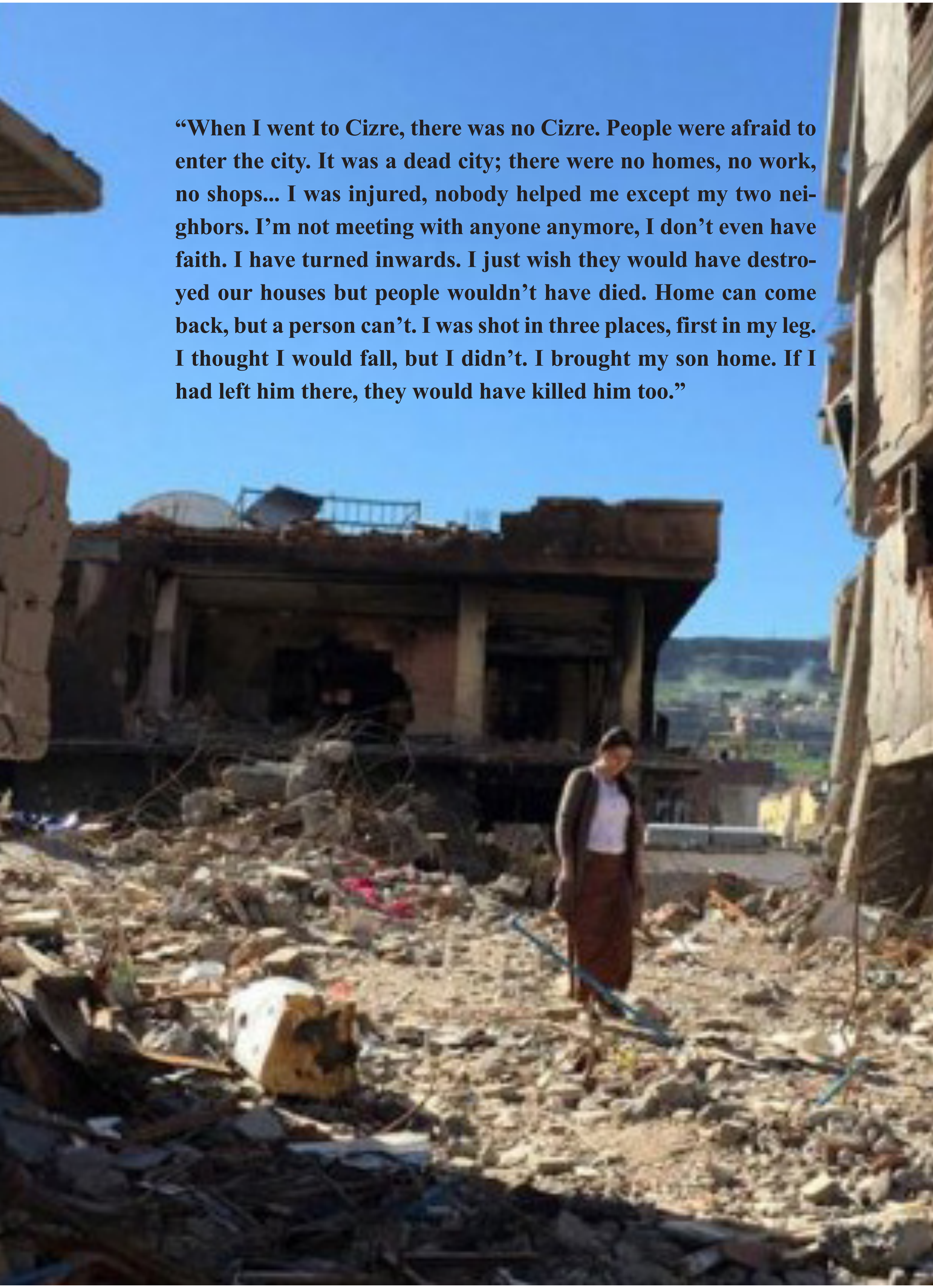
Basement 3: Derya Koç and others / Turkey (ECtHR application 8536/16)

“We went through cruelty, it was a genocide, brutality. How can I explain it to you? With which words can I express myself? I didn’t get married because of my parents, I thought I would take good care of them. What if a wild stranger comes, hurts your mother, your father, what if barbarians come with the words ‘horse, wife, gun,’[1] and kill you, wouldn’t that hurt? As I remember those days, I keep away from everything; the bombs thrown by those villains, the tanks are always in my mind.”

[1] This is a literal translation of the expression “at, avrat, silah,” a patriarchal saying common in central Turkey that lists three most basic needs of a man.



“When I went to Cizre, there was no Cizre. People were afraid to enter the city. It was a dead city; there were no homes, no work, no shops... I was injured, nobody helped me except my two neighbors. I’m not meeting with anyone anymore, I don’t even have faith. I have turned inwards. I just wish they would have destroyed our houses but people wouldn’t have died. Home can come back, but a person can’t. I was shot in three places, first in my leg. I thought I would fall, but I didn’t. I brought my son home. If I had left him there, they would have killed him too.”



“I haven’t had my periods since the curfew, because of fear. We lost everything, I have a respiratory disorder, it is difficult for me to breathe. We will never forget this throughout our lives, we won’t be able to stop crying. Those curses done to our femininity will never be lost, they will ring in our ears. We are the people who love resistance, we resisted, we will succeed for sure, we will never disappear. If the city starts resisting again today, I will join without blinking an eye.”

“We can observe a state of imbalance in children… Since so many mortars were thrown at us, they have chosen a method of dealing with this on their own: they bring their hands to their mouth and squeeze it to prevent stomach bleeding.”

"My child was very afraid at first and then stopped responding. The reason why we left our houses was because we heard that the military was connected to ISIS. 'I was afraid not of dying, but for my honor.'

After the curfew, my child said, 'Mom, they even burned my bike.' As a mother, I will never forgive this."

"During the blockade, we witnessed them carrying several corpses from our streets on the blankets. I don't know who they were. Our house was heavily damaged. I went to the grocery store to buy something sweet for my kids.

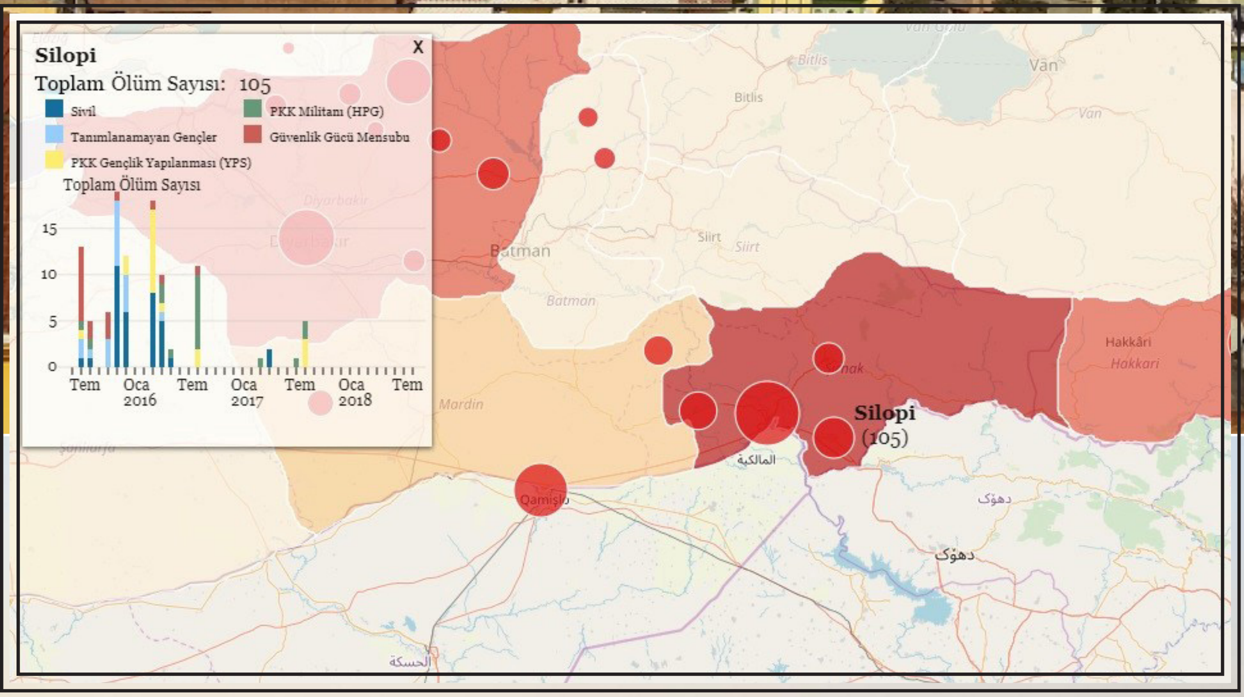
There was nothing left, then I saw some Turkish delights, my children loved them, and I shared the delights equally among them. I said, 'Leave some for tomorrow,' but my son told me, 'Mom, give me 5 pieces, I'm very hungry.' I said, 'No, son, leave some for tomorrow.' Next day we migrated, the Turkish delights remained inside, I was very sorry, it is still inside me that I didn't give them to my son."

10

“We had to leave Cizre together with my children when we became a target for mortars and guns. We were running away, 2 people in front of us fell on the ground. I don’t know whether they died. Later, in the place where we migrated, I could not remove these people from my memory. I lost myself… I was thinking of Cizre. Once, I was about to comb my hair. As I was running the comb through my hair, I told myself, ‘How can you be combing your hair after you had left them there!’ I took scissors and cut my hair at the very roots, as short as possible.”

Girgê Amo

Silopi


Silopi
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 105
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
15
10
5
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
x
Bitlis
Van
Batman
Siirt
Mardin
Hakkâri
Şırnak
Silopi (105)
Qamişlo
المالكية
دهوك
الحسكة

SİLOPİ
Nüfus: 89100

GIRGÊ AMO - SİLOPİ

The first out of the 3 curfews imposed in Silopi[38] lasted three days uninterruptedly between October 7 and October 9, 2015. The next curfew continued for 37 days starting on December 14, 2015, at the same time as in Cizre.

Starting on January 19, 2016 the curfew continued only at night. On April 5,2016, another curfew was put in effect for 19 days uninterruptedly. After this period, the curfew continued only partially.

---

[38] Girge Amo is the Kurdish name for Silopi.

However, it was not completely lifted until April 10, 2017.

Silopi, like Cizre, was subjected to a severe attack during the curfew declared on December 14. The municipality building, schools, the hospital and homes were used as headquarters. In particular, four schools **(Cumhuriyet, Süleyman Demirel, Yenişehir and Sevgi Primary Schools as well as 23 Nisan Elementary School)** were used in this function. Intense clashes occurred in the Nuh, Cudi, Başak and Barbaros neighborhoods. 29 people died and 17 people were injured by January 19, 2016, when the curfew was lifted during the day hours.[39]

---

[39] Report monitoring and identifying rights violations that took place during the curfew in Silopi district of Şırnak province, İHD (Human Rights Association), TİHV (Human Rights Foundation of Turkey), Mezopotamya Hukukçular Derneği (Mesopotamia Lawyers Association), Diyarbakır Barosu (BAR association). March 24, 2016.

Some instances of deaths experienced during this period:

- On December 19, a mortar fired from military tanks hit a house in Nuh neighborhood. As a result, Reşit Eren (17 y.o.) and Axîn Kanat (16 y.o.), who were in the house, lost their lives.

- Ibrahim Bilgiç (18 y.o.) was wounded in his chest as a result of fire allegedly opened by the regime forces on December 19. He died in Silopi State Hospital where he was taken for treatment.

- On December 20, Ayşe Buruntekin, a 44-year-old mother of 9 children, lost her life as a result of fire opened by special operations police, as she came out to the roof of her house.

SPORTSWEAR
76
BICYCLE
COMPETITOR

- On December 21, Mehmet Mete Kutluk (11 y.o.) was severely injured in his head by a piece of shrapnel when a mortar fired by tanks hit the house that he was in. He lost his life before he could have been taken to the hospital.

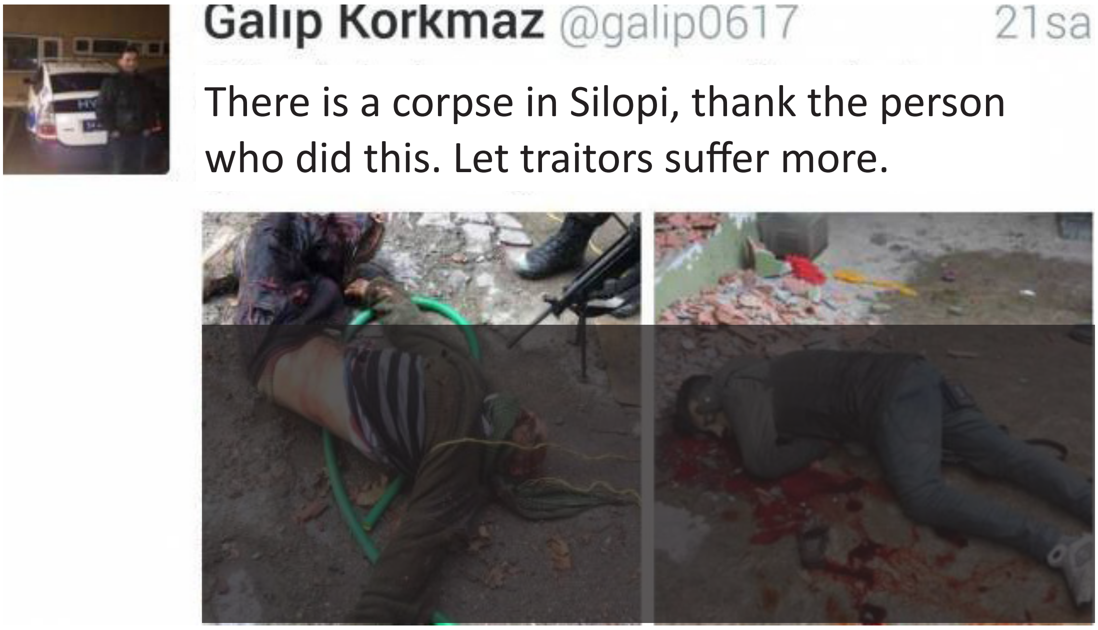
- On December 29, Seyfettin Sidar, a father of two, left his house in order to take a phone charger from his neighbour in the Barbaros neighbourhood. Nothing was heard from him for four days. His dead body was found in the middle of the street; he had been shot in the back.

- On December 30, İsmail Yevşan (55 y.o.), a father of four, a craftsman who resided in Silopi’s Nuh neighbourhood, lost his life after having been tortured and shot in the head. He was identified through a photo shared on social media. The photo depicted Yevşan shot in the head, with a rope around his neck and soldiers and policemen around him.[40]

---

[40] https://kurdishquestion.com/oldarticle.php?aid=turkish-state-terror-killing-and-torture-of-civilians-continues-on-new-years-eve

- Necati Öden (18) left the house to go to his neighbour on December 31 and disappeared for three days. On the third day, it was revealed that he had been abducted and executed. Those who murdered Öden took his picture and spread it on social media.



Galıp Korkmaz @galip0617 21sa

There is a corpse in Silopi, thank the person who did this. Let traitors suffer more.

- After a tweet was published on the account @galip0617, it came to light that Ismail Yevşan, a 55-year-old father of four, had been murdered in a similar way as Necati Öden, after having disappeared for four days. In the photo, one can see special operation police officers with long-barreled guns.

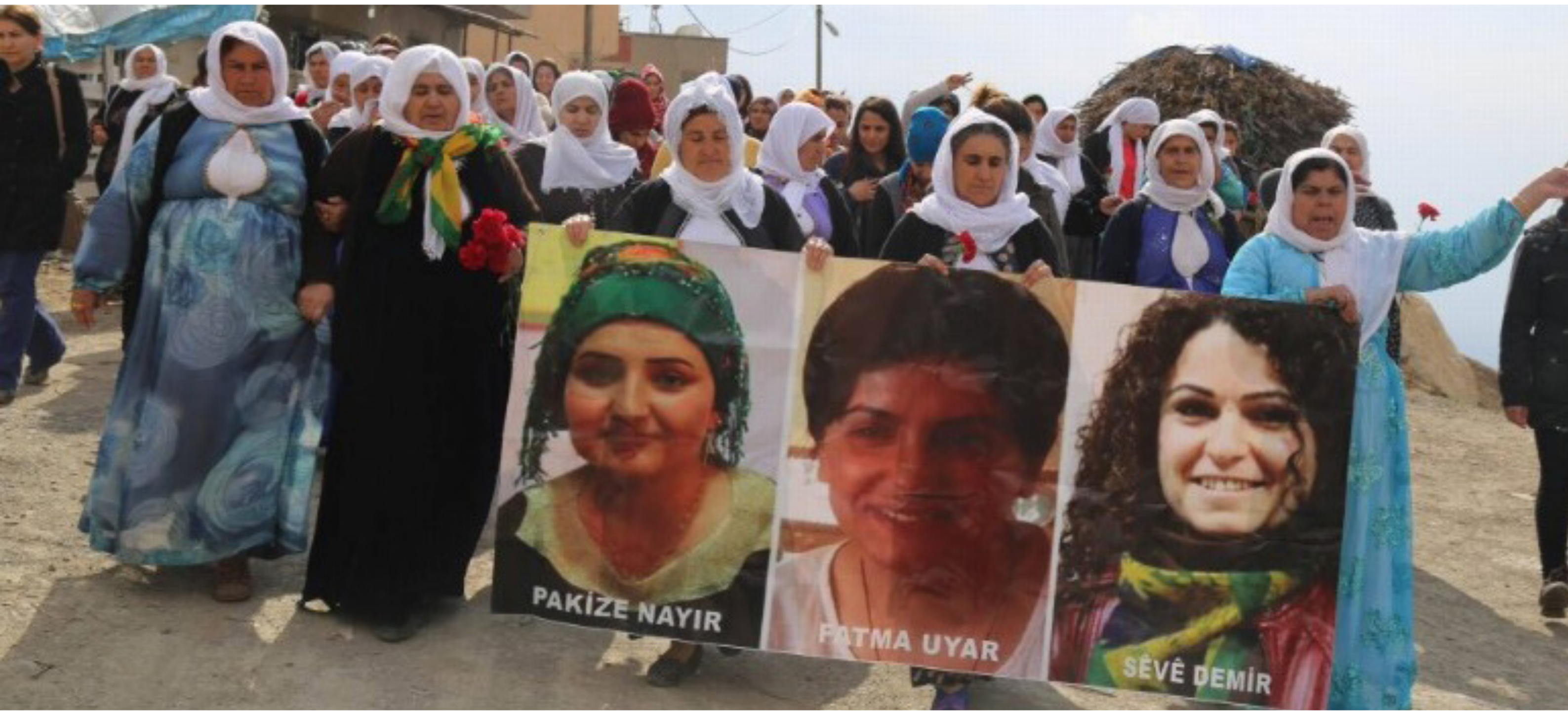
- On January 4, 2016, a member of the DBP party council Seve Demir, a member of the Free Women's Congress (Kongreya Jinen Azad, KJA) Fatma Uyar, co-chair of the Silopi People's Council Pakize Nayir and a man accompanying them were killed as they were trying to pass from Karşıyaka neighbourhood to Yeşilyurt neighbourhood.

FATMA UYAR
04.01.2016
PAKIZE NAYIR
SEVE DEMIR
ÇETIN TAŞAR
06.01.2016

- According to the autopsy report of Seve Demir, Fatma Uyar and Pakize Nayir's bodies, 19 bullets in total were found in them. According to the DNA report, there were 11 bullets in Demir's body, 5 in Nayir's and 3 in Uyar's.

DAHA KAÇ İNSAN
ÖLDÜRÜLECEK
#FatmaSêvêPakize
P-HDK KADIN KOORDİNASYONU

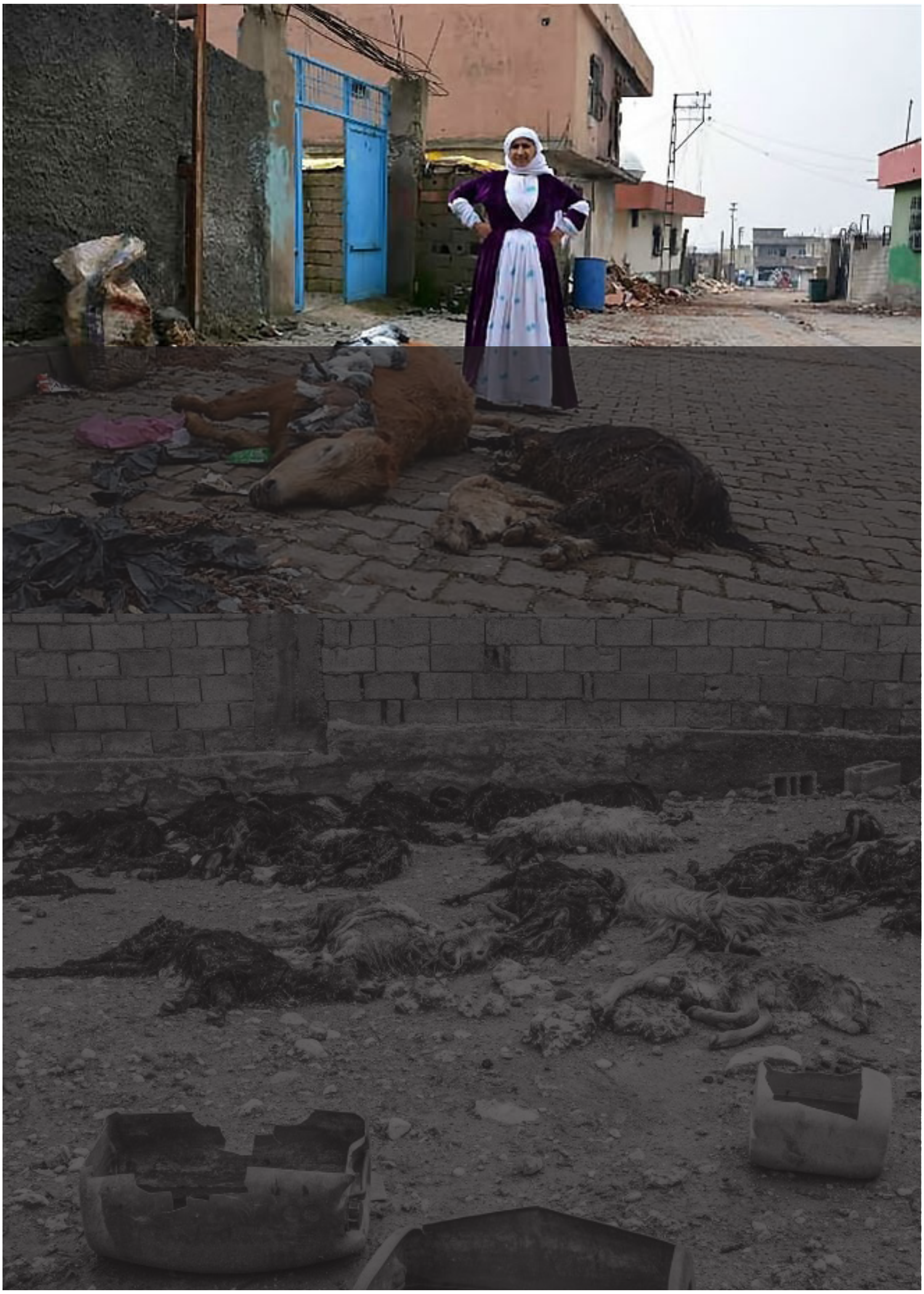
Statement by Pakize Nayir's relative: *"By profession, she was a hairdresser. At the same time she was active politically with the HDP. She was also a member of the Cudi Charity and Solidarity Association. She was a defender of peace. She was executed together with other women. On the day of the incident, Pakize was in the house of her aunt who resided in Yeşiltepe neighbourhood. There were state announcements saying, 'Evacuate the neighbourhood.' Pakize and those with her wanted to pass from Yeşiltepe to safe neighbourhoods. They were three unarmed women. For safety, they passed through an aperture in the wall. At this point, Seve Demir was wounded. They started looking for [HDP] MPs. Meetings were arranged with the ministry through deputies. They were reporting to state officials. After they reported their location, gun and mortar fire intensified in that location. They were staying there from 9pm till 12:04am. Around 12:04am, three of them were executed. Three women were killed in a culvert. They were executed... Earlier, at this same place, civilians were passing with a white flag. This area is an area for safe exit. The state knows this very well. The bodies were taken that same day. They were taken to Şırnak, where their relatives came and saw them... Their bodies were taken there because of the curfew. They were buried there. Their families from here, from Silopi, could not attend the funeral because of the curfew."*

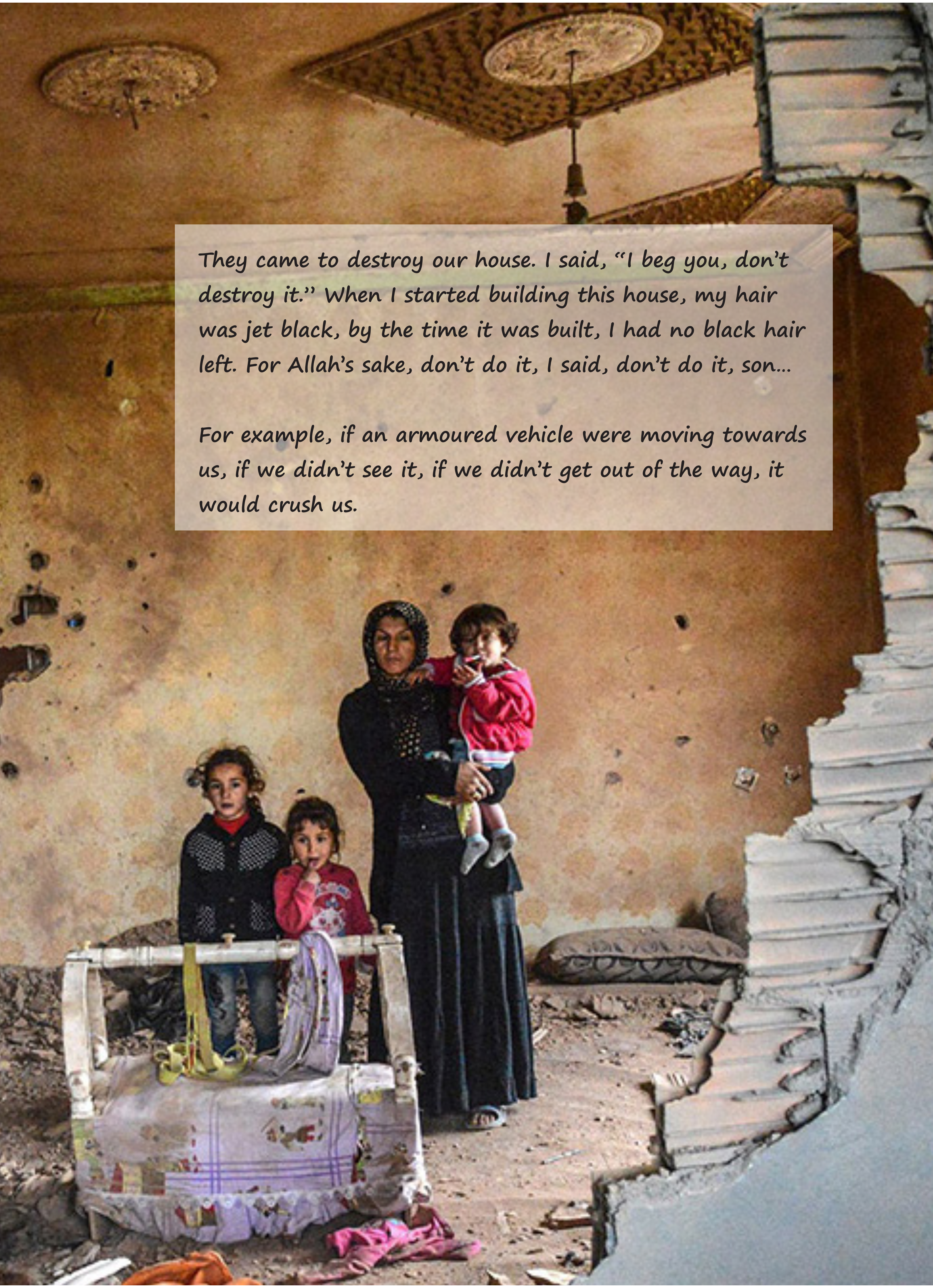

PAKIZE NAYIR
FATMA UYAR
SÊVÊ DEMIR

- The curfew announced in December 2015 was lifted on January 18, 2016. A damage assessment study was done in Silopi after it was lifted.

- According to this study, 69 buildings were assessed to be in ruins, 147 - severely damaged, risky structures that need to be demolished; 72 - partially repairable, moderately damaged structures; 125 - lightly damaged structures. The “Urgent Expropriation Decision” was issued by the central government on March 6, 2016 for the Barbaros, Başak, Cudi, Karşıyaka, Şehit Harun Boy, Nuh, Yenişehir and Yeşiltepe neighborhoods. The destruction of the city continued after the damage assessment. The families who were forced to migrate from Silopi went to Van, Batman, Antep, Mersin and Adana.

Look at the condition of our animals—you will understand what we have lived through. We too don't know how we haven't gone mad yet.





They came to destroy our house. I said, “I beg you, don’t destroy it.” When I started building this house, my hair was jet black, by the time it was built, I had no black hair left. For Allah’s sake, don’t do it, I said, don’t do it, son…

For example, if an armoured vehicle were moving towards us, if we didn’t see it, if we didn’t get out of the way, it would crush us.

“An armoured vehicle came. ‘Son, don’t do it, look, my daughter is disabled, this type of situation is not good for her, don’t do it,’ I said. He said, ‘I don’t understand you, auntie.’ Then … They beat the child. I said, ‘Don’t beat my daughter.’ I looked, he said, ‘I too am disabled, I also have a report of disability.’ They beat my disabled daughter, they injured her legs, her eyes were bruised. Police did this on the street. My daughter fainted four times. They ruined the house. My daughter was yelling, ‘Mom, mom,’ her eyes couldn’t see, they were filled with blood. I went to my uncle’s son, who later died a martyr, we went together with them to the police. The police said that the person who did the beating was not one of them, just someone wearing a police uniform. They were trying to cover it up… Later they said, ‘Your daughter insulted them, saying that they were destroying your house.’ I said to the prosecutor, to the police, ‘Come, put this girl in a room on her own, try to explain her something—if she understands, I won’t say a word.’ I mean, the girl is disabled. Anyway, my court case lasted six months and then they canceled my case. We are already afraid and the state is attacking us. My spouse was disappeared by the state, what else do they want? This is our fifth house, I have psychological problems because of my daughter’s screaming. In other words, we’ve seen as much wretchedness as there can be; there is nothing left that we haven’t seen yet.”

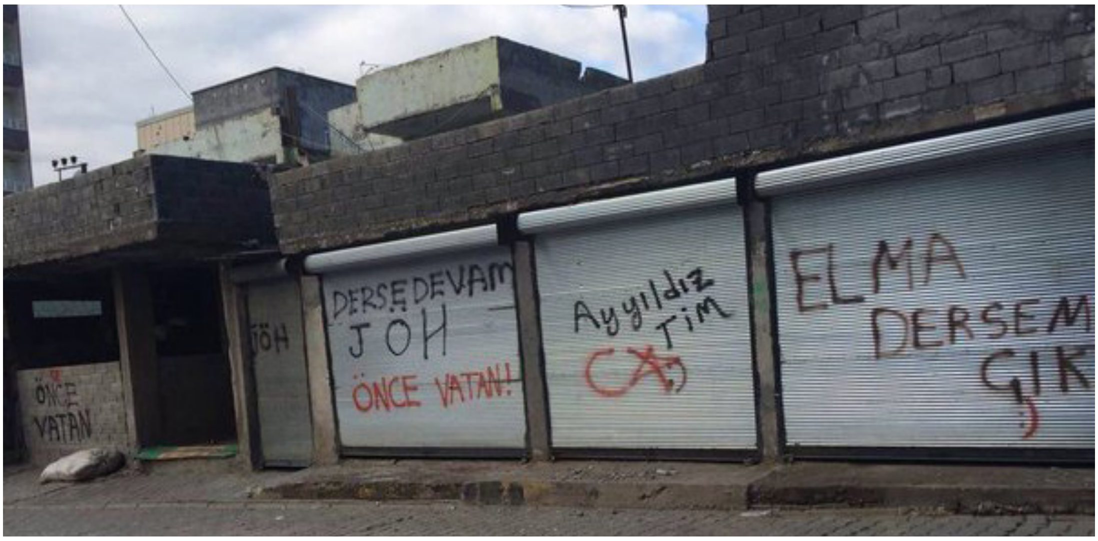
Witness: *"Before, when the night would come, I would put my bed in front of the door, watching the stars during the night and sleeping like this the whole night. However, now I don't even have the courage to open the door."*

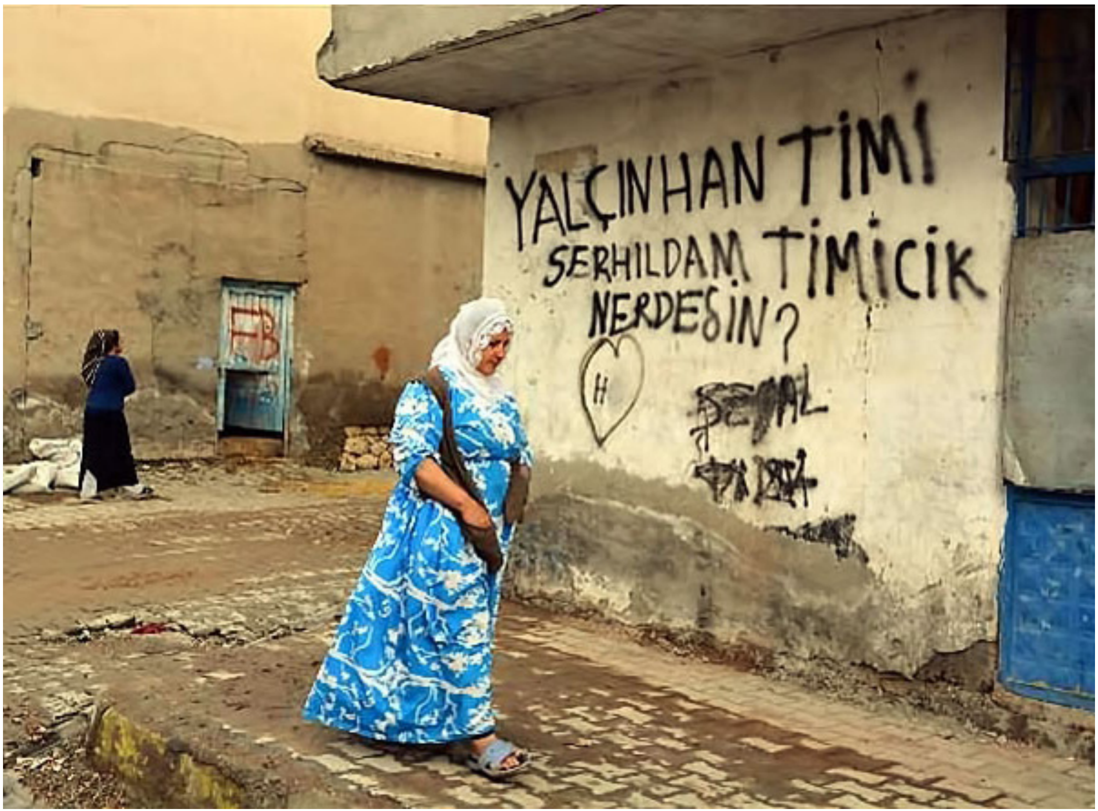
Witness: *"We took refuge in our neighbor's basement. But my mother and I would go out to the backyard to feed our animals. Then when my mother came out of the door alone, to go buy milk for my brother at a market on the other side of the street, she was targeted and shot by snipers. With the help of my sister-in-law and my father, we brought my mother inside. Then we had to stay in the basement again because we could not stay at home. We made a stretcher-like thing with our own means and attached a rope to one end, we put the body on top of it, threw one end of the rope to our neighbors and returned to the basement with their help. We remained in the same place with my mother's dead body for six days. My little brother was knocking on the door of the room where her body was, crying, saying, 'Open the door.' After that day, I couldn't sleep at all, while my brother at night was looking for our mother by touching the faces of the sleeping women. On the sixth day, we delivered the body to the mosque on a stretcher with the rope attached to it. The body was taken by the state forces from there to the morgue of Şırnak State Hospital for autopsy and then sent to a cold storage in Habur. Then they buried my mother without asking us for any information. We don't know if that's my mother's grave or not. Out of those to whom we reached out, nobody gave us any response. We have never been to my mother's grave."*[41]

---

[41] "The Report On Psychosocial Processes That Women and Children in Idil (Şırnak, Turkey) Experienced During and After The Curfew," by Association of Southeastern Anatolia Region Municipalities (GABB), May 2016. https://hakikatadalethafiza.org/en/kaynak/idilde-sokaga-cikma-yasagi-suresince-ve-yasak-kalktiktan-sonra-geri-do-

Witness: *"I asked the security forces to be a little kinder because of their harsh behavior. They told me [referring to the women in the house] that at that moment they had authority to rape, kill and kidnap."*[42]


DERSE DEVAM
JOH
ÖNCE VATAN!
JÖH
ÖNCE VATAN
Ayyıldız TİM
ELMA DERSEM ÇIK


YALÇINHAN TİMİ
SERHILDAM TİMİCİK NERDESİN?
FB
H

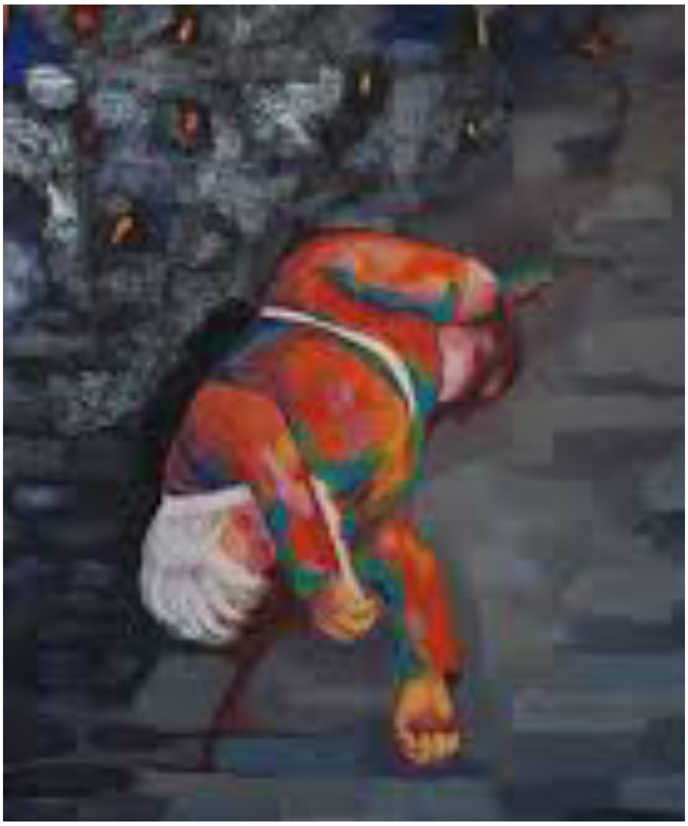
ma-raporu/

[42] "Investigation and Observation Report of Silopi District, Şırnak Province" ("Şırnak İli Silopi İlçesi İnceleme ve Gözlem Raporu") by MAZLUMDER, February 4, 2016.

Son of Taybet Inan, whose body remained for seven days in the same spot where she was shot, writes about his mother:

“When my mother was shot, we heard the news and ran there. Before we got there, my uncle who was on his way there, was shot too. When I was on my way, I saw my neighbours carrying my uncle. I asked where my mother was, they said she had remained on the street. I wanted to go, they didn’t let me, I kept crying, crying, crying…

My mother was left in the middle of the street. First she was moving, her movement was hardly visible. Later as the hours passed, there was less and less movement … Whom didn’t we call—deputies, district governor, governor! We told them, ‘Security forces should withdraw, let us take the body, she is already dead.’ I wonder what my mother was feeling, she was in pain… We can never express what love is, but there used to be a hug, the world used to be valuable, thousands of words could not explain that love…



My mother remained on the street exactly for seven days … No one among us could sleep; dogs were around there, birds. She was laying there, while we were dying within 150 meters from her… The state made us experience all the pain that one person can inflict on another during those seven days. What if your mother's body remained lying in the middle of the street for seven days, exactly seven days… A person can't be very good [after this], can't even behave as a human.

My mother's hands stiffened, she held her scarf so tight that it was certain that she was in pain, I kissed her hands blessing her… My mother's blood dried up, her hands, her face, her face fell, became earth, her clothes became wet from blood, then dried up, then became stone…

Her smell came, my mother smelled like earth and blood, her hair hardened, became dirty, they took life from my mother, they who believe in Allah! My mother's eyes remained open, her face was facing home, it is clear that she was struggling, she was trying to stand up… My mother, you killed my mother, I don't know if you have children, even if you don't have any, you have your parents, I cannot explain how heavy this pain is…

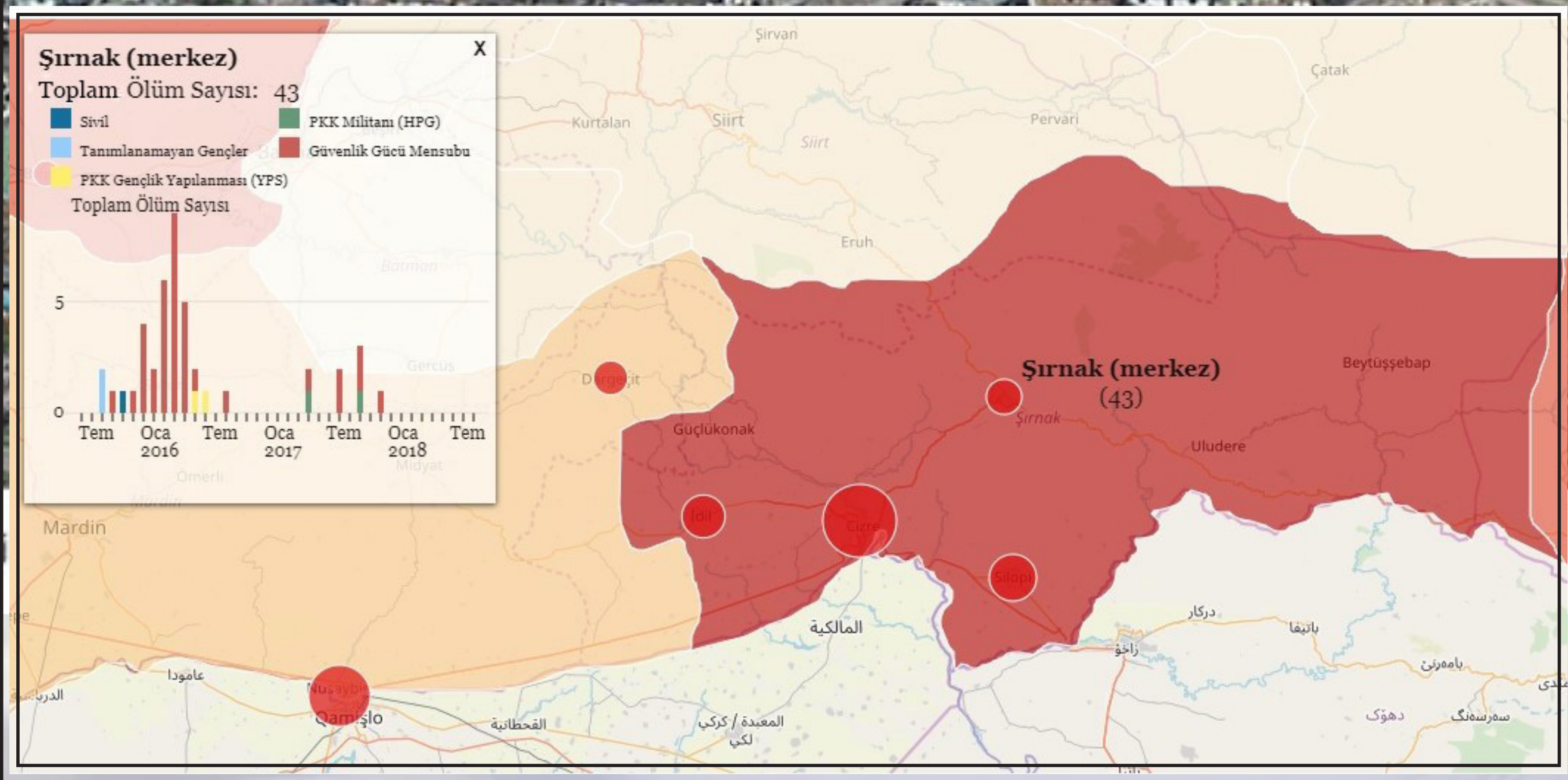
My mother remained for seven days in black winter, cold, for seven days. The most painful is that we cannot know how many hours she remained wounded. I wish she had died immediately. You killed my mother."

B
S
Z.M.b.c

ALTUS
AUER

Şirnex

Şırnak


Şırnak (merkez)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 43
X
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
5
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Şırnak (merkez)
(43)
Şirvan
Çatak
Kurtalan
Siirt
Pervari
Eruh
Dargeçit
Güçlükonak
Beytüşşebap
Şırnak
Uludere
İdil
Cizre
Silopi
Mardin
Nusaybin
Qamişlo
المالكية
القحطانية
المعبدة / كركي لكي
عامودا
دركار
زاخو
باتيفا
دهۆک

ŞIRNAK
Nufus: 63000
Rakım: 1380

ŞIRNEX - ŞIRNAK

Every Home Will be Touched by a Mortar!

After a 79-day-long curfew in Cizre was partially lifted on March 2, 2016, it was Şırnak's[43] turn. 12 days after, on March 14, 2016, the curfew was declared in Şırnak and continued for 8 months.

When the curfew was lifted for the daytime hours after 8 months, on November 14, 2016, Şırnak was destroyed. 9 out of the city's 12 neighbourhoods were destroyed. While the most casualties happened in Cizre, the biggest destruction was done to Şırnak in terms of damage to the city and space. 70% of the city was wiped out from the map.

---

[43] Şirnex in Kurdish.

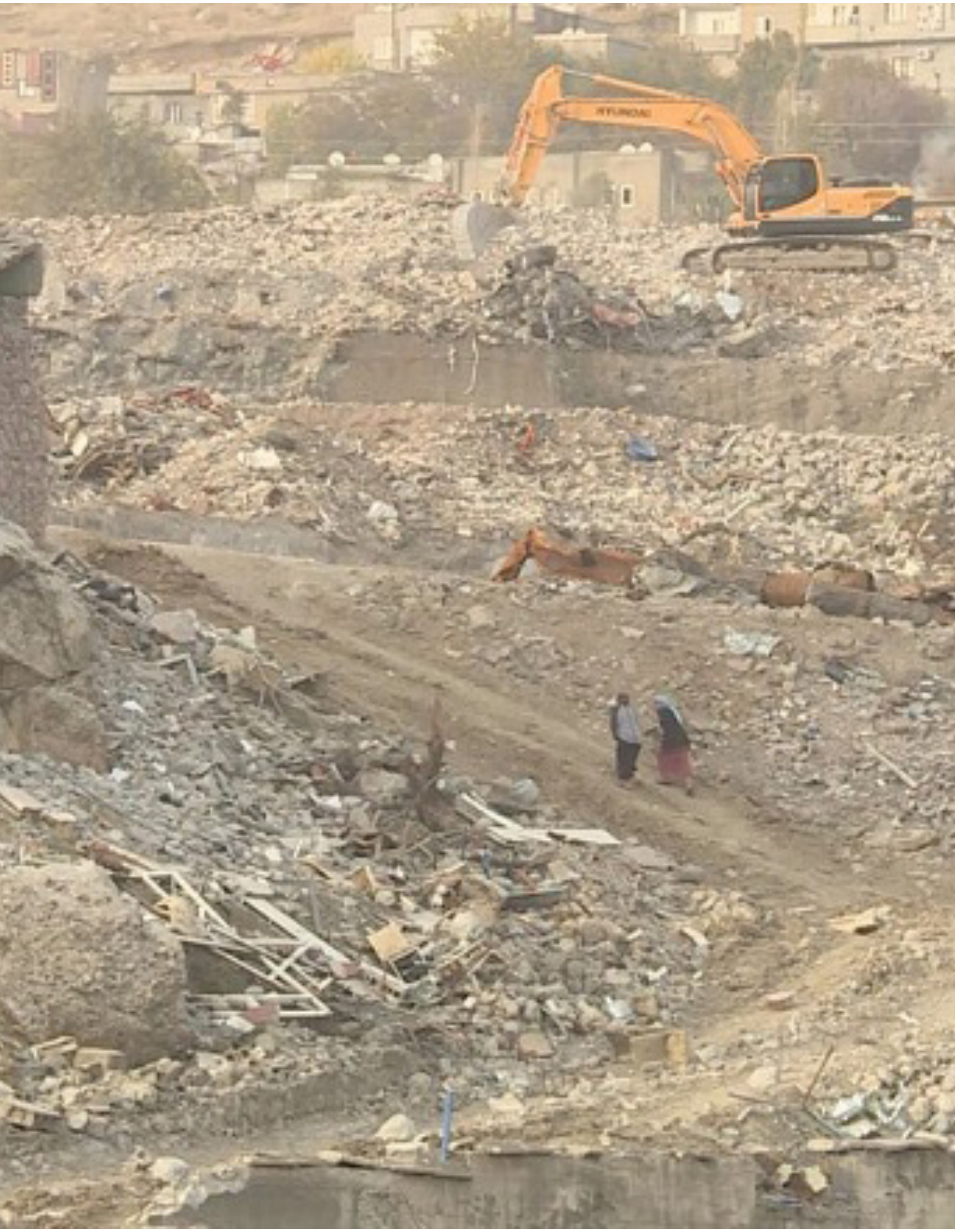
Şırnak did not witness the same degree of brutality as Cizre because people started leaving the city already before the curfew after having seen the events that had happened in Cizre. After the curfew was partially lifted on November 14, 2016, demolitions in the city continued.

Reports and complaints filed with human rights institutions reveal severe damage done to people, history, cultural values, neighborhoods and streets of the city during the night-time curfews.[44]
During the period of 40 years, Şırnak region has always been on the top of the list of places where clashes and violence were most severe. Şırnak city center witnessed heavy assaults and massacres many times during the 40-year-long civil war. In 1990, Şırnak was transformed into a garnison city. In 1992, two major massacres took place in the city. Over 100 people were killed in these attacks, one carried out on Newroz[45] and the other one later that year in August. With the rumor that "PKK raided Şırnak," hundreds of houses and workplaces in the city were burned and destroyed. Because of special practices carried out here, the city was called the Republic of Şırnak. Yet, in the period of curfews, the destruction of the city was incomparably heavy. This time, the city was under siege and attack for the purpose of complete destruction. There is no city left for the population that had been displaced could return to. As of the date of the publication of this report, a significant part of the population is still remaining outside the city.

---

[44] "Şırnak after 240-day-long Curfew: Assessment and Investigation Report" ("240 Günlük Sokağa Çıkma Yasağının Ardından Şırnak: Tespit ve Gözlem Raporu") by IHD, TIHV and Diyarbakir BAR Association, December 5-8, 2016. https://hakikatadalethafiza.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2017.03.27_IHD-TIHV-Diyarbak%C4%B1rBarosu-SirnakRaporu.pdf

[45] Newroz is the Kurdish celebration of the traditional Persian New Year which takes place usually in March. It was politicized by the Kurdish liberation movement.



HIDROMEK

Witness: "I am not so happy as I was before the process. I was sitting at the window and crying until the fire was out. My children were asking, 'Why are you behaving like this?' My neighbours came, brought me some fruits and vegetables but I didn't eat. There are no smiles, no joy like before. I was missing my children during that process. My daughter was in Silopi, married; I was thinking of her. I was almost paralyzed because all of this used to come to my head during the curfews. We wouldn't go out during the operations, but after the operations were over, we started visiting each other. Since the curfews were lifted, my heart has been thumping; now breathing has become difficult too.... Sometimes I stand for a long time, then take a tray and go to the fridge, I open it, but I forget what I was going to get. After the curfew was lifted, I couldn't touch anything until my family came. When the stores opened, we started buying water. We would buy it when we had money, we wouldn't when we had none. We drank muddy water, if I have to tell you the truth. In fact, sometimes we couldn't even find muddy water, so we would remain without water... I was practically alone in the neighbourhood... I would go to my neighbours' homes, look at them. I was watering their gardens. I wouldn't enter their houses, but I looked after their gardens. When water would come, I would water them too. When my neighbours called me, they told me to take all the food from their house, or take fruits from the garden. They told me not to let my children starve, but I couldn't take anything. I was left without sugar, without tea... But again, I was in my home, I lived through oppression, I accepted it, yet it was better than living in someone else's house."

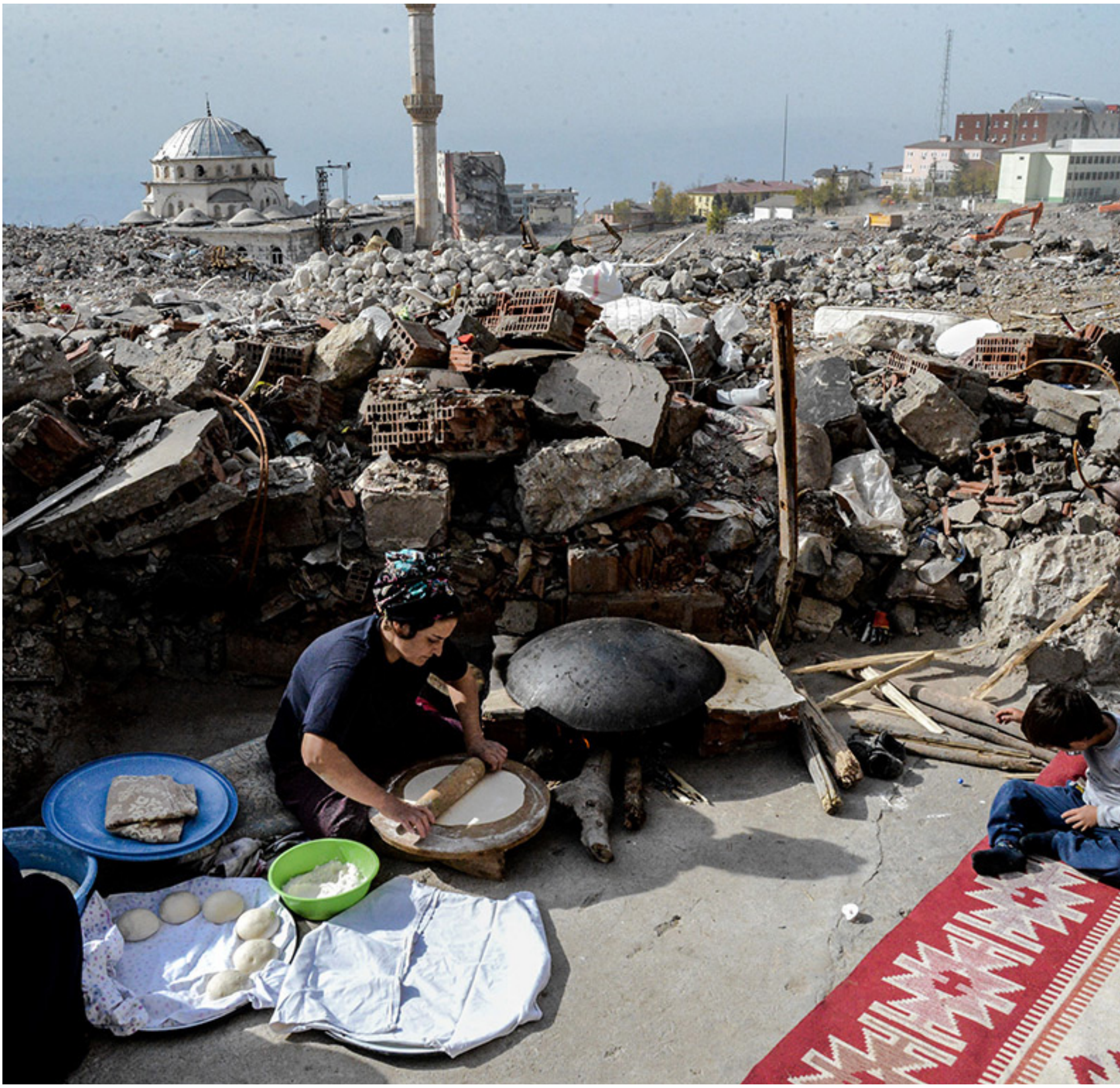
Witness: "I would wonder who would die today, how many would be injured—this was on our agenda. Out of total 3,500 people in the school, only 2-3 persons at most would be in each class. We would stay at most until the third class, they would send us home afterwards. That process was not the period to think of YGS [university entrance exam]. It was a really disgusting period.

We got used to it, it became normal. It felt strange when there was no noise, it felt spookier... we would think there was something... All of us would gather on the same floor when there were clashes because there was no electricity, we didn't know where they would throw mortars. Around the house, there were security cameras, they would throw mortars at them. For example, the classroom is all in cracks...

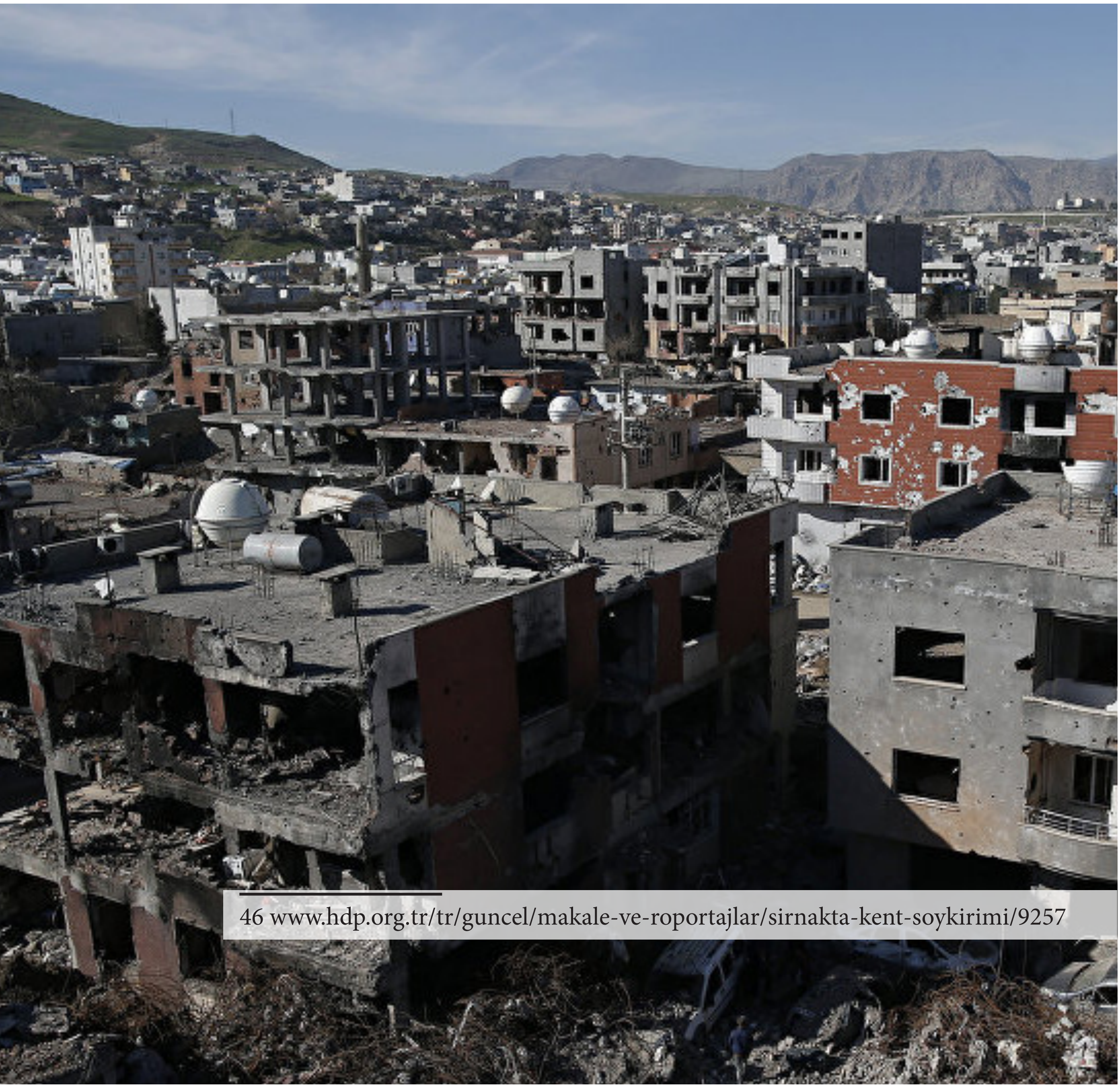
They have always built tiny apartments. Actually in Şırnak in every house, every family has at least five children. Yet, they make tiny apartments. I wonder whether this is a message? Maybe they are giving something like a nuclear family message now?

For example, families in Şırnak are large, they don't live in apartment buildings, they used to live in detached houses, but now they [the government] gave apartments to crowded families, they will have to live together, that may lead to problems between them."

Some of those who had to leave the city had to stay for a while in their tents or within a very short distance from their houses, next to the ruins. Later, they had to settle in nearby villages, towns and cities. Şırnak, which had been transformed into a "garnison city" in the 1990s, was transformed into a "construction city" after having been destroyed in 2016. In places where houses had been destroyed, construction began without the owners' permission.



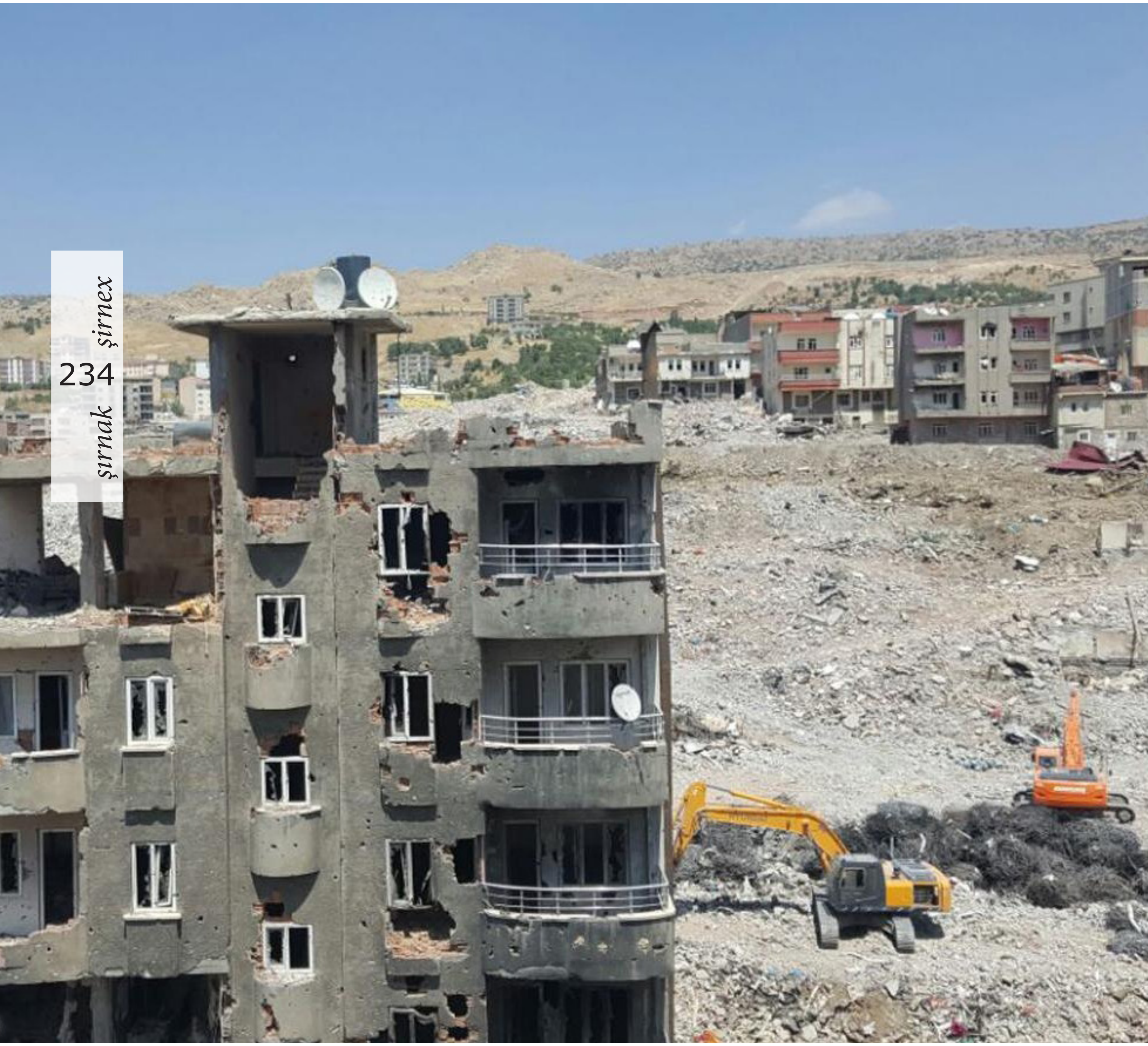
With the start of the curfews in Şırnak, the city started to be hit with tanks, cannons and howitzers deployed on the hills surrounding the city. Prior to the attacks, a destruction tactic had been designed in military assessments to ensure that “every house is hit with a mortar.” After President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s statement saying that “if necessary, cleanse the city from members of the terrorist organization by attacking it from afar,” the bombardment of the city intensified even more.[46] The city was bombed for 45 days.



---

[46] www.hdp.org.tr/tr/guncel/makale-ve-roportajlar/sirnakta-kent-soykirimi/9257

The city was put under heavy attacks with tanks, mortars and heavy weapons, all with the goal of destruction. Practically no house was left in the city that was not hit by a mortar or cannon. From August 16, 2015 onwards, Şırnak was subjected to some of the biggest attacks with heavy weapons. As in the case of Sarajevo where people, places and culture were also targeted to be destroyed, Şırnak survived as an example of urbicide after it had been raised to the ground.

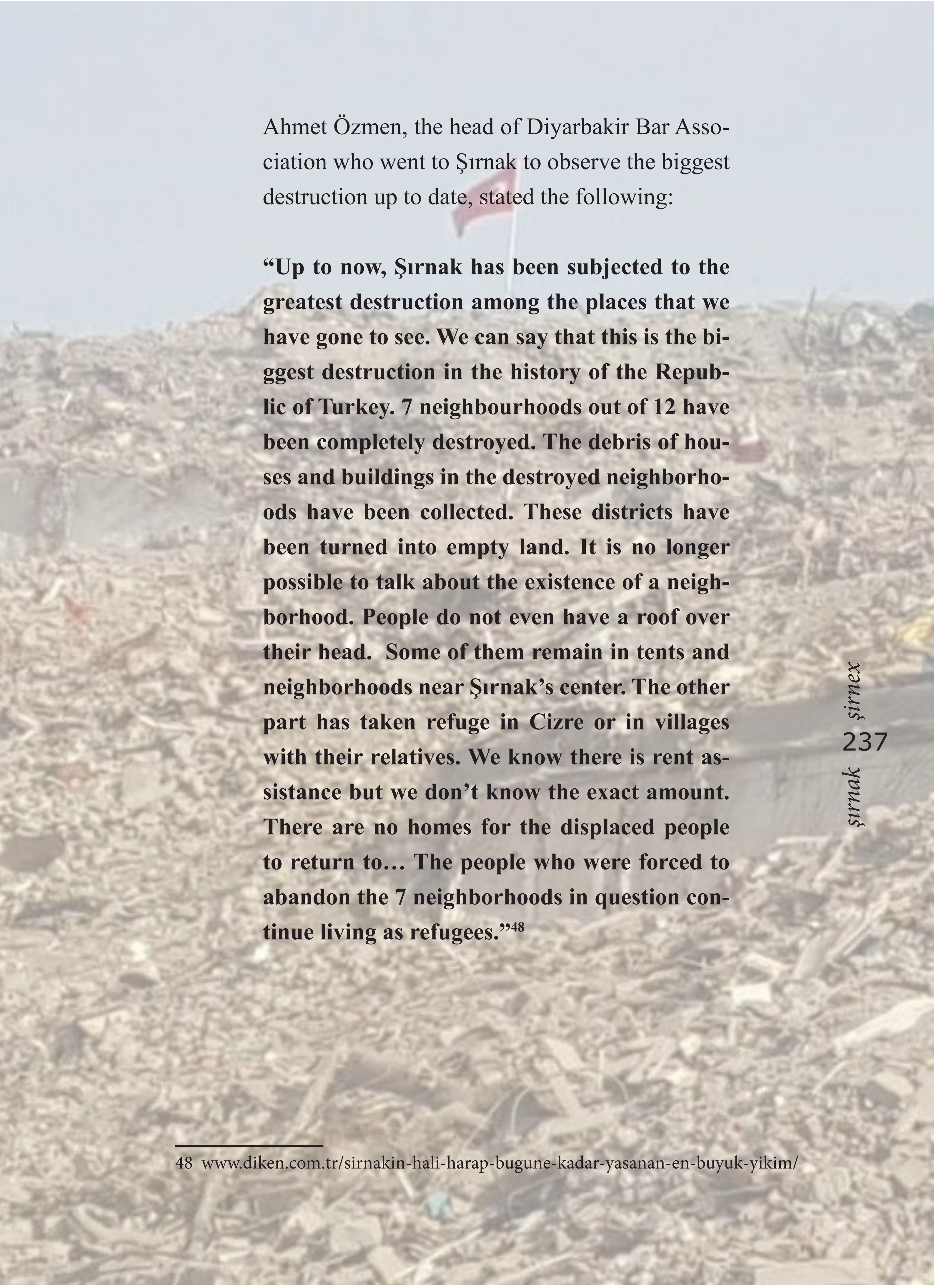


A significant part of those who did not want to abandon their city and houses or who could not leave as they did not have a place to go had to leave the city eventually as electricity and water were cut off. Many people who later set up tents around the city were witnessing the bombardment and destruction of the city second by second.

Physical violence is not enough to turn a space into one of death and destruction, physical violence is an indispensable starting point. However, as could be seen through the policies of subduing the population of East Timor by the government of Indonesia, the transformation of a place into a place of death and destruction contains much more than that. According to their policies, the first tactic is to kill people, using a tremendous repertoire of torture and physical violence. The second tactic is the symbolic violence that targets all the practices, symbols, language and forms of organization of power that the state confronts. The style of military campaigns carried out in the conflict zones and the language used in interrogations can be given as an example of this. Third, the process that we can call "demonizing the enemy," that is, a constant discursive referral to certain malicious practices of the other side of the conflict as "demonic" and legitimization of the state actors' own unlawful practices based on this "demonization." The last tactic is the continuous attempt to control and transform the population of the region, which is subject to conflict, through practices such as forced migration.[47]

---

[47] http://hakikatadalethafiza.org/bir-olum-ve-yikim-me-kani-olarak-cemal-temizozun-sirnaki/



Ahmet Özmen, the head of Diyarbakir Bar Association who went to Şırnak to observe the biggest destruction up to date, stated the following:

“Up to now, Şırnak has been subjected to the greatest destruction among the places that we have gone to see. We can say that this is the biggest destruction in the history of the Republic of Turkey. 7 neighbourhoods out of 12 have been completely destroyed. The debris of houses and buildings in the destroyed neighborhoods have been collected. These districts have been turned into empty land. It is no longer possible to talk about the existence of a neighborhood. People do not even have a roof over their head. Some of them remain in tents and neighborhoods near Şırnak’s center. The other part has taken refuge in Cizre or in villages with their relatives. We know there is rent assistance but we don’t know the exact amount. There are no homes for the displaced people to return to… The people who were forced to abandon the 7 neighborhoods in question continue living as refugees.”[48]

---

[48] www.diken.com.tr/sirnakin-hali-harap-bugune-kadar-yasanan-en-buyuk-yikim/

A speech made by Aycan Irmez, HDP Şırnak deputy at the time, in the Parliament on July 25, 2017, regarding the problems in Şırnak Province:

“Dear deputies, I am going to talk about the unending problems of the city that no longer exists.

Şırnak is going through a period of the regime of persecution that has been systematically applied for more than two years and has not yet been seen in history. The AKP government implements a special concept in Şırnak, putting all the state’s devices of force and persuasion into use. The city of Şırnak was erased from the map by special demolition teams of the government after months of blockade. In order to depopulate Şırnak, to eradicate the identities, memories and histories of the people of Şırnak, the AKP government has been unfortunately implementing special demolition policies.

As a result, one cannot find any difference between Şırnak and Gdansk in Poland, 90% of which was destroyed during the Second World War.

Dear deputies, in Şırnak province, a special type of regime has been implemented for months. The most important feature of this regime is that it does not recognize the value of law, morality and humanity. This is a regime that plunders, loots and turns the residents into refugees on their own land before erasing the city center completely from the map. Every day, unfortunately, the houses that have remained intact continue being demolished. The people of Şırnak, who had been turned into refugees in their own cities, were not offered an alternative place to live. Even temporary container cities, which have been very common throughout the world in such a situation, were not constructed here in order to prevent the return of our citizens who are settled in towns and cities crammed around Şırnak, including our citizens

"We spent one month in the bathroom, one month in the toilette, one month on the ground floor. What can I know, our lives decayed... Still we don't want to leave Şırnak because we have obligations to our land. We will not forgive them for the rest of our lives."

who have been staying for months in tents. The AKP government, which has implemented a regime in Şırnak never seen in the history, does not content itself with erasing the city from the map; it even turned walking in quiet fields into torture because of the frequency of police checkpoints inside the city and at its entrances and exits; on the pretext of security, it continues to kill the nature by making dams and burning forests; and still the government is not satisfied—it shows that it will not stop the implementation of political criminal sanctions as its head himself keeps constantly bringing the status of the city to the agenda… Government officials must know that, throughout history, those who murdered people for their own power ambitions and carried out brutal destruction policies against cities have always been remembered with a curse."[49]

Witness 1: *"They started hitting the city with mortars and howitzers. Some of those who left the city went to their villages, others to their acquaintances in other cities. Those who had nowhere to go set up tents. There were ditches in some of the neighbourhoods. Those neighbourhoods have been completely destroyed. Neighbourhoods without ditches have also been destroyed. All buildings not owned by the state have been damaged. Those that haven't been damaged, had their doors broken. There is no destruction in the Gündoğdu and Yenimahalle. In these neighborhoods, the doors and windows have been broken by fire from mortars and howitzers. Security forces have settled in this neighborhood that hasn't been damaged. Goods have been stolen, there is a lot of loss. All the houses in the city have been broken into, the doors broken, the houses have been searched. Low offices and all workplaces have been broken into, everywhere. They broke signs in lawyers' offices, destroyed case files, tore licences, books. They especially tore Kurdish books."*
Destroyed neighborhoods, namely İsmet Pasha, Dicle, Cumhuriyet

---

[49] https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/develop/owa/genel_kurul.cl_getir?pEid=61080

(part of it), Bahçelievler (part of it), Yeni Mahalle (part of it) and Vakif Kent (part of it), have been fired at with howitzers and mortars. Dental Hospital and State Hospital are still intact. Security forces have settled in the Dental Hospital and it has completely become their headquarters. It's still like this. The State Hospital was evacuated. A special treatment team was brought in for the police and other security forces. No health personnel remained in the city. They sent family doctors and health officers to Cizre … Two days before the curfew, they sent all the medical professionals to Cizre. For eight months there were places where electricity was used only by security forces. Same with water.

The Difference between the First 40 Days and After

They hit houses first and then detained people. People who could not leave the neighborhood were taken into custody. Families who wanted to get out, called 155 [police], saying "We want to get out." The 155 told them, "If you have a car, go to a checkpoint." Then they would perform a criminal record check on the whole family and would detain some people there as well. During the first 40 days, there were no detentions in the neighborhood. Afterwards, those who wanted to leave, would get detained. In that period, more than 90 arrests in total were carried out.

Witness 2: *"Before the curfew, as the oppression increased, people started digging ditches. We had a hard time as educators. Two days after the curfew was over, on the 16th, we returned to the city. Our house was heavily damaged when we returned. We had psychological problems. No home, no place to stay, our things were gone. Even if we rent a place, we have no things to put in there. I wanted to take my things from home. I found a couple of young men who would do this for pay, but I wasn't given permission. They assaulted the young men, we weren't able to get anything. My mother and I wanted to see the demolition decision, I was barely able to take my older brother from the police's hands. I was a child in the 90s[50]. My kids too experienced this. I never wanted*

---

[50] The witness refers to the period of forced village evacuations.

1940 **Warsaw**. 90% of the city was destroyed as a result of Nazi attacks.

2016 **Şırnak**. Bulldozers complete the destruction that had been done only half way by bombs.

them to live through this."

Witness 3: *"On the 84th day of the curfew, operations were terminated. In the following 6 months, no one was allowed to return, demolition work was carried out. From March 14 to November 14, approximately 2,000 buildings, 6,000 flats were completely destroyed. Approximately 700 to 1,000 workplaces were destroyed or have become unusable. There were corpses underneath some of the debris, 6 people were taken out. People think there are still some more. The estimated number of the dead according to the information from the families who went and received the bodies is 115 people. But it is still not possible to give the exact number."*

Witness 4: *"They beat us a lot in custody. They said there were secret witnesses. They said we were terrorists, didn't give us neither bread nor water. We were taken to Şırnak State Hospital before being taken to court. Before arriving to the hospital, they stopped the car on the way, unlocked my handcuffs and told me, 'You will stay in prison for a long time, we are giving you a chance, run, save yourself.' But I thought they would shoot me if I did that, so I didn't run away. After the hospital, before sending me to prison, they beat me saying, 'Let's beat him one last time,' they insulted me."*[51]

Witness 5: *"When I came to Cizre, my biggest regret was that we had left the young people behind. If I hadn't been married, I would also join the youth. Even if being married, if I hadn't had children, I would join."*

---

[51] Şırnak after the 240-day-long Curfew: Evaluation and Observation, December 5-8, 2016 (240 Günlük Sokağa Çıkma Yasağının Ardından Şırnak: Tespit ve Gözlem Raporu, 5 – 8 Aralık 2016)

Testimony by Leyla Birlik related to the incident of Hacı Lokman Birlik who was dragged on the road, tied to a police vehicle: "*Eyewitnesses said that Hacı was captured after being wounded, he dressed his wound, then he was raked with gunfire opened from a police armoured vehicle. Then they dragged him for 100 meters. Apparently, that wasn't enough, they drove over him with an armoured vehicle. On the photo sent to me from that account, one sees Hacı wounded, his body was still intact.*"

Indeed, those who torture dead bodies, those who deprive them of a grave, rather than carrying out a routine security practice, they want to destroy the sacred state created by the fact that that body died for the cause he or she believed in. Attacking the dead and devaluing death is actually a message to those who live a life similar to that of the deceased. This is the most bare, unmasked state of politics.[52]

---

[52] "Political Lives of Dead Bodies" by Evren Balta http://www.birikimdergisi.com/haftalik/7240/olu-bedenlerinsiyasal-yasamlari#.Vx5-Afl97IU)

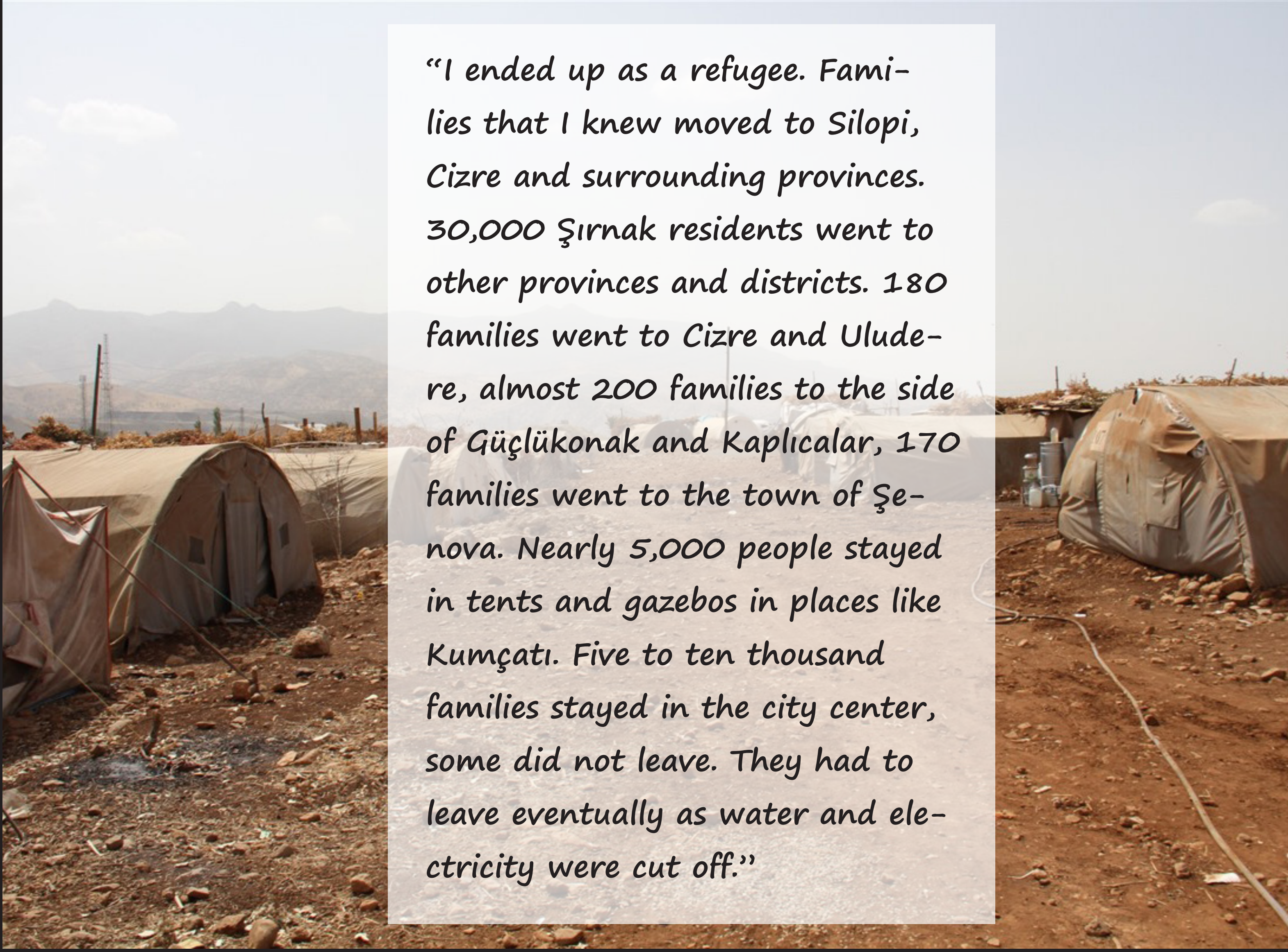
The testimony of Serhat Kadırhan, the DBP Mayor of Şırnak during the period in question: *"Şırnak's population is 65,000. As of now, 40-45 thousand people are homeless. 9 of the 12 neighborhoods of Şırnak have been destroyed. Cumhuriyet, İsmetpaşa, Dicle, and Yeni Mahalle neighborhoods have seen significant destruction.*

Bahçelievler, Gazipaşa and Yeşilyurt, Aydınlıkevler and Atatürk neighbourhoods have been partially destroyed. I'm a mayor of a city that doesn't exist. Pillaging has also taken place. For example, we made a park in the industrial area. It was completed but we couldn't open it. Whatever was there, JÖH, PÖH[53] and the village guards took it away. There is nothing left.''[54]

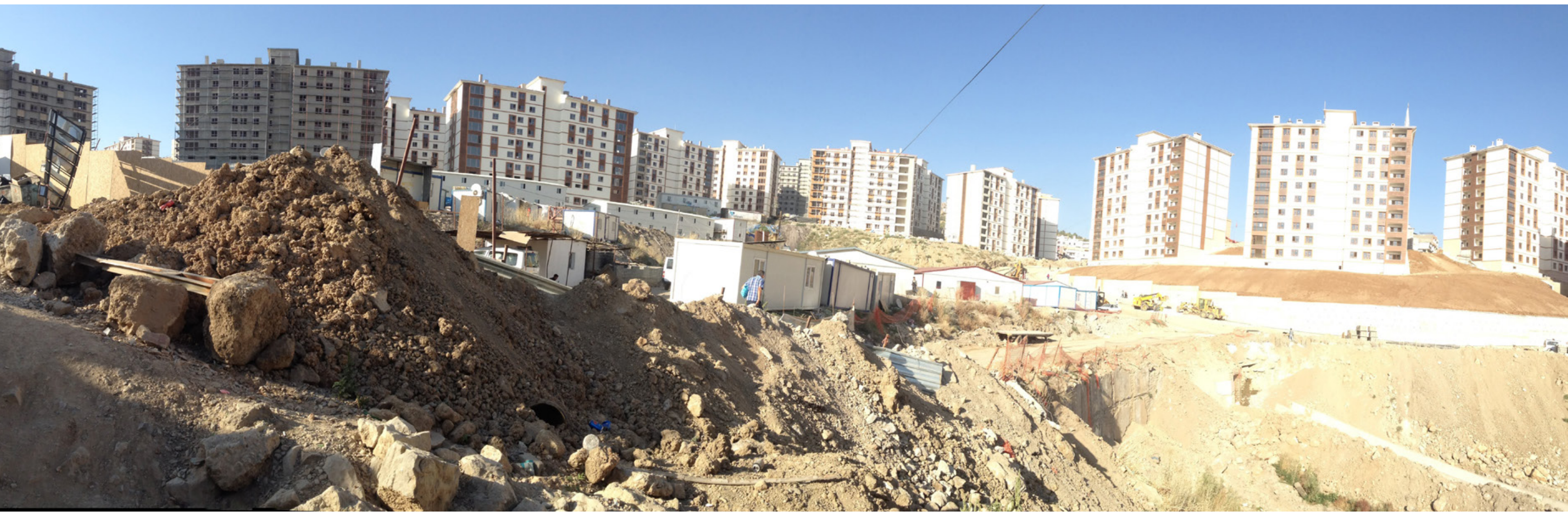
---

[53] Special security forces

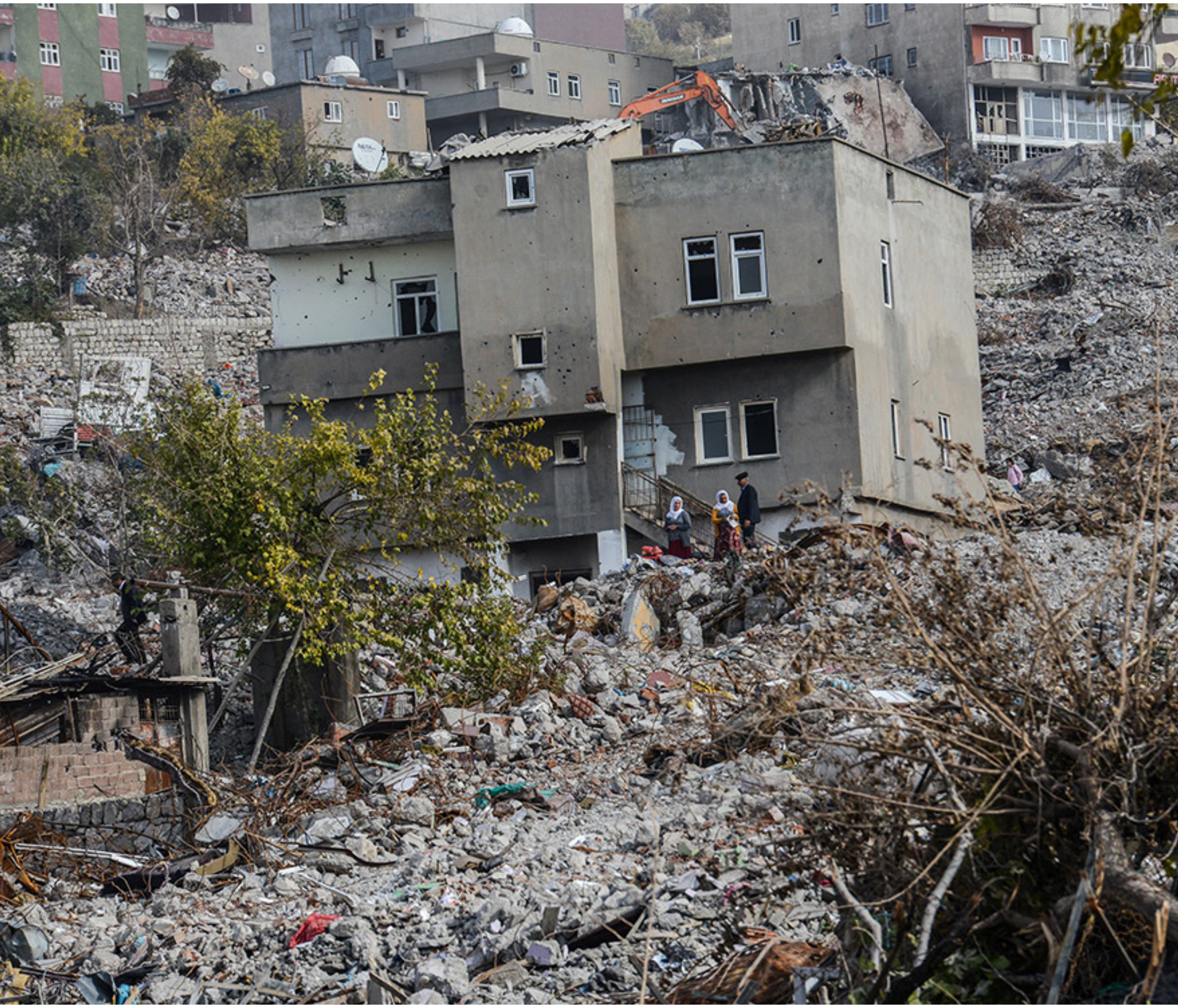
[54] http://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/haber/siyaset/552647/Burasi_Sirnak.htmlönsözdevlet

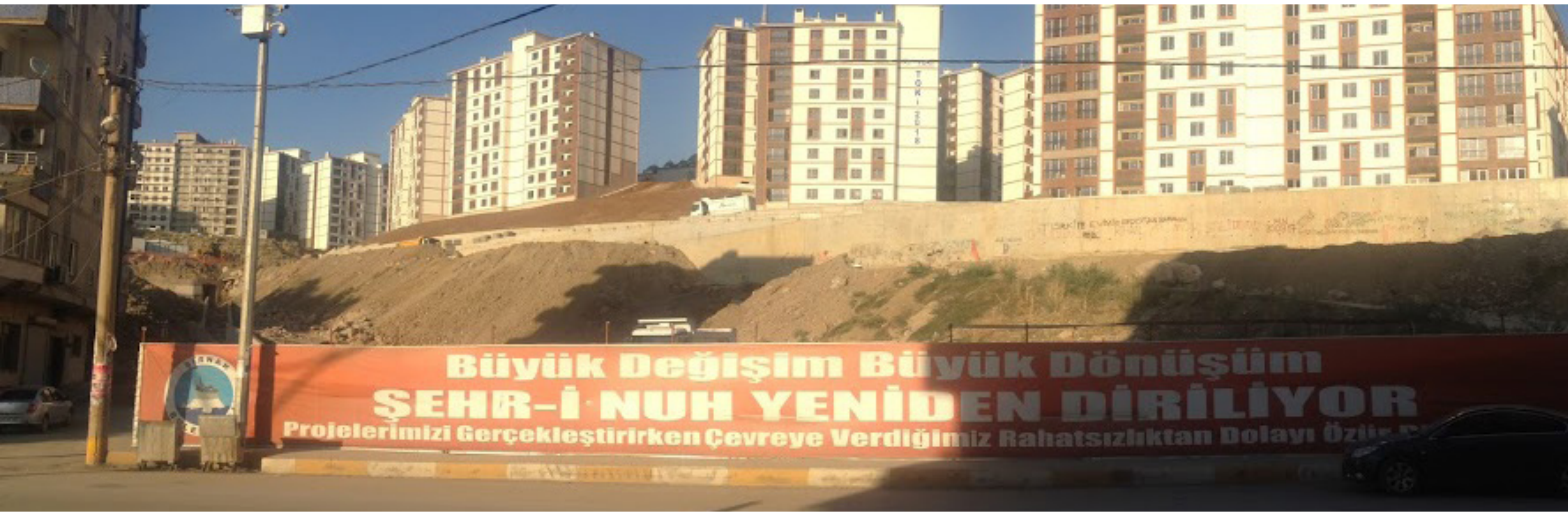


"I ended up as a refugee. Families that I knew moved to Silopi, Cizre and surrounding provinces. 30,000 Şırnak residents went to other provinces and districts. 180 families went to Cizre and Uludere, almost 200 families to the side of Güçlükonak and Kaplıcalar, 170 families went to the town of Şenova. Nearly 5,000 people stayed in tents and gazebos in places like Kumçatı. Five to ten thousand families stayed in the city center, some did not leave. They had to leave eventually as water and electricity were cut off."

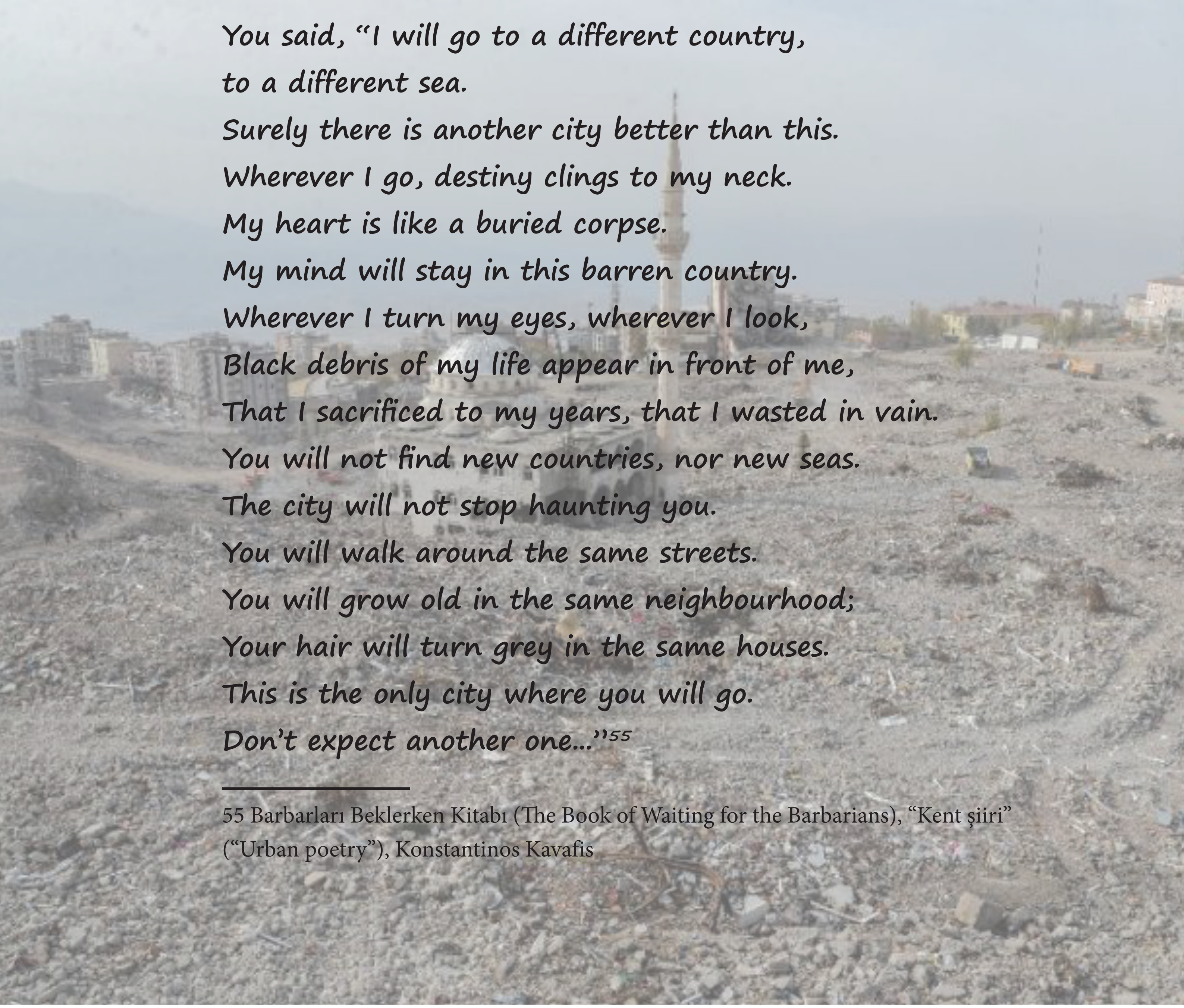


The city called "Şirnak republic" and "garnizon city" in the 1990s was transformed into a huge "construction site."




Büyük Değişim Büyük Dönüşüm
ŞEHR-İ NUH YENİDEN DİRİLİYOR
Projelerimizi Gerçekleştirirken Çevreye Verdiğimiz Rahatsızlıktan Dolayı Özür

They Herald the Death of a City: They're Reviving the City of Noah



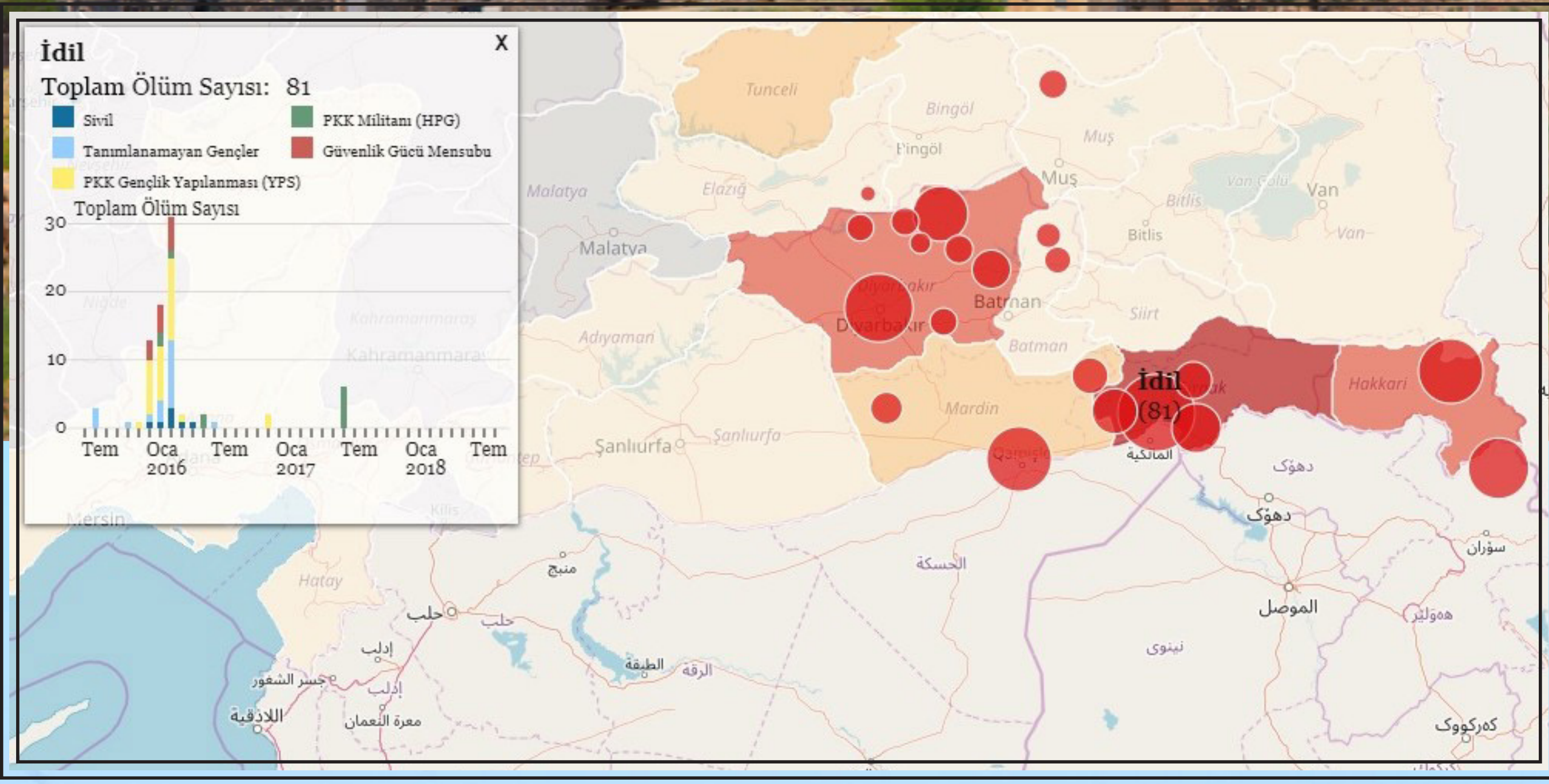
You said, "I will go to a different country,
to a different sea.
Surely there is another city better than this.
Wherever I go, destiny clings to my neck.
My heart is like a buried corpse.
My mind will stay in this barren country.
Wherever I turn my eyes, wherever I look,
Black debris of my life appear in front of me,
That I sacrificed to my years, that I wasted in vain.
You will not find new countries, nor new seas.
The city will not stop haunting you.
You will walk around the same streets.
You will grow old in the same neighbourhood;
Your hair will turn grey in the same houses.
This is the only city where you will go.
Don't expect another one..."[55]

---

[55] Barbarları Beklerken Kitabı (The Book of Waiting for the Barbarians), "Kent şiiri" ("Urban poetry"), Konstantinos Kavafis

Hezex

İdil


İdil
X
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 81
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
30
20
10
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
Tunceli
Bingöl
Bingöl
Muş
Muş
Elazığ
Malatya
Malatya
Bitlis
Bitlis
Van Gölü
Van
Van
Diyarbakır
Diyarbakır
Batman
Batman
Siirt
Adıyaman
Mardin
İdil (81)
Hakkari
Şanlıurfa
Şanlıurfa
Qamişlo
المالكية
دهۆك
دهۆك
Mersin
Hatay
منبج
حلب
حلب
إدلب
إدلب
جسر الشغور
اللاذقية
معرة النعمان
الطبقة
الرقة
الحسكة
الموصل
نينوى
هەولێر
سۆران
کەرکووک

HEZEX - İDİL

CHILDREN WHO ARE AT THE AGE OF 13-14 YEAR OLD WERE KILLED

Idil[56] district of Şırnak was blockaded from December 2015. The curfew initiated by the Governor's Office on February 16, 2016 at 11:00pm continued uninterruptedly for 44 days.

It was partially lifted during the daytime on March 31, 2016 at 4:30 am, while the night curfew between 9:30pm and 4:30am continued.

---

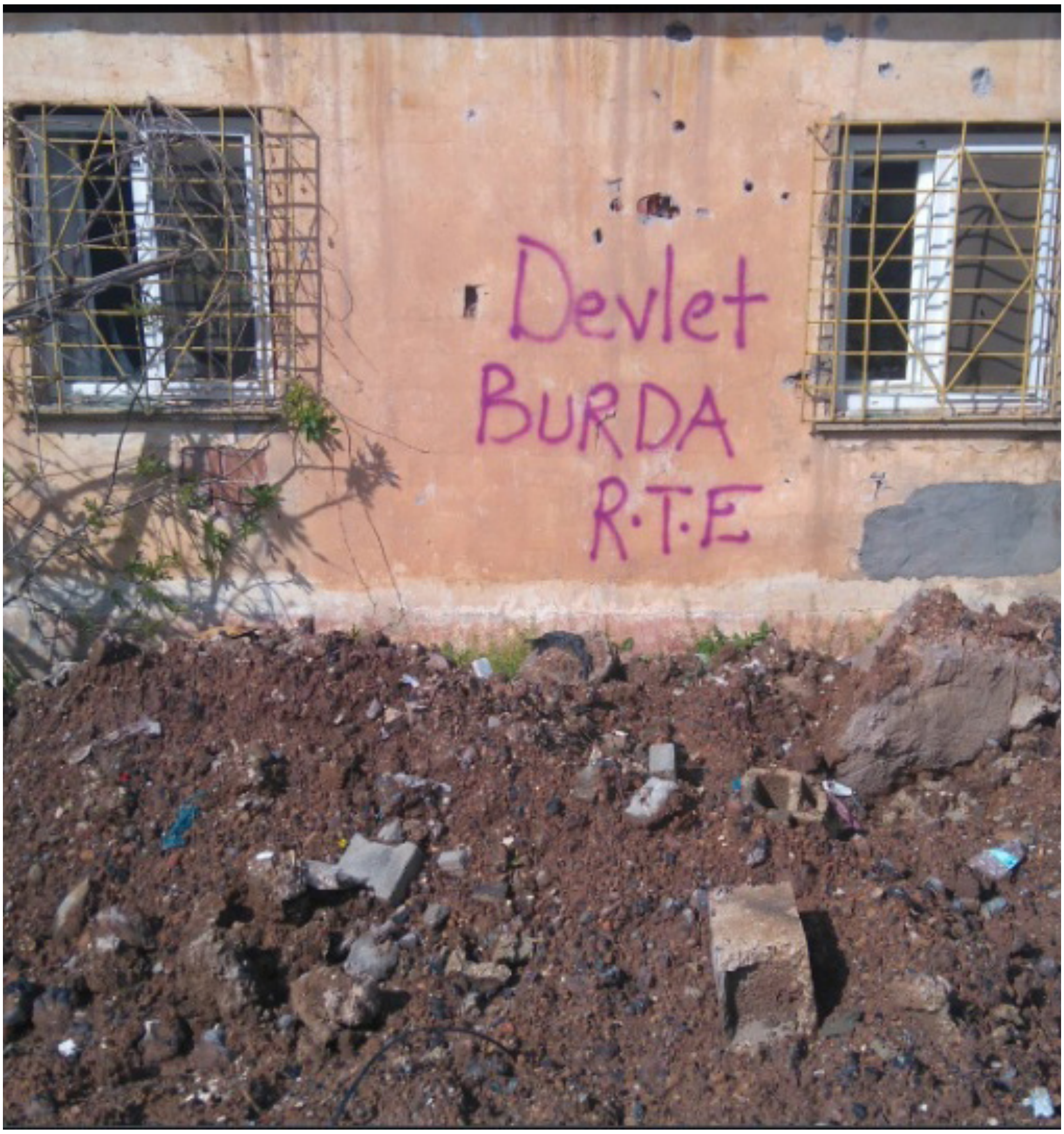
[56] Hezex is the Kurdish name.

The curfew was carried out in the village of Dirsekli, located on a hill overlooking Idil and in the entire city center. For 44 days, there was no information about the clashes and violations of rights in Idil. Just before the curfew, significant migration took place in the city center, which had 26,500 inhabitants, as a result of fear and anxiety caused by the situation in Cizre and other cities. At least 80% of the population left the city and migrated to neighboring towns and villages.

A heavy assault and destruction process began with the curfew announced in Idil on February 16. While clashes took place only during the first 19 days, the destruction of neighbourhoods continued despite the termination of conflicts. 23 civilians, including 1 woman and 9 children, lost their lives during the curfew.

When the curfew was lifted, the city dwellers returned to their neighborhood and found their houses destroyed and burned. However, they did not want to abandon their places. They wanted to build tents on the ruins of their houses. These requests were rejected by the district governor's office on the grounds of "contamination of the landscape." The families who set up tents were fined. The municipality and civil society associations who wanted to help these people faced constant attempts at punishing them and preventing them from doing this.

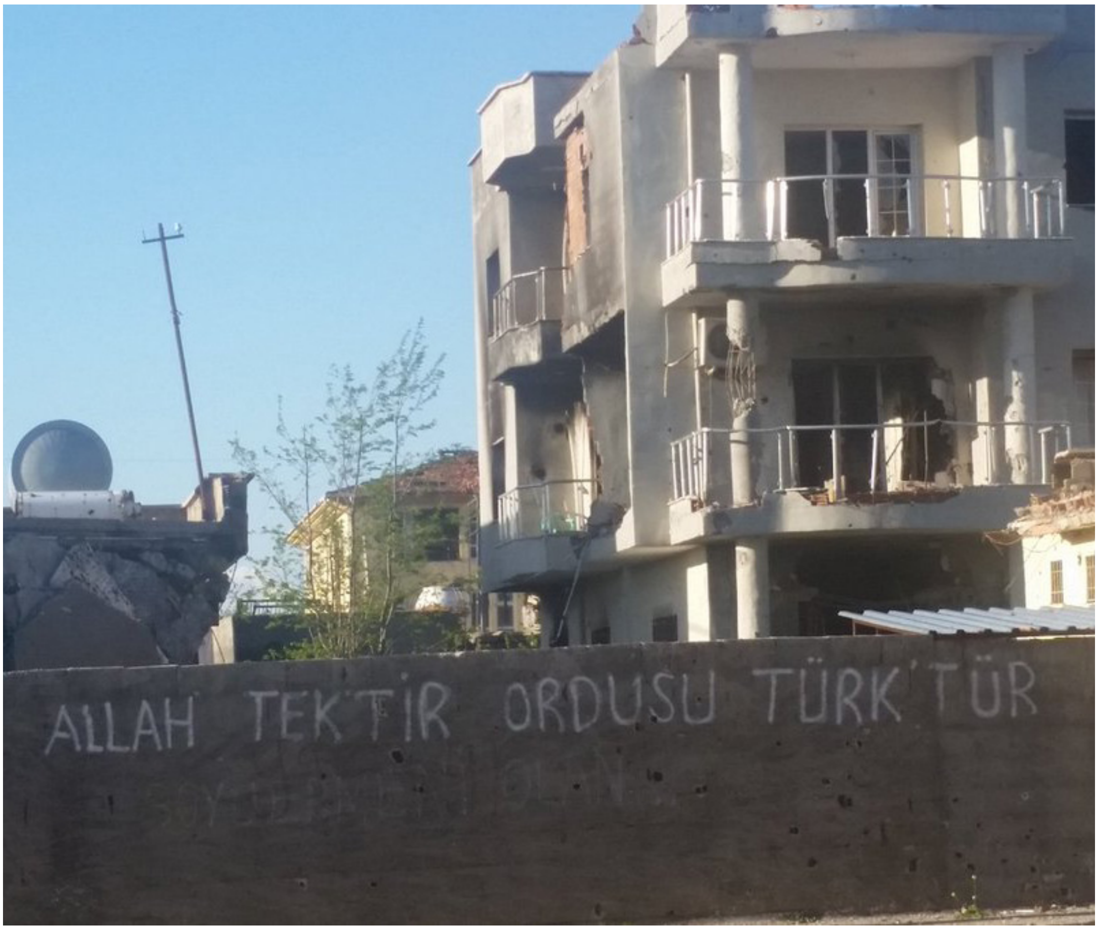
After the clashes ended and curfews were lifted, nearly 80% of Idil's buildings were declared risky by the Council of Ministers and the demolition of the buildings continued. The general damage assessment conducted by The Union of South-eastern Anatolian Region Municipalities (GABB) and The Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB) in Turgut Özal and Yeni Mahalle neighborhoods, which had experienced intense clashes, identified 1,200 damaged buildings (about 1,600 households).[57]



---

[57] "Damage Assessment and Forced Migration Report," by GABB, July 2, 2016. https://hakikatadalethafiza.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/2016.06.30_GABB-Report-EN.pdf

Witness 1: "I was six months pregnant, we could hear so many gunshots, they were using pepper gas. One day when I heard a sound of a huge bomb, I became so scared that I had a miscarriage. I lost my 6-month-old baby."



Witness 2: "We've been living through this for 30 years. We experienced this in 93,[58] now we are in the same situation. So many young people died, poor; it is a sin, isn't it? They're persecuting us. At night from 2 to 3 am, they go up to the roof of my house, play the anthem and fire guns. We lock our doors and sit inside listening to this. Even if we die, even if we stay homeless, we will not leave our land."

---

58 The period of forced village evacuations.

Witness 3: *"Yes, he stayed here during the curfew after we left. We were saying, there is no such a thing, he is just a child. You know, he was a child, just like a woman or a civilian. We didn't know that this world had become so brutal. Everyone, from 7 to 70 years old, was declared a terrorist. They call terrorist a 2-year-old, a 6-month-old baby, a baby that wasn't born yet.*

Our chickens are terrorists too. In our trees, in our homes, from head to toe, we are terrorists in the eyes of the state. We knew that our children were just children. Our child was murdered in the garden of the house. Our child did not have a tank, nor mortar, nor gun, I don't know what else.

No plane, he did not have anything, he was a child. Because he was 14 years old, even if he were 15-16, he was still a child. He was murdered here. We went to Mardin to get the body. Everybody knows what vileness we experienced from them; we were wretched during those 4-5 days. As a mother who lost her child or as the child's relatives, we didn't see any respect, nothing. We brought him here and we buried the body at the Idil cemetery.

During the curfew, we moved to Batman, we couldn't find a home, we had difficulties. We stayed at our distant relative's place, sleeping on a blanket. We said, if they are going to kill us, let them kill us. We saw what they had done to Cizre and Silopi and were afraid, but not of death. Really, we weren't afraid of death. Even now, if they say, 'We will kill you,' let them order that, let them kill. But they are throwing on the street bodies of our young girls, our women, our mothers. Because those who enter here—whoever says it was gendarmerie cannot make me believe it—it was not just gendarmerie, not just police, not just special forces who came here, they resembled ISIS.

They came to Idil and killed these young people, these women. Both materially and spiritually, both our lives and our property have been very badly damaged. How many times we got out from here and then returned. We still have debts for the travel that we can't afford paying. My husband, he was born in 1957, he is about 60-70 years old now. He works as a shepherd, he is trying to pay off the debt working as a shepherd. We didn't do harm to anyone, we didn't deserve this. We didn't deserve our losses. Our son didn't have a gun in his hands. Our son was a student. Even if a 14-15 year-old boy comes towards you with a gun, you shouldn't kill him because he's still a child. You say that you read epics, you say a lot of things; you appear on television saying 'My God, don't leave me without a nation.' Then why do you exile a nation from its homeland. We continue to live in exile on our own land, in our own homeland. Our children can't go out on the street out of fear.

Look, I am a woman, I go to Quran courses, I lock my door and go. I am afraid because my 13-14-year-old child is at home, I am worried whether everything is okay—what if someone comes? I'm not afraid of my own nation, my land, my neighbor. I can give the key to my neighbor and leave, but our country is so full of the people that we don't know who they are. We didn't disrespect anybody's flag, we didn't say anything bad to any leader, our only concern is our rights. Because our rights are being violated. Our women are being harassed, young people are killed and dragged behind a police armoured vehicle. Which religion, which race, which Islam accepts it so that we too could accept it? We are being treated with violence. We're under violence, we can't go out on our street, to our market, our bazaar. Why can't we go? Because they have set up a police station at every step. Against whom are they protecting us?

Let them protect us against themselves. People killed by the state have never harmed us. Our youth didn't do anything bad. Whatever there is, they [state security forces] did it. I think I voiced everything I wanted to. I hope they understood me, I hope I was able to express myself. I'll say it again: we respect every nation, every religion, every faith. We also want our freedoms. We want our own identity, our own language. We in no way harass you or your property. We don't have an eye on anyone. Our only wish is to live fraternally in humane peace. We don't want anything else. I hope justice will be done to my son. I trust people, I really do. Those who murdered my son knew he was a child, and still they slaughtered him, let justice be done to him.

My child was a father to me and my children. I raised him but then my child was raising me, my whole life was connected to him. I have four more children and he was a father to all of them. He took care of everything. We weren't like mother and son, we were friends. You know, you have a friend on the street, you altercate, dispute, but you can't give up on each other. He was my mother, my father, my land, my homeland. Maybe I brought him into the world but he was my earth when he grew rooted inside me. He made me mature, he raised me. He would go with me to the market. Now you ask, 'What have you experienced as a woman?' I haven't been able to realize what I've experienced as a human being, but I can personalize my feelings as a woman.

I am a woman. What have I experienced as a mother, what do I feel as a close friend, as a friend? I lost the father of my children, I lost my mother and father, I lost my closest playmate. I lost my land—maybe this is the word that can explain it the best: I lost my land, I lost my homeland.

I sit at night and think how I will survive. Should I cling to the life of my children, or should I rebel and fight? I can't stop asking myself why I lost my child, what happened, why why. Why was my child killed, what did my child do?"[59]

---

[59] "Research Report on Psycho-Social Processes Experienced by Women and Children in Idil during the Curfew and during the Return after the Curfew" by Association of Southeastern Anatolia Region Municipalities (GABB), Şırnak Municipality, İdil Municipality, July 2016.

Witness 4: "Many children who died here were 12, 13, 14, 15 years old. We were called for all of them [when they were killed]. To help with funeral vehicles. We helped. We helped them via phones. Their age didn't exceed 20. Their number too didn't exceed 20."

Witness 5: "It is said that the curfew has been lifted, but in fact it hasn't. For example, two days ago they came around 11 pm and told us to turn off the lights. The woman [a female relative] doesn't know Turkish. The sound of those vehicles is not fully discernable, just a little noise. Then they saw that the lights weren't turned off, so they fired at the house with more than 50 bullets. There is something that distinguishes Idil from other districts. This is not a place where a journalist can come and make news."

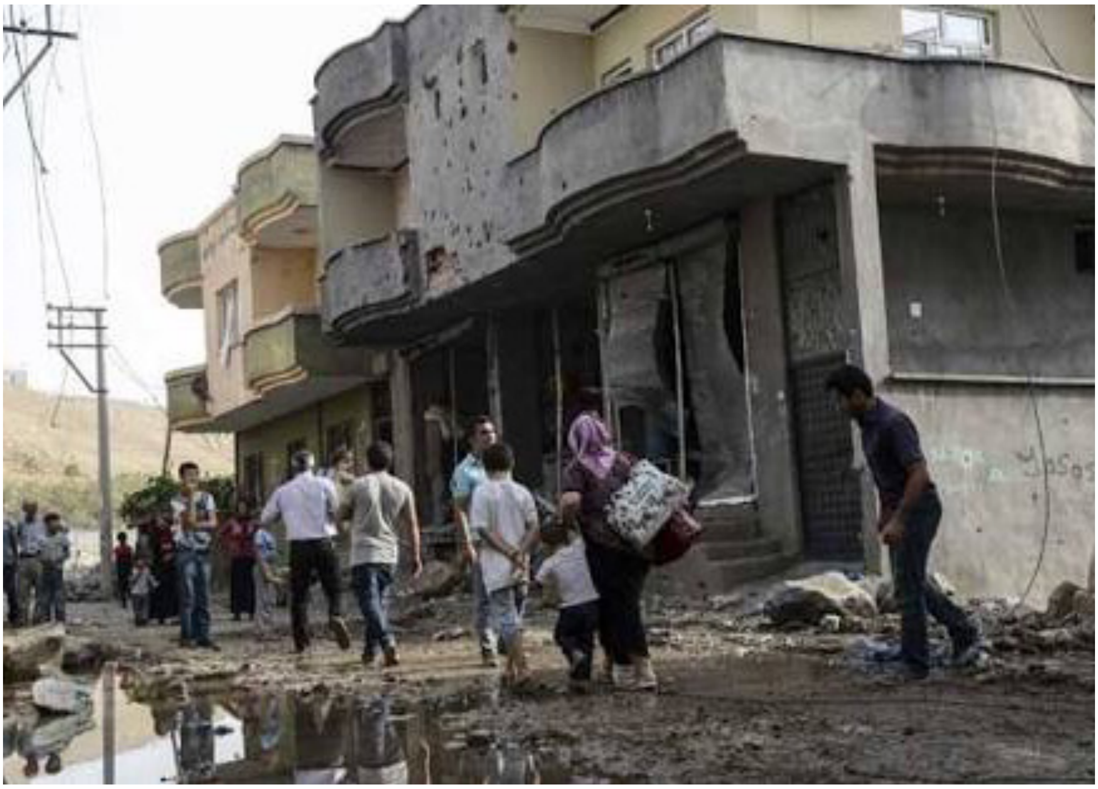
Witness 6: "My child was 15. We made the decision on the day when the curfew was announced and left. Only he stayed. We hugged. We are nomads. We took our hay with us. My son's pigeons remained there. He said that he would gather his pigeons and come. He went to gather them, it got dark, so he didn't leave. He was keeping his pigeons on the roof of the house. We took our things, our hay with us. Then after he went back, he never returned. We saw his body after the curfew was lifted. We saw it on the internet. There was a bullet mark in his belly, one of his hands was muddy, another hand was laying on the wound. Finally someone called us. He told us, 'We killed your son, look on the Internet, you will see your son.' I guess it was police. He called me directly and told me to look on the Internet. Someone found our son's phone and gave it to us. Thank God, his body wasn't shattered, there was only one bullet, the others' bodies were always torn ...

We were reading mawlid[60] the other day in a cultural center. They [state forces] took away the imams. They tore our childrens' photos. I said, 'What have the photos done to you?' I threw myself on the photos. They kicked me. One said, 'If you only hadn't let your son do this.' I said, 'I didn't give the permission. He was stuck. My son went away, but his photographs remained. At least do not tear the photographs.'"

---

[60] Mawlid is a celebration of the birth of Prophet Mohammad observed by Muslims around the world.

Witness 7: *"I saw my house after the operation. Believe me, there were 4-5 bullet traces in my home. 4-5 bullet traces. They hanged a flag on our house. We said, okay. We already had our provisions there, they put our mattresses on the floor. They slept there. The military stayed there. We said, okay. No problem. Look, I personally went to my neighbourhood. Two days after they finished their affairs, they fired at our house. I said, look, the situation is like this. You've hung a flag on my house; even if I were a terrorist, after the flag is hung, you don't destroy the house. I mean, respect the flag... The police say that same team had come. They say their faces were masked. The police themselves say that they don't know who they are. They say, 'Men came in, they didn't listen to anyone. They neither listen to their superiors, nor to us, to none...'"*



Witness 8: *"99% of the people in my district, including me, are not okay psychologically. We're traumatized, that's why we don't know what to say, how to behave. Now whenever we say something, we feel threatened. They tell us not to talk to anyone, so we are afraid."*

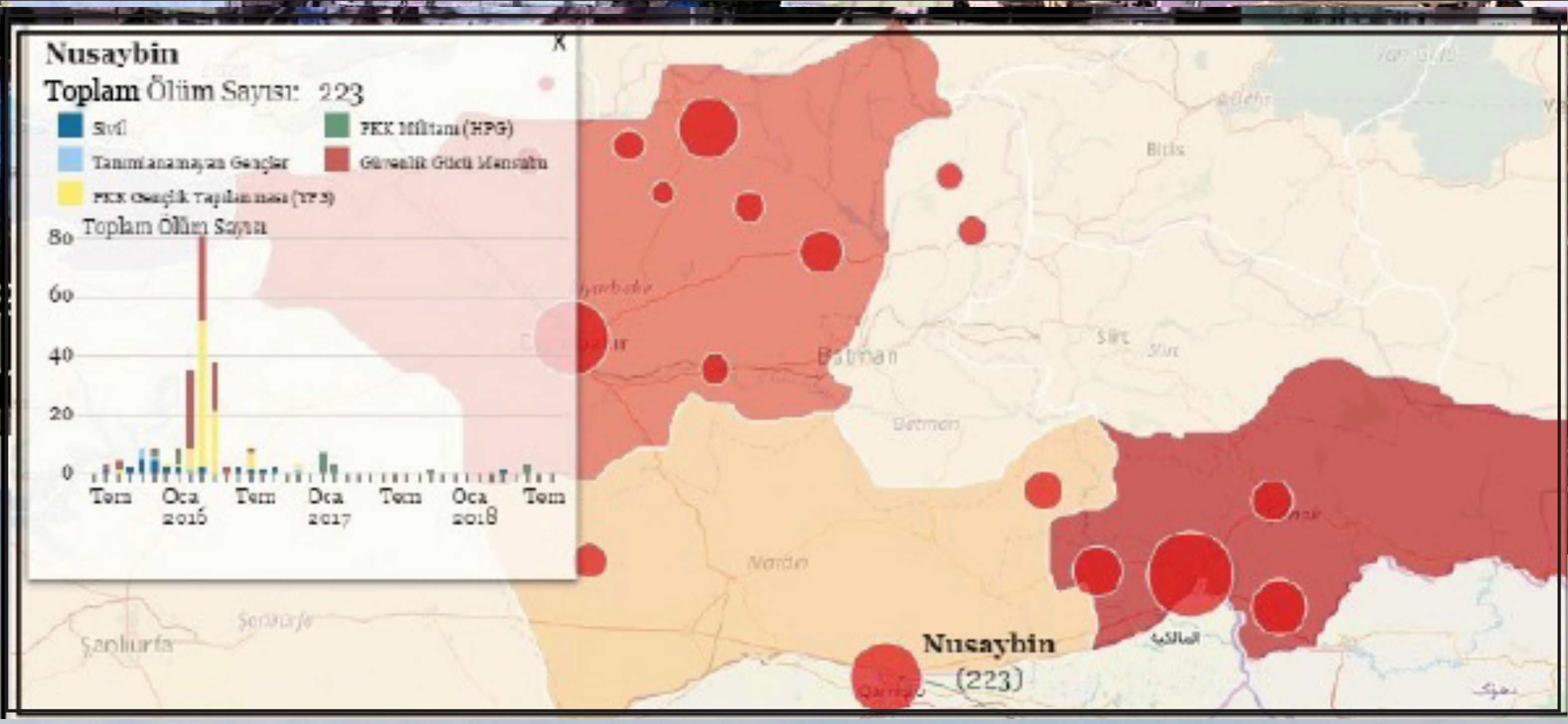
Witness 9: *"If you had come in the beginning, you would have encountered people crying and sobbing, now everyone has lost their hope. Everyone in the west [of Turkey] says that they are Muslims, that they are leftists or something. But listen, friend, can't one person come and ask what has happened to Idil?"*[61]

---

[61] "Examination and Investigation Report for ŞIRNAK – İDİL between the Dates 02.16.2016 – 03.31.2016 after the Curfew" ("16.02.2016 – 31.03.2016 TARİHLERİ ARASINDA SOKAĞA ÇIKMA YASAĞI SONRASI ŞIRNAK – İDİL İNCELEME ve GÖZLEM RAPORU") by MAZLUMDER, April 22-23, 2016.

Nisêbîn

Nusaybin


Nusaybin
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 223
Sivil
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
80
60
40
20
0
Tem
Oca
2016
Tem
Oca
2017
Tem
Oca
2018
Tem
Bitlis
Batman
Siirt
Mardin
Şanlıurfa
Nusaybin
(223)

NUSAYBİN
Nüfus: 115000

NISÊBÎN-NUSAYBIN

In Nusaybin,[62] a city connected to Mardin province, curfews were declared 7 times between October 2015 and March 2016. The 8th and the last curfew began on March 2016. It continued without interruption for 134 days.

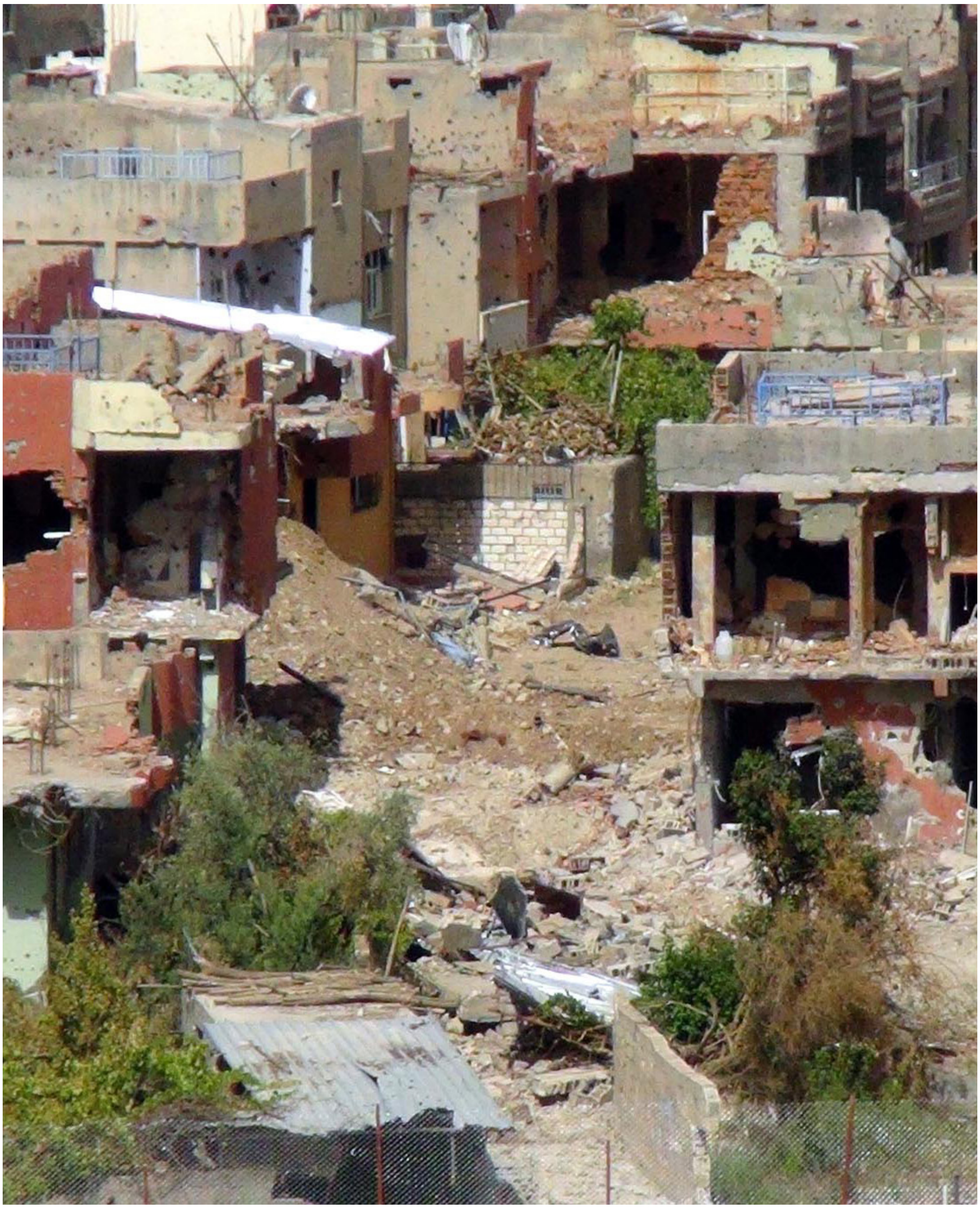
IT WAS BOMBED WITH WAR PLANES!

134 days after, on July 26, 2016 the curfew was partially lifted in 9 neighbourhoods *(Gırnavas, İpekyolu, Barış, Devrim, 8 Mart, Selahattin Eyyubi, Yeni Turan, Yeşilkent and Mor Yakup).*

---

[62] Nisêbîn in Kurdish.

In the rest of the neighbourhoods *(Fırat, Dicle, Yenişehir, Zeynel Abidin, Abdulkadir Paşa, Kışla),* the curfew continued around the clock.[63]



---

[63] Information notice regarding the curfew in Nusaybin and the situation afterwards. Prepared by the Association of Municipalities of Southeastern Anatolia Region, Nusaybin Municipality August 25, 2016, Nusaybin.

The first curfew in Nusaybin was declared on October 1, 2015 and lasted for 6 days in Girmeli, Kayadibi, Tepeüstü and Eskihisar neighbourhoods. On October 9, the second curfew was announced in Abdülkadirpaşa, Fırat and Yenişehir districts for 2 days.

The third curfew was imposed for 14 days between November 13, 2015 and November 26, 2015 in Abdulkadirpaşa, Fırat, Dicle, Yenişehir, Yenituran, Yeşilkent, Mor Yakup, Zeynelabidin, Kışla, 8 March, Gırnavas, Devrim, Saladin, Eyüp and Barış neighbourhoods.

The fourth curfew was declared between, November 29, 2015 and December 3, 2015 and lasted 4 days in Abdülkadirpaşa, Fırat, Dicle, Yenişehir and Yenituran neighborhoods.

The fifth curfew was imposed between December 6, 2015 - December 9, 2015 in Abdulkadirpasa, Euphrates, Tigris, Yenisehir and Yenituran neighborhoods, lasting 4 days.

The next curfew declared in the same neighborhoods on December 14, 2015 was temporarily lifted on December 18 for hours between 9:00am - 4:00pm.

As of December 10, 2015, 10:00am, a curfew was imposed on the entire city center; it was abolished on December 24, 2015.

Nusaybin's longest curfew before December 2015 lasted 14 days. In this period, 18 civilians—among whom were two women and one child—lost their lives. 4 civilians lost their lives during the curfew partially implemented between December 14-24. In addition, a woman lost her life as a result of the random fire by the regime forces in the Gırnavas neighborhood which was not under curfew.[64]

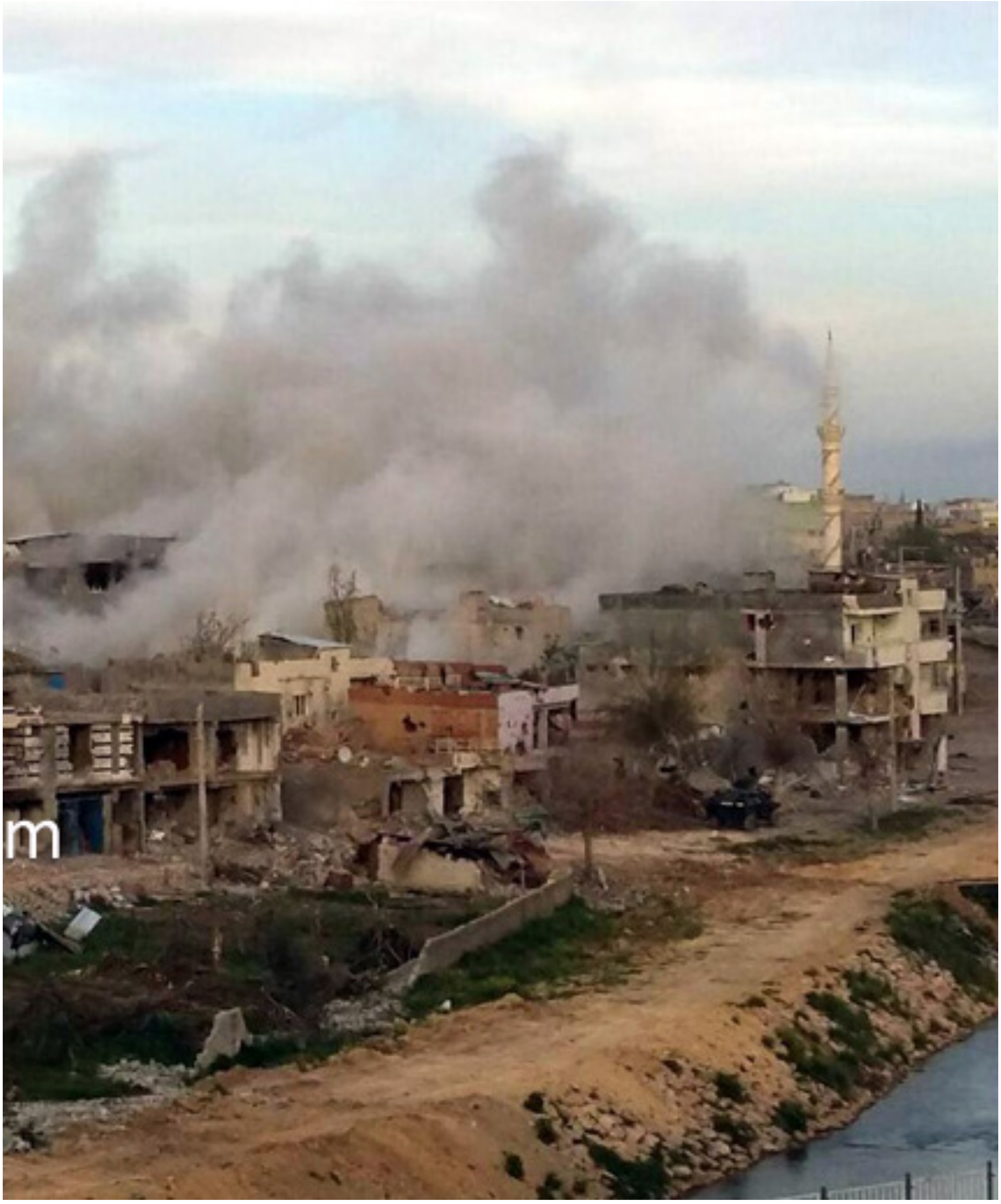
The longest curfew in Nusaybin was announced on March 14, 2016, covering 16 neighborhoods. There were claims that planes were used for the first time in the attacks by the military—joined by JÖH, PÖH and village guards—under the name "ATMACA [hawk] 7 Joint Special Unity Operation." There are claims that Nusaybin was raised to the ground with airplanes and bombings.

---

[64] Rights Violations Report for the Curfew Declared in Nusaybin of Mardin Province, January 8, 2016, the Human Rights Association (IHD) and the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TIHV)

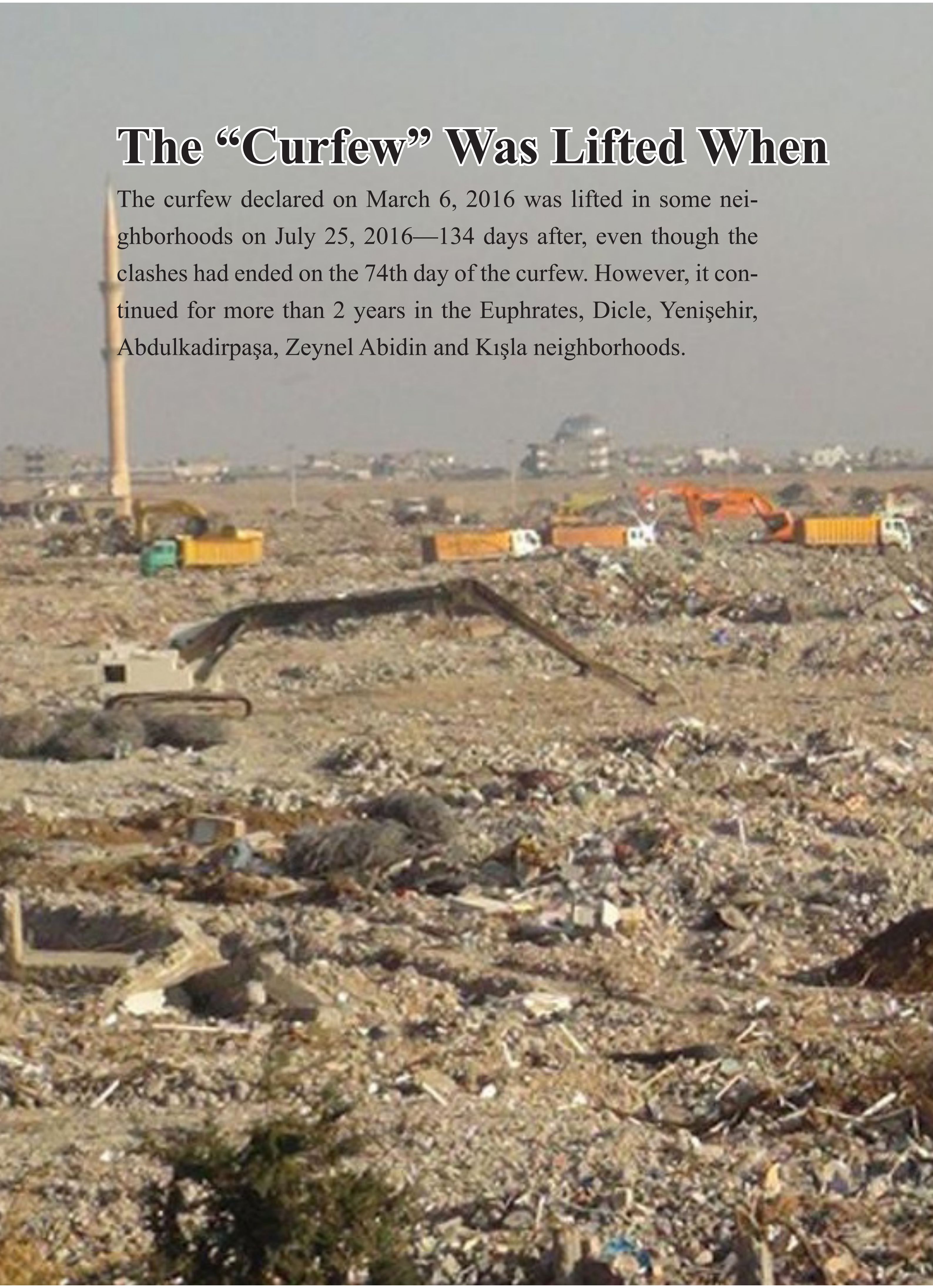
The smoke rising from a bombing was seen from far away. The smoke rising from the city revealed the destruction of the city.

On June 3, 2016, the Ministry of Interior announced the end of military operations. However, the curfew continued uninterruptedly until July 25, 2016.



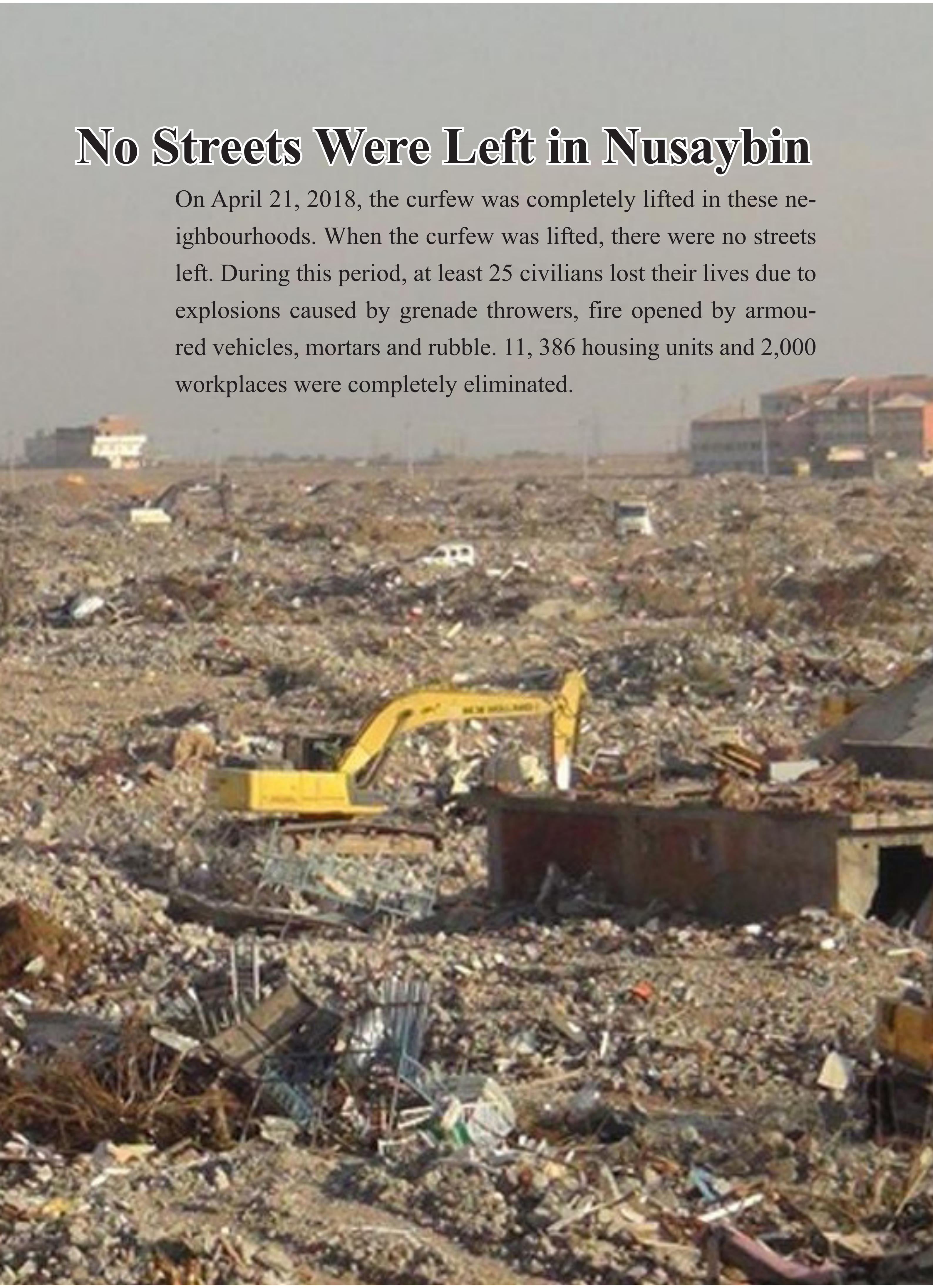
The “Curfew” Was Lifted When

The curfew declared on March 6, 2016 was lifted in some neighborhoods on July 25, 2016—134 days after, even though the clashes had ended on the 74th day of the curfew. However, it continued for more than 2 years in the Euphrates, Dicle, Yenişehir, Abdulkadirpaşa, Zeynel Abidin and Kışla neighborhoods.



No Streets Were Left in Nusaybin

On April 21, 2018, the curfew was completely lifted in these neighbourhoods. When the curfew was lifted, there were no streets left. During this period, at least 25 civilians lost their lives due to explosions caused by grenade throwers, fire opened by armoured vehicles, mortars and rubble. 11, 386 housing units and 2,000 workplaces were completely eliminated.



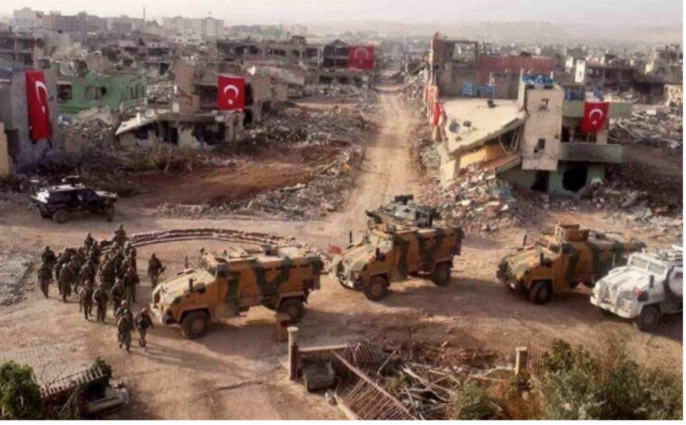
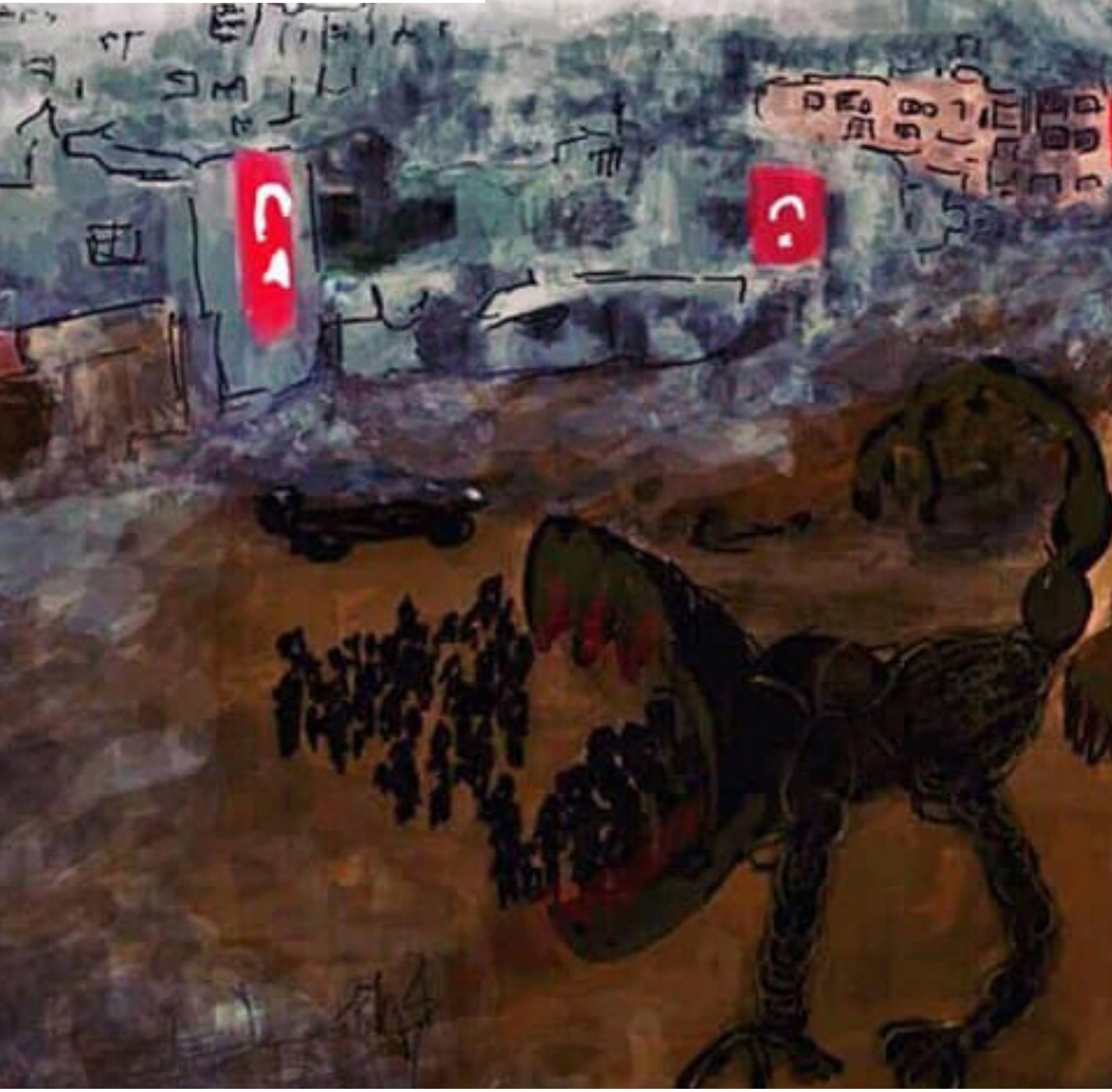
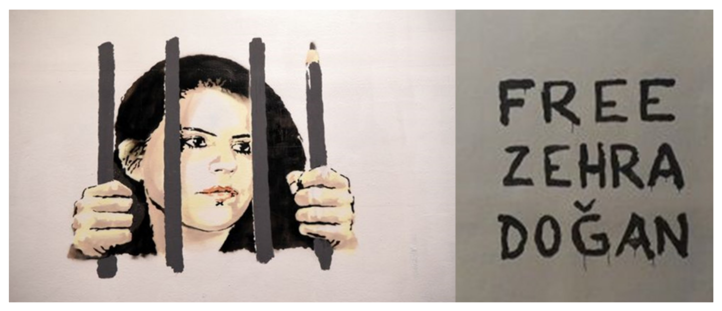


Photo Engraved in Memories

Zehra Doğan was punished for painting this photograph that shows the Turkish security forces hanging flags on destroyed buildings and posing on top of them.

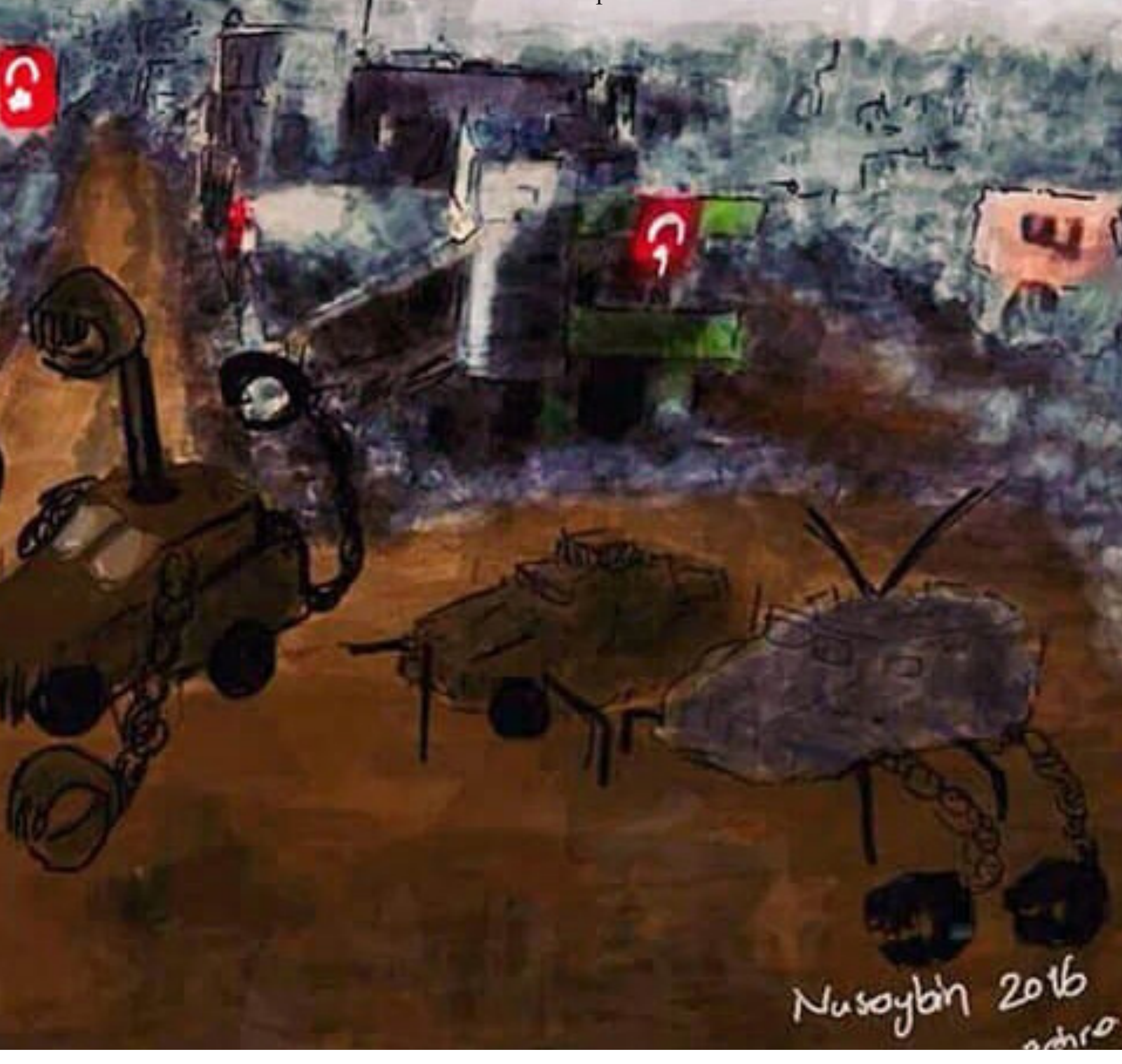


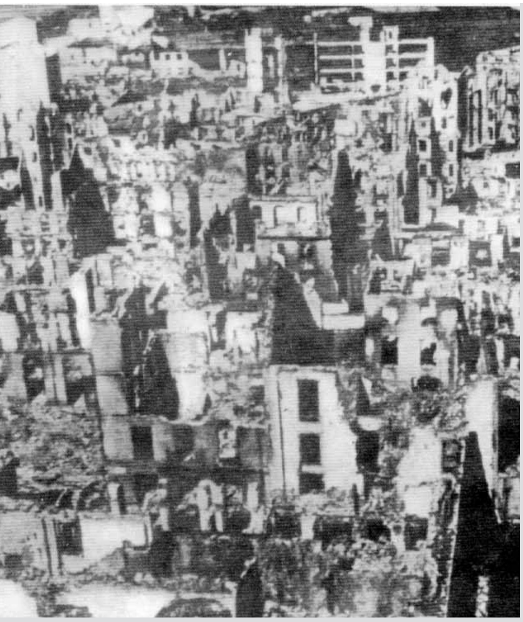

FREE
ZEHRA
DOĞAN

A wall painting by Banksy to support Dogan: Free Zehra Doğan

I Just Painted

Zehra Doğan: “I was sentenced to two years and ten months as they asked, ‘Why did you make this painting with Turkish flags hung on the ruined buildings?’ They were the ones who took this photo. I just painted it.”

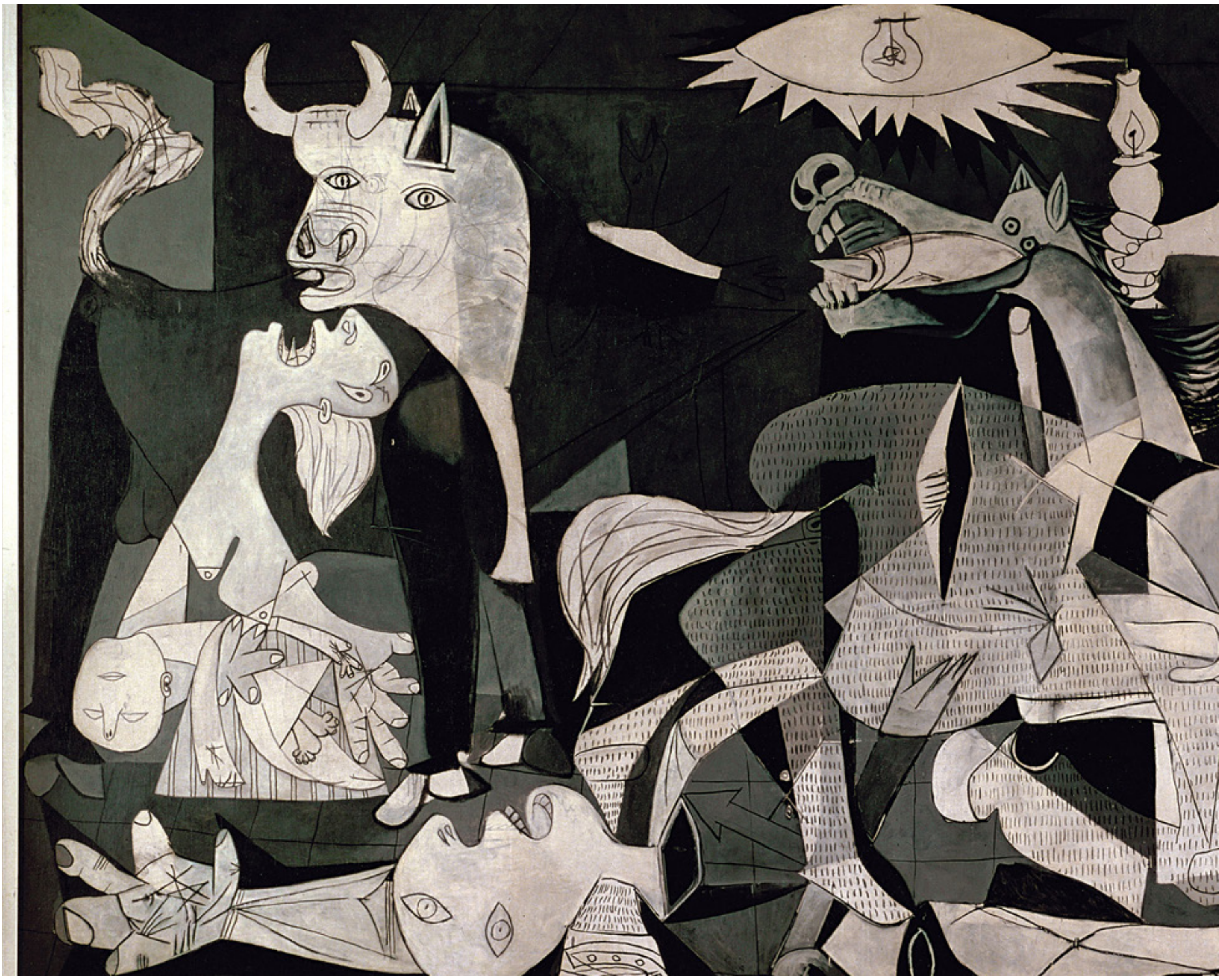

Nusaybin 2016
zehra



Year: 1934 - Place: Guernica

For the first time in the history of the world, at the time when this could not have been expected, air strikes were carried out with modern warplanes for 3 hours in a systematic manner against a completely defenseless population. The attackers: German, Italian and Spanish government headed by Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. The victims: the population of Guernica in the socialist Basque country, a weaker side in the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso said in regards to this massacre: "The struggle of Spain is against the attack on humans, on freedom. As an artist, I have always, throughout my whole life, tried to stand against the death of art. Who can think even for a moment that I am in agreement with reactionism and death? In the painting that I will call Guernica, which I am working on right now, and in all my recent work, I have clearly shown my hatred of the military class that has immersed Spain into the ocean of pain and death…"



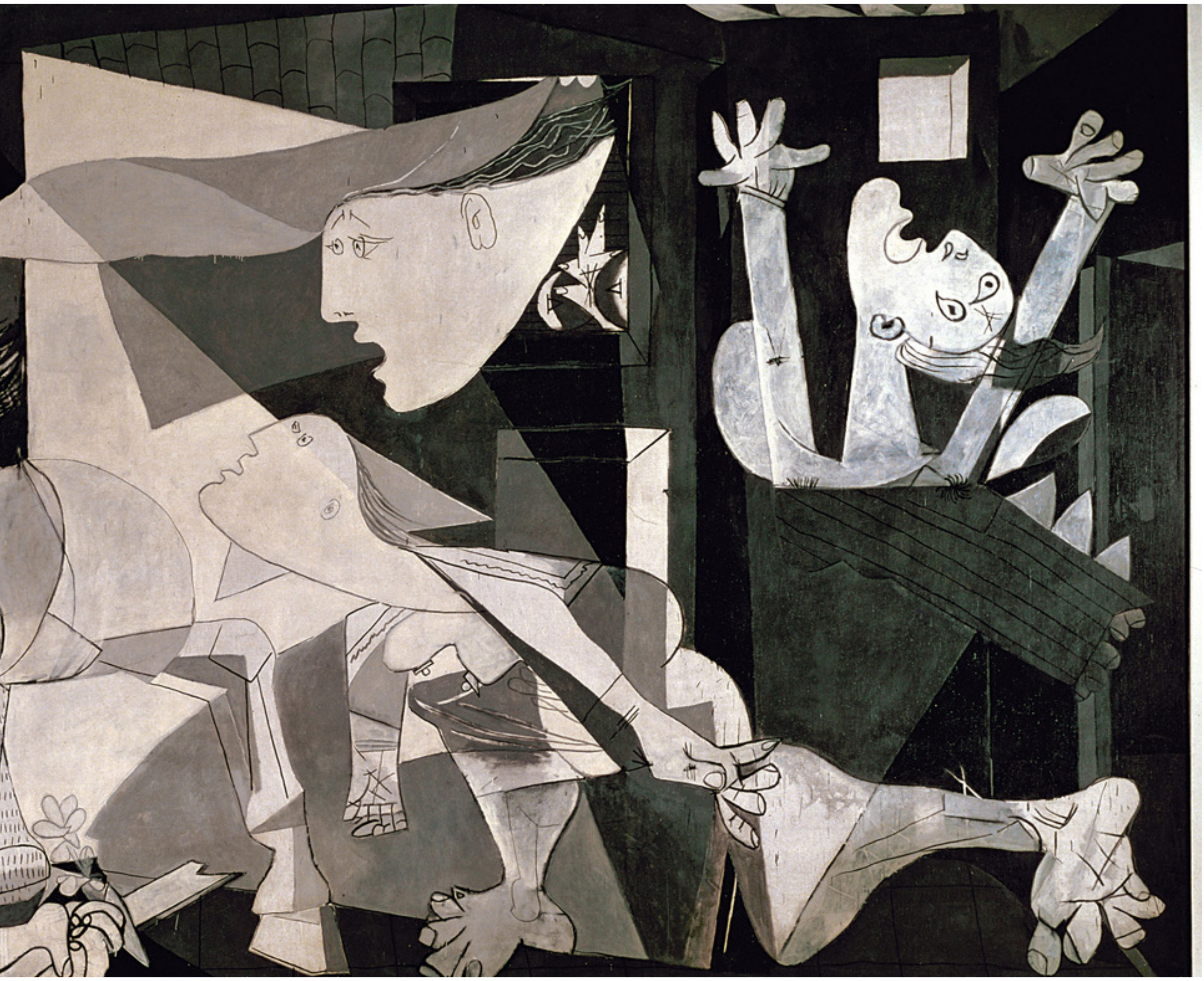
Pablo Ruizy Picasso started painting Guernica one month after the bombing and finished it two months after.

A German general approached Picasso and asked at an exhibition:

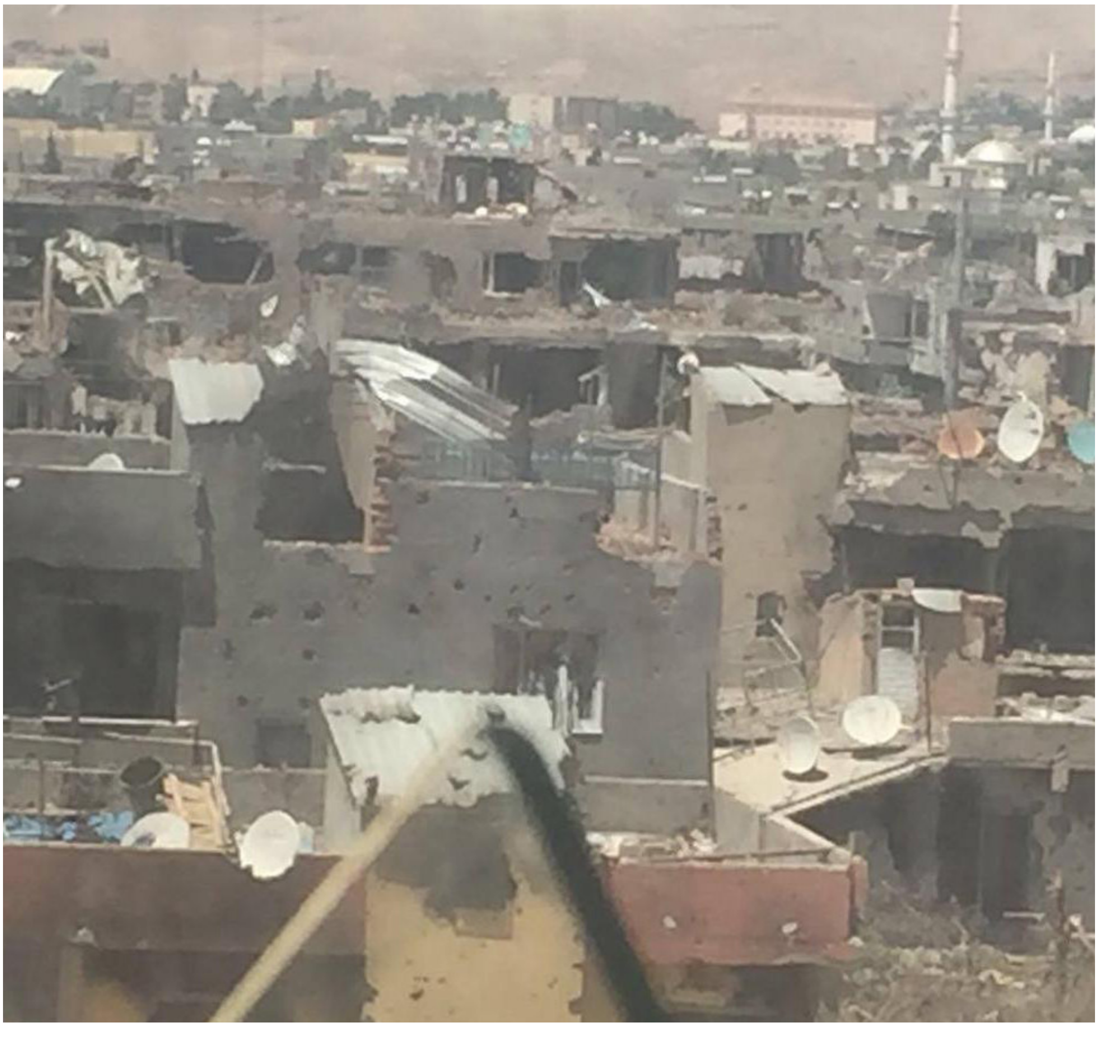
Picasso’s answer is as famous as his painting.

-Did you make this painting?

-No, you made it.



TMMOB (The Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects) Nusaybin Representative: "In the clashes during the curfew period, water tanks, water supply grid, electricity transformers were targeted in particular. Weapons were fired in the proximity of workers who were on their way to fix water and electricity networks. It was impossible to find clean tap water in the neighbourhoods under the curfews. The water grid was bombed on the second day of the curfew. The city was left without water for 3 days, the permission to fix the grid was not given under the pretext of danger to life. In addition, transformers were intentionally targeted by security forces. On November 25-26, we—around 30 engineers—carried out damage assessment in Dicle, Fırat, Abdulkadirpaşa, Yenişehir and Yenituran neighbourhoods; however, after this assessment there were 4 or 5 more curfews and the damage has increased."



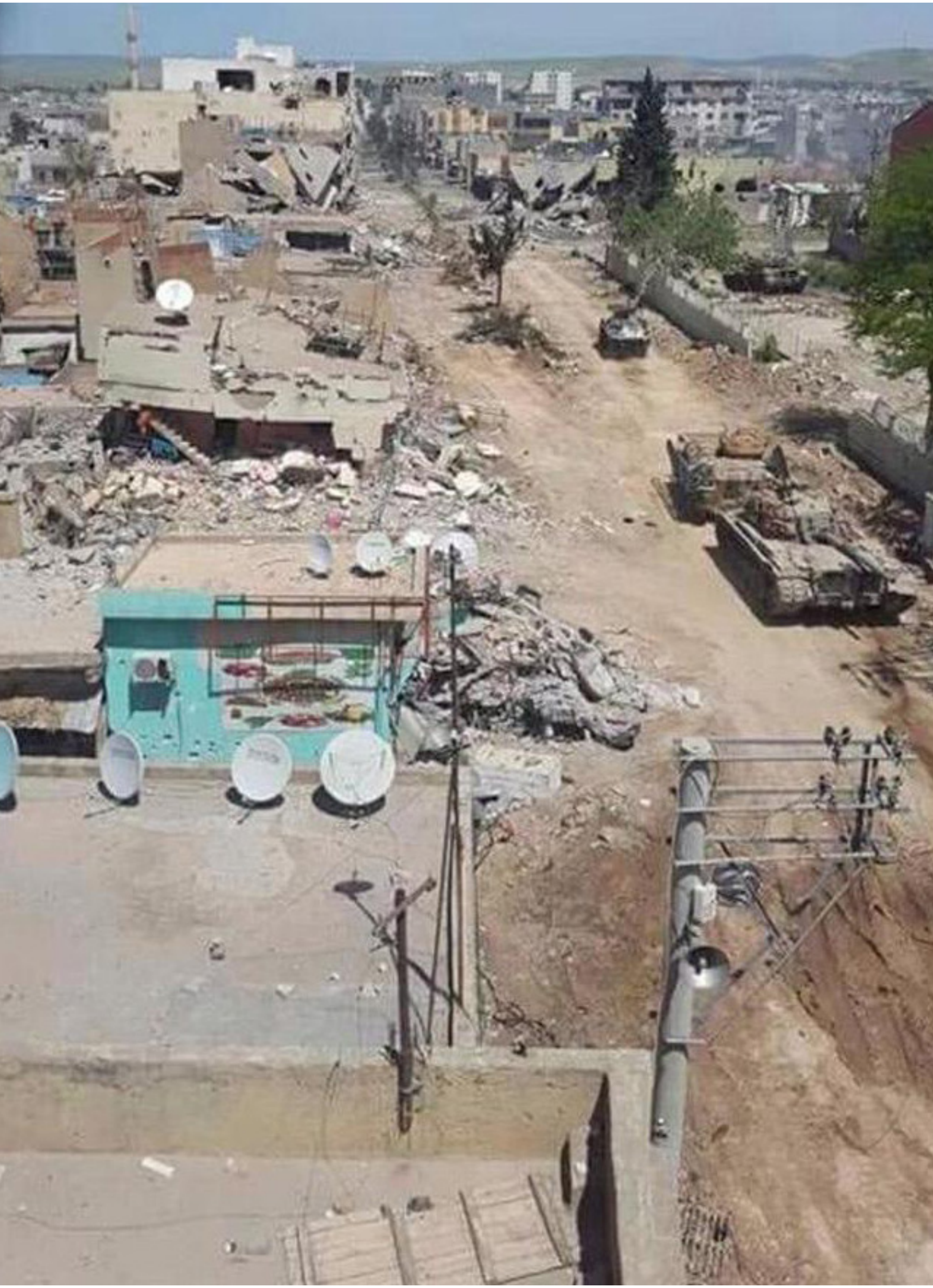
SES (the Trade Union of Public Employees in Health and Social Services) Nusaybin Representative: “We are targeted as healthcare workers. We are attacked by security forces when we try to help the wounded. We are subject to pressure from hospital administrations. During the long curfew, a physician, a radiologist and two service nurses were exiled. Hospitals have been converted to headquarters for the entire duration of the curfews. The police are in hospitals with weapons. Sometimes, they don’t allow us to treat the injured. Our lives are also in danger. Because of the curfews, we have lost 3 healthcare colleagues across the region. The number of patients admitted to our emergency service in normal times constitute 700 - 750. During the curfews this number has decreased to 30-40. Hospitals do not provide services during the curfew. Pharmacies are closed.”

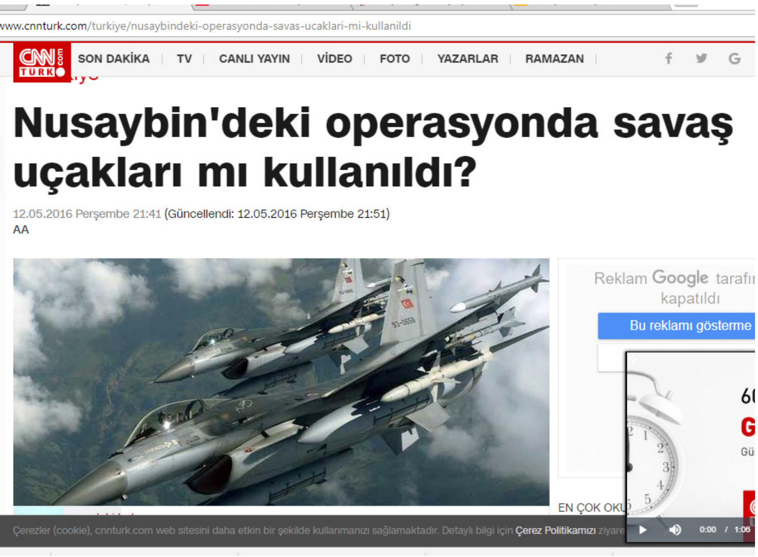
- 45,000 people from only 6 neighborhoods, whose houses were destroyed and burned, migrated to provinces, towns and villages close to Nusaybin.

- The common feature of most of the urban areas that were under curfews and heavily attacked, was the fact that they were the places where people who had been forcibly displaced as a result of village evacuations in the 1990s settled in.[65]

---

[65] "The 134-day-long Curfew in Nusaybin, Mardin province, 03.14.2016-07.25.2016" ("Mardin İli Nusaybin İlçesi 134 Günlük Sokağa Çıkma Yasağı, 14.03.2016-25.07.2016") by Amed Göç-Der.

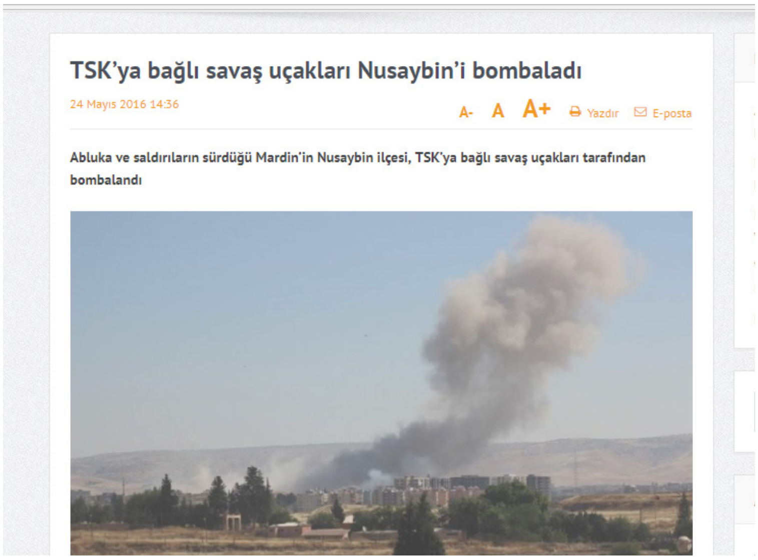



www.cnnturk.com/turkiye/nusaybindeki-operasyonda-savas-ucaklari-mi-kullanildi
CNN TÜRK .com
SON DAKİKA | TV | CANLI YAYIN | VİDEO | FOTO | YAZARLAR | RAMAZAN
Reklam Google tarafı
kapatıldı
Bu reklamı gösterme
EN ÇOK OKU
0:00 / 1:06

Nusaybin'deki operasyonda savaş uçakları mı kullanıldı?

12.05.2016 Perşembe 21:41 (Güncellendi: 12.05.2016 Perşembe 21:51)
AA

Çerezler (cookie), cnnturk.com web sitesini daha etkin bir şekilde kullanmanızı sağlamaktadır. Detaylı bilgi için Çerez Politikamızı ziyare


A- A A+ Yazdır E-posta

TSK’ya bağlı savaş uçakları Nusaybin’i bombaladı

24 Mayıs 2016 14:36

Abluka ve saldırıların sürdüğü Mardin’in Nusaybin ilçesi, TSK’ya bağlı savaş uçakları tarafından bombalandı

Bombing with Warplanes Discussed in the Parliament

The claim that Nusaybin was bombed with warplanes was taken to the Parliament. HDP deputy Ali Atalan requested the Minister of National Defense Ismet Yilmaz to answer the written question he had submitted to the Head of the Parliament:

“There are claims that Nusaybin district of Mardin, where the curfew has been continuing for 72 days, was bombed with warplanes belonging to Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) and that the area between Fırat and Zeynel Abidin neighborhoods was bombed with phosphorus bombs. The news related to this appeared in the press.

In this regard,

1. Is it true that Nusaybin was bombed with TSK war planes?
2. How many war planes took part in the bombardment in question? What was the type of these planes and where were they produced?
3. What type of ammunition was used in the bombardment? From which country did the ammunition come?”

Witness: *"One day, I went there secretly to check my things. I looked, a bulldozer scooped my things, crushed and broke them, it took out and broke my fridge. I took a stone and approached the bulldozer, 'Aren't you afraid of Allah? You abandoned us, you took our house. Give us our things.' They called the police, they came, took me to the police station, they almost arrested me, we came home with empty hands. We were staying together—3-4 families. We were afraid, our lower floor was closed. Everyone would come to us. We wouldn't turn on electricity out of fear; there was no electricity in any case, yet we couldn't turn it on. One day our neighbour was injured by a sniper, she had 3 children. I shouted, 'Halime was wounded.' I wanted to go there, but they didn't let me. We would drill holes in the walls to go to each other's houses. I was saying, 'Oh my God, let these days go away and never repeat again.' I cannot forget. When we went to the toilet, there was no water. Neither did we have water for prayer nor could we find a bite to eat. We are still sick, I still cannot come to my senses. We left our village during the village evacuations in the 90s, I didn't live through it, my husband's family experienced it. They came to Nusaybin, my father felt sorry that they didn't have anything, he helped them and gave me to them [as a wife]. We said we want our house, our land, but they didn't give them to us. We had to sign [a housing agreement]. For two months now, we don't want to go to TOKI [social housing]: they didn't do it well, yesterday a balcony fell off, I am scared. What else can I say, there are a lot of things to explain that don't come to my mind now, we didn't sleep at night out of fear, sometimes we would make sound by hitting cans, thinking that maybe there would be a ceasefire. We couldn't leave our house, I was crying, 'What should we do?' I would tell my spouse, 'Take the children, I'll stay here.' They said, 'Why, are we better than you?' They killed so many people. They killed many people in particular during the 14-day-long curfew. We go to funerals at the end of every curfew."*

1

444 44 47

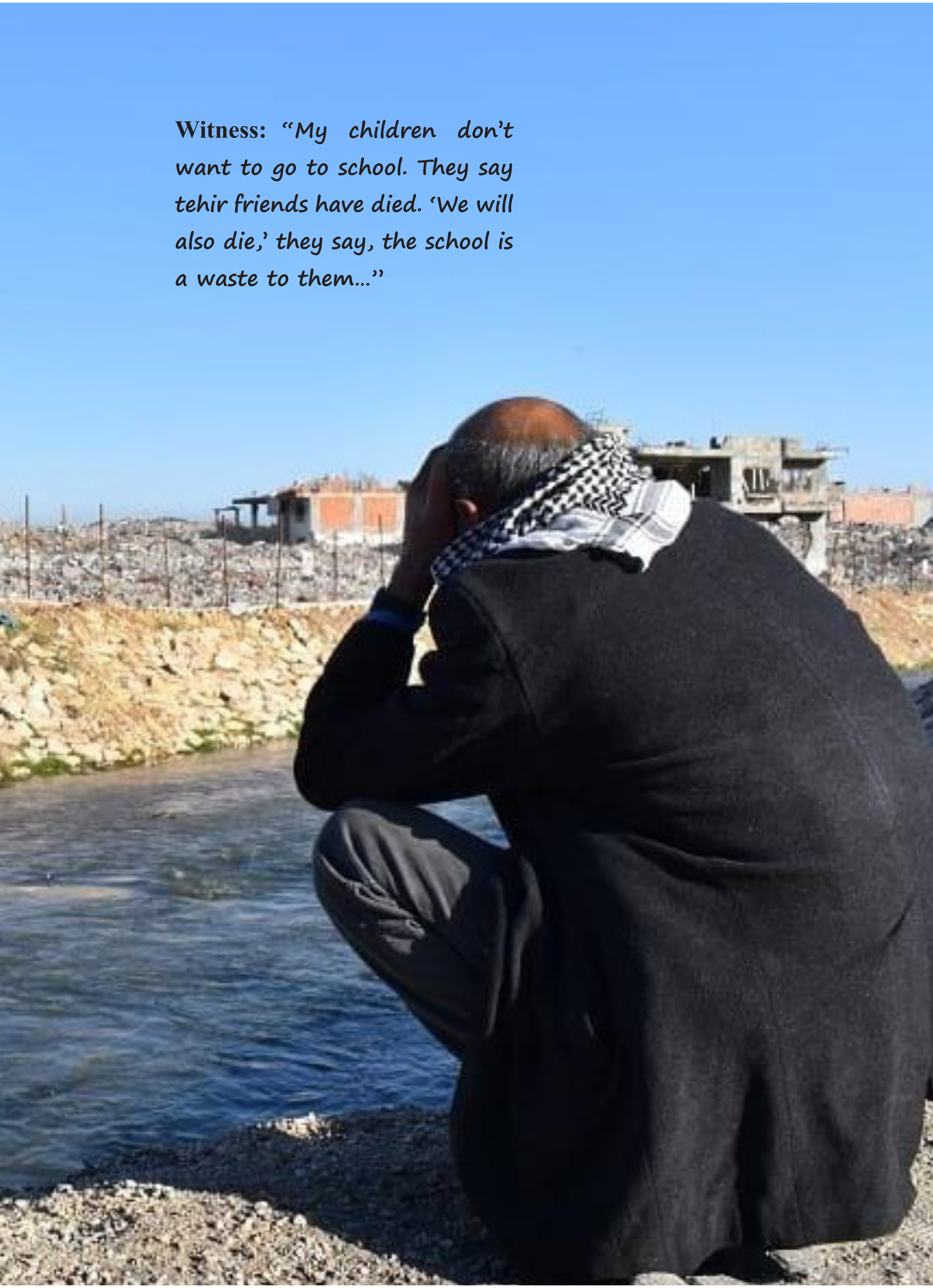
Witness: "In Syria, they took my two daughters and two sons, I stayed alone in a camp, I went mad, my children were little. They were saying, 'They will kill us.' I gave all my money to those at the border when I was crossing it; I don't know who they were, they spoke Turkish. They went and brought my children. Then they said that if I told anyone that they had taken my children, they would kill us. We were very scared. In Syria too, they violated our rights, we were in a bad situation. We came from Qamişlo. They were killing children in Syria too, how many of my neighbours lost their children! I ran away to save my children, one night we left at 3 at night, came here. When we came here, we were miserable. They helped us in Nusaybin with all kinds of things to eat, to drink. We had stayed here for 7 years, they told us to stay as long as we want. Later, as we became more comfortable, we decided to get our own home, but during the curfews we were still staying in the old house. We were there during the curfews. We didn't move anywhere, where would we go? Police came, told us to leave, they said, 'Why don't you get out?' I said, 'Where will we go? We don't know any place to go.' They said, 'How will you live here, with these bombings, with all these things...'

My children couldn't sleep at night out of fear. They were awake from night until morning, they couldn't sleep out of fear. Our clothes were always ready, we slept in our clothes, so we could run away if anything happened. It was very very very difficult. It was even worse during the curfew. In Syria, we were miserable, we came here and were miserable again. What the government did to us in Syria, the Turkish government did to us the same here. It made us very miserable, it didn't give us anything. They asked us why we came to the cities, they didn't take our kids to school nor did they give us anything.

We are not citizens there [in Syria], they didn't give IDs, we came here, we threw ourselves here, but here it's the same. We came here thinking maybe it's a little bit easier here. I have a

brother-in-law, he became deaf, the Syrian government tortured him, he lost his ear. He was sick for a year: whatever he ate, he would vomit. I don't understand how he didn't die.
It was very very hard... No one saw what we saw.
We stayed until the end of the curfews, until the very end. We didn't eat for a long time, we stayed without any food, in fact our children even became ill. We were in the dark, with no water. Some of my neighbors say, 'Why you didn't stay in Syria, why didn't you fight?' It was so hard. Whenever we would go out, my children would ask me not to say that we were Syrians. We are ashamed of saying that we are Syrians. We have experienced so many things that I'm ashamed to say that I'm a Syrian. When I go to a place and say I'm a Syrian, they don't give me a house. I was looking for a house one day, I didn't tell them where I was from, we were out on the street, somebody said they would rent out a place to us. No matter how much it would cost we would pay. Then we went to the house, they asked us where we were from, when I said that I was from Syria, they said that they didn't give the house to Syrians. I asked the reason, why is it like that? What is the reason, what did we do? We've been here for 7 years, let them say that we did something. Up till now they are telling us to go back.
There was discrimination in Syria because we were Kurds. When we went to a health center, they sent us away after learning that we were Kurds. At this point, I won't go to Syria even if you give me gold. I have houses and shops, all of them are there, but I won't go back. My husband was a lawyer, but they didn't give us anything. Because we are Kurds.
I feel at home here. This is my father's, my grandfather's land. I'm from here, I am a citizen of this place. We went to Syria later. During the village evacuation in the '90s, they threw a bomb, burned our house and we were scared and we went to Syria. Our house was burned in Syria, and we returned to Turkey."

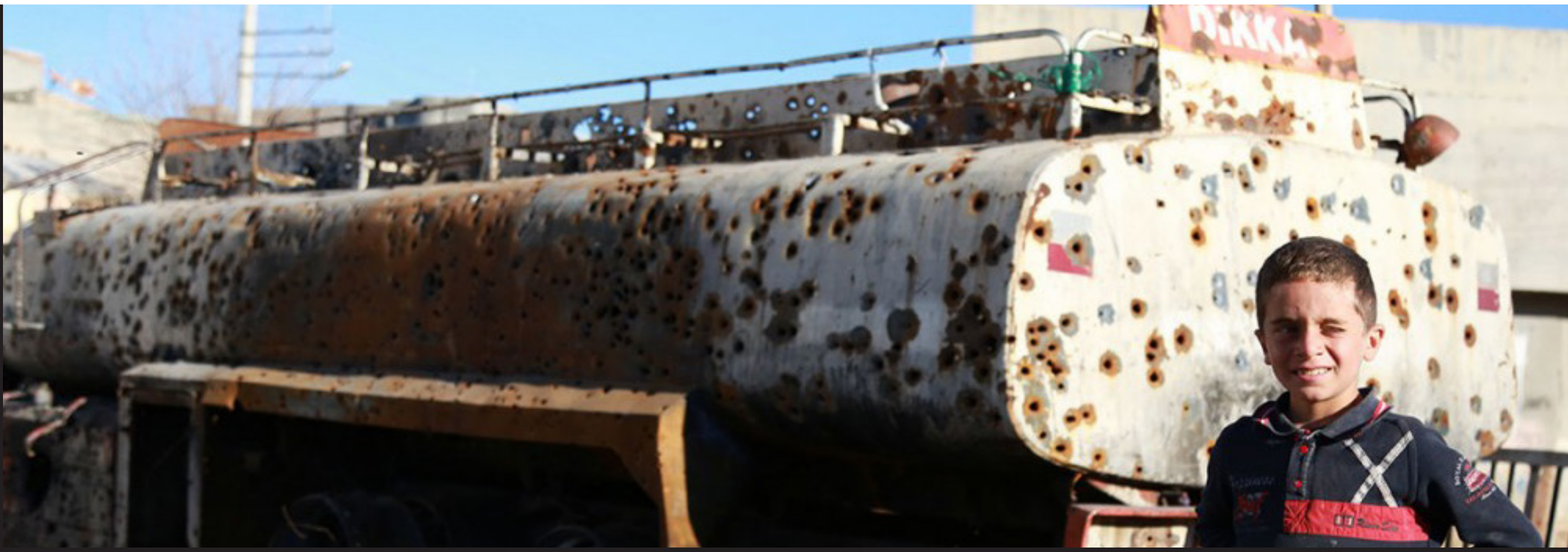
Witness: "They [security forces] used food containers as their toilet. And then they would put them in the closet...My mind is now in a thousand pieces, where should I go, what should I do, I don't know."

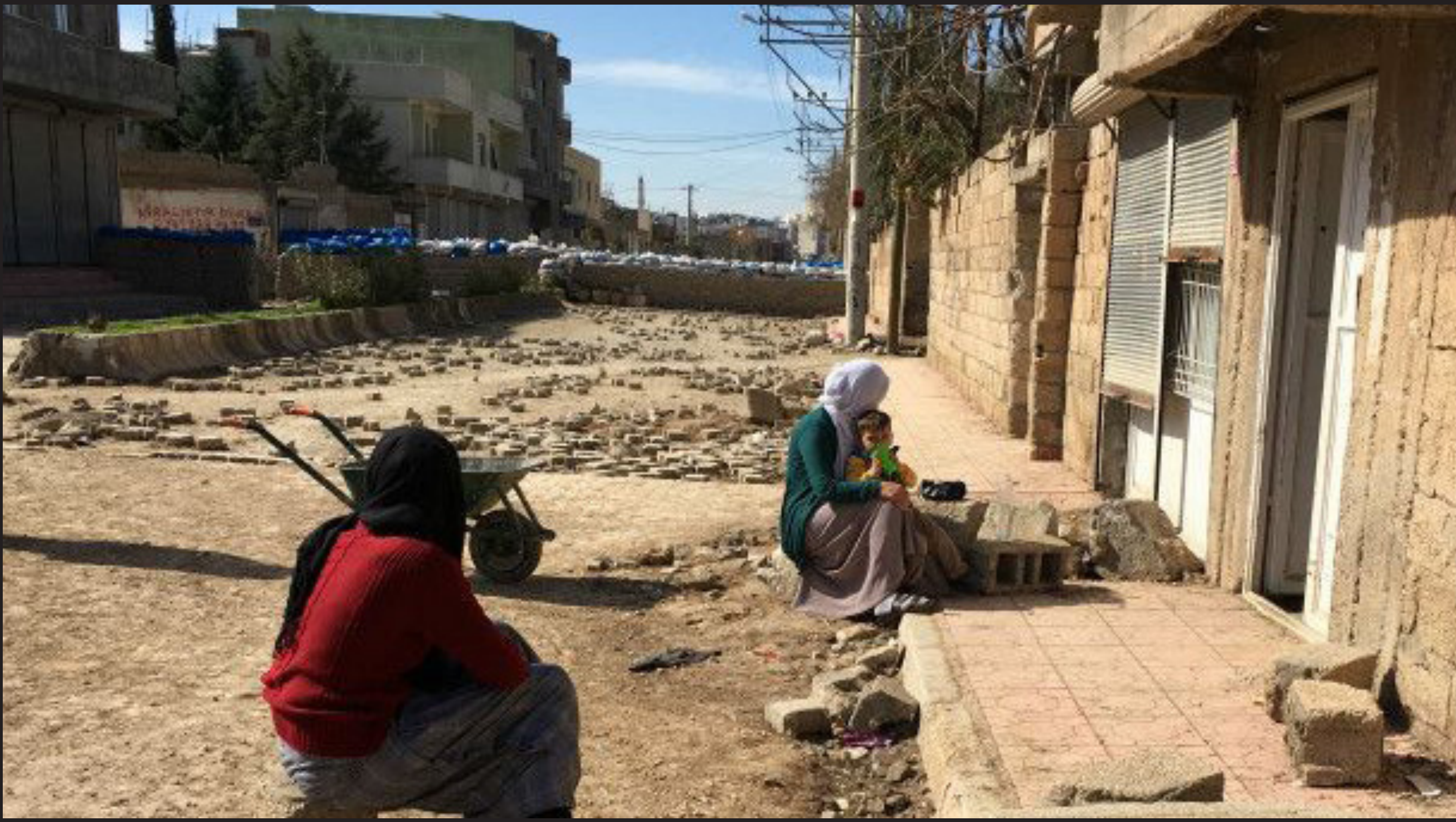


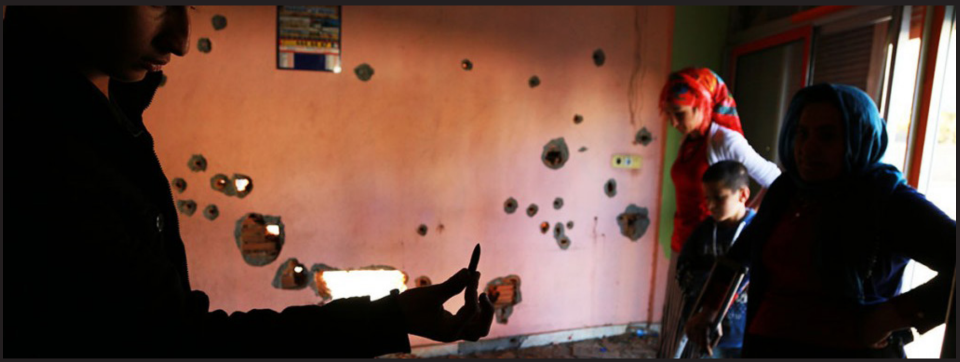
Witness: “My children don’t want to go to school. They say tehir friends have died. ‘We will also die,’ they say, the school is a waste to them...”

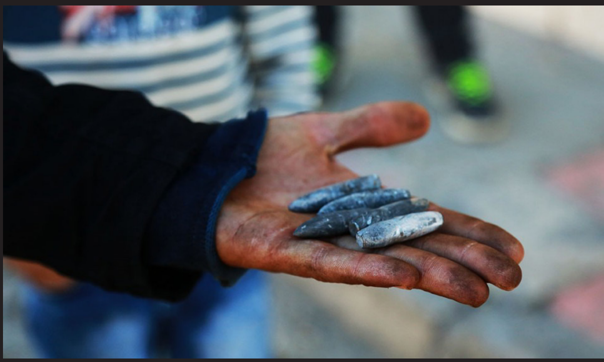
Witness: *"We could not sleep in our house, we were afraid, we were crying, our children were very scared. They took a lot of people into jail, I saw with my own eyes, there were a lot of wounded, they would take the wounded from the hospital and take them to jail. There were deaths, some people whom I knew. They would send drones over our heads. The police could not enter our house, they didn't dare. The youth came, they didn't do anything bad, they were with us. The police were shooting us with bullets, they were killing us. They killed a pregnant woman in front of my house. I saw the blood flowing down the stairs, she was our neighbor. Her husband, devastated, kept saying that he would burn the house out of sorrow, so they moved from here. That pregnant woman was killed for nothing. We were so frightened, we couldn't eat out of sorrow, nothing was going through our throat. My ears got bad after the sound of the gun sounds, I still can't hear clearly. Those sounds are still in my head, my psychological state is not good. We were like prisoners, even doctors were forbidden. We put a pillow in front of the window. We had pregnant neighbors, but they couldn't go to the doctor. Children lost their minds because of the events. After the curfew, I became frustrated, I'm not so patient and calm as before, my head has been that much affected. Everything is broken, our neighbourhood is broken. We were like family with our neighbours, we liked each other, we shared with each other, everyone has gone to different places now. After we left, they destroyed houses. We stayed till the very end, when we left, they destroyed our house, they burnt our things. No one helped us, the party [HDP] helped us a couple of times. We didn't take what the government was giving, but sometimes when we went to Mardin, we would take and open [to see] what they gave—they didn't give anything in any case. They [security forces] were telling us to leave, they were making announcements saying, 'If you don't leave we will burn your house over your heads, we will kill all of you.' Hearing these announcements, my children would cry, so we left like this;*

otherwise, we wouldn't have left. None has been injured in my family but there were a lot of injuries among my neighbours. When I remember those days, I feel very bad, I am afraid, I say to those days, 'Go away, don't come back.' I started regretting, I wish we hadn't left, I wish we had remained on our land, in our place. I am ashamed because I left my home. I can't go out like I used to, I can't sleep, I am taking medicines; if I don't, I can't fall asleep. I developed diabetes during the curfew, I hadn't had it before. I had a hernia surgery. I can't do anything like I used to, I can't even prepare dough. We saw as these beautiful children, all of the youth were gone. I never forget those days, they are all under the earth. A lot of my neighbours' children became martyrs, they were very beautiful young people. I never forgive the state, maybe I would forgive it under threat, but not with my heart, inside me I don't forgive it, I don't like it. They blew up our hearts, we've been in grief. Our children died, they killed young girls. Even though I have nothing left since the neighbourhood is no longer there, I don't leave, even if they say that they will pay our rents, I will not go. They killed so many young children, I cannot go there, there is so much young people's blood there. They [security forces] killed my son's friend in front of our eyes, they were saying, 'Go to school.' Then they left and targeted us with bullets. That's why my kids didn't finish school. When I came back from Mardin, they broke and burnt everything, they made this place cold. We were sad, we were saying, 'Why did they destroy our place, it wasn't beautiful, it was bad.' But I was still relieved when I came back, I was joyful. Look what they turned this place into, it's been flattened, it was unbearable everywhere because of the smell of human blood, the smell of blood was everywhere. But in any case, this is my land. It was difficult in Mardin, being a foreigner was difficult. Even if I go just ten steps further, it's hard, it's different from my homeland. I would say, even if I only have a tent, I'll go to Nusaybin, I am not staying in Mardin."

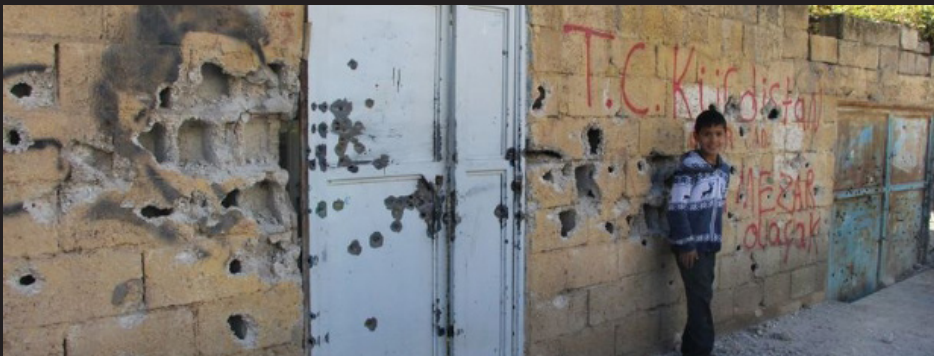

DİKKA





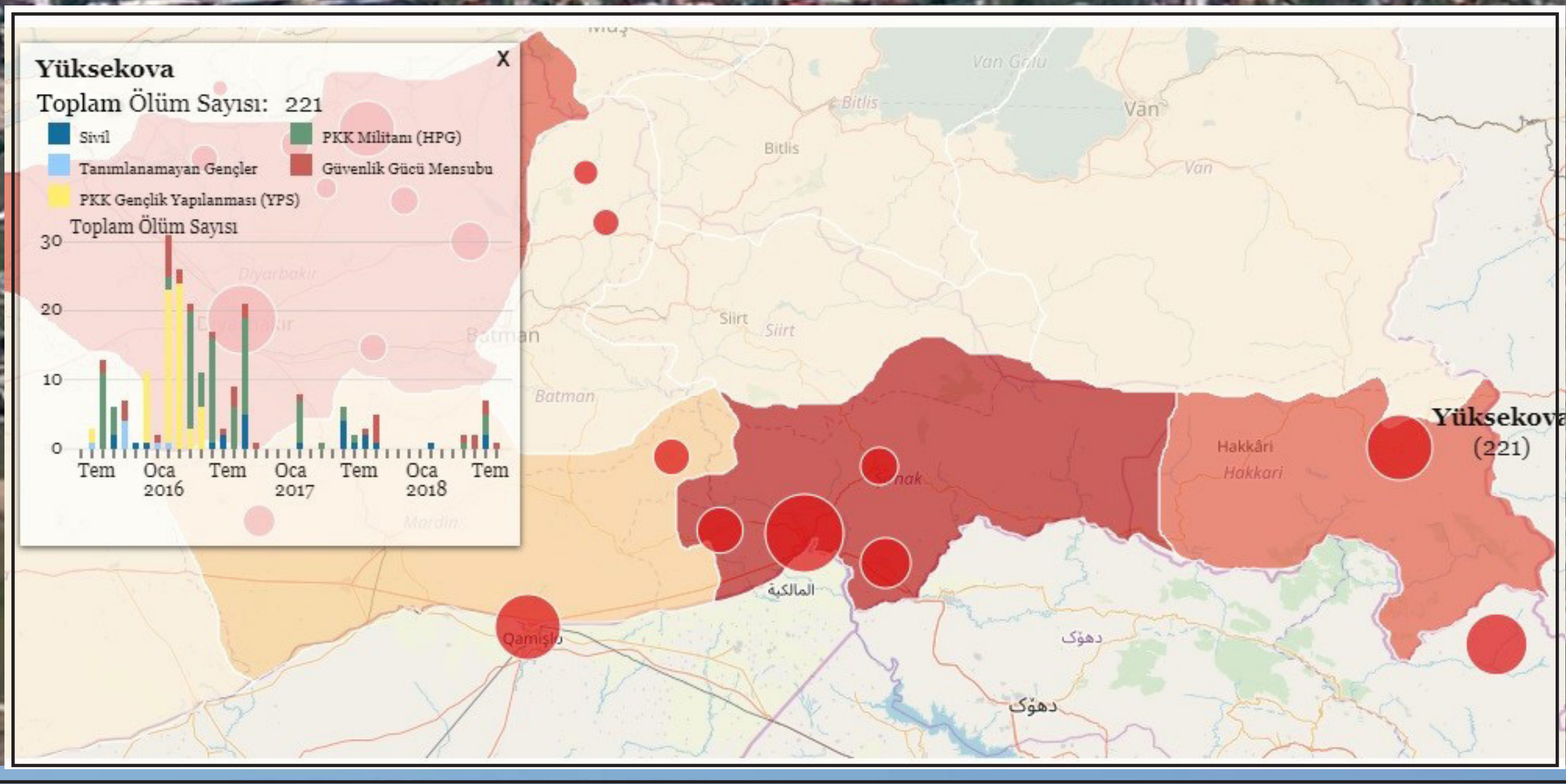


APO
APO


T.C. Kürdistan
MEZAR
olacak

Gever

Yüksekova


Yüksekova
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı: 221
Sivil
Tanımlanamayan Gençler
PKK Gençlik Yapılanması (YPS)
PKK Militanı (HPG)
Güvenlik Gücü Mensubu
Toplam Ölüm Sayısı
30
20
10
0
Tem
Oca 2016
Tem
Oca 2017
Tem
Oca 2018
Tem
X
Van Gölü
Bitlis
Van
Siirt
Batman
Diyarbakır
Mardin
Hakkâri
Şırnak
Qamişlo
المالكية
دهۆک
Yüksekova
(221)

YÜKSEKOVA
Nüfus: 77300

GEVER-YÜKSEKOVA

THE DESTRUCTION WAS GREATER THAN FROM THE EARTHQUAKE IN VAN

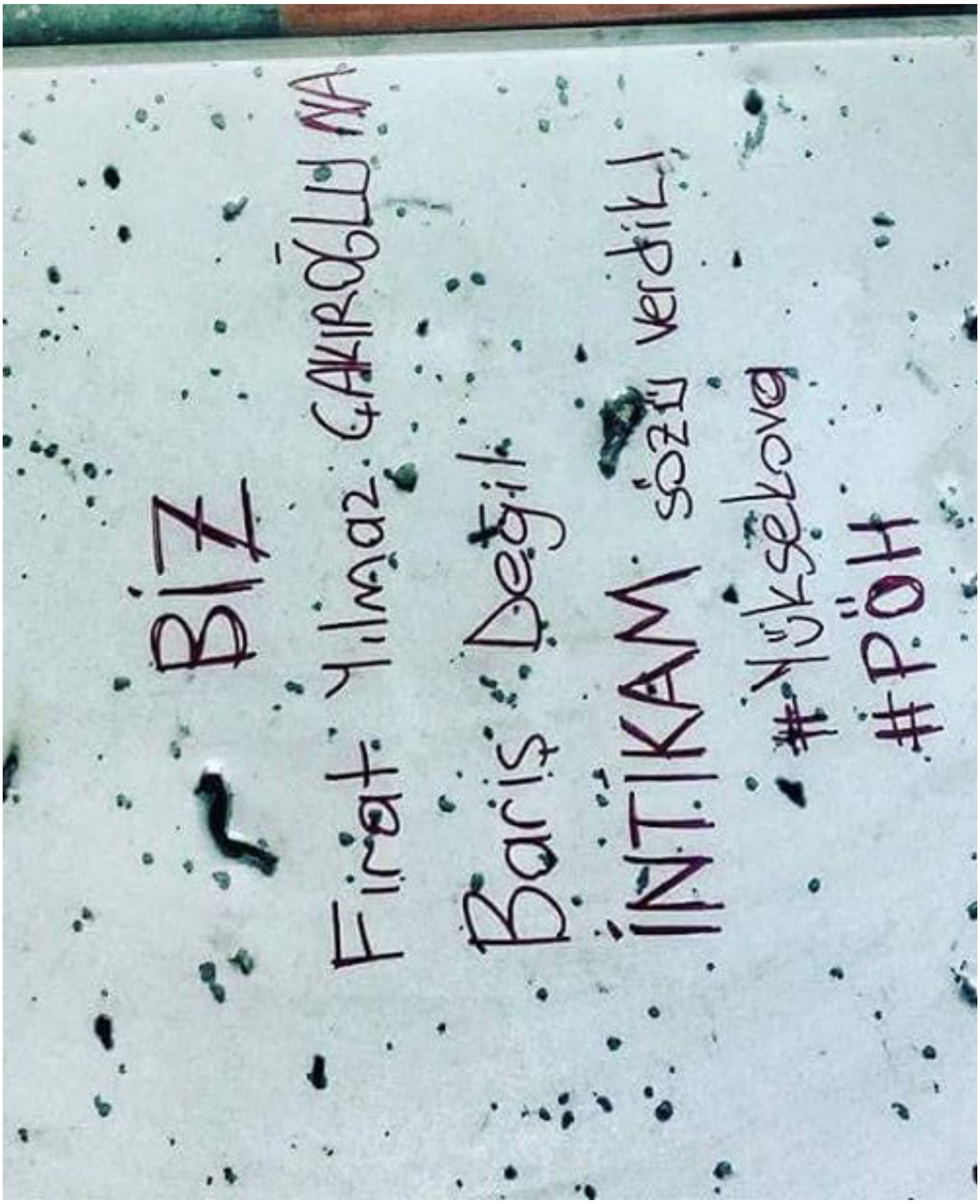
The oppressive atmosphere and blockade began in Yüksekova[66] in July 2015. Since then, 4 curfews were announced with short intervals.

The curfew that began on March 13, 2016 lasted 79 days non-stop day and night. It was declared by the Hakkari Governorate with the following announcement:

---

[66] Gever is the Kurdish name.

According to Article 11 / C of the Provincial Administration Law No. 5442, the entire center of Yüksekova shall be under curfew as of March 13, 2016, 10:00pm; Vezirli village and Çimenli hamlet connected to Yüksekova shall be under curfew starting on March 30, 2016 at 8:00pm till the next notice. Entrance and exits shall be prohibited to Yüksekova, as well as Vezirli village and Çimenli hamlet connected to Yüksekova.

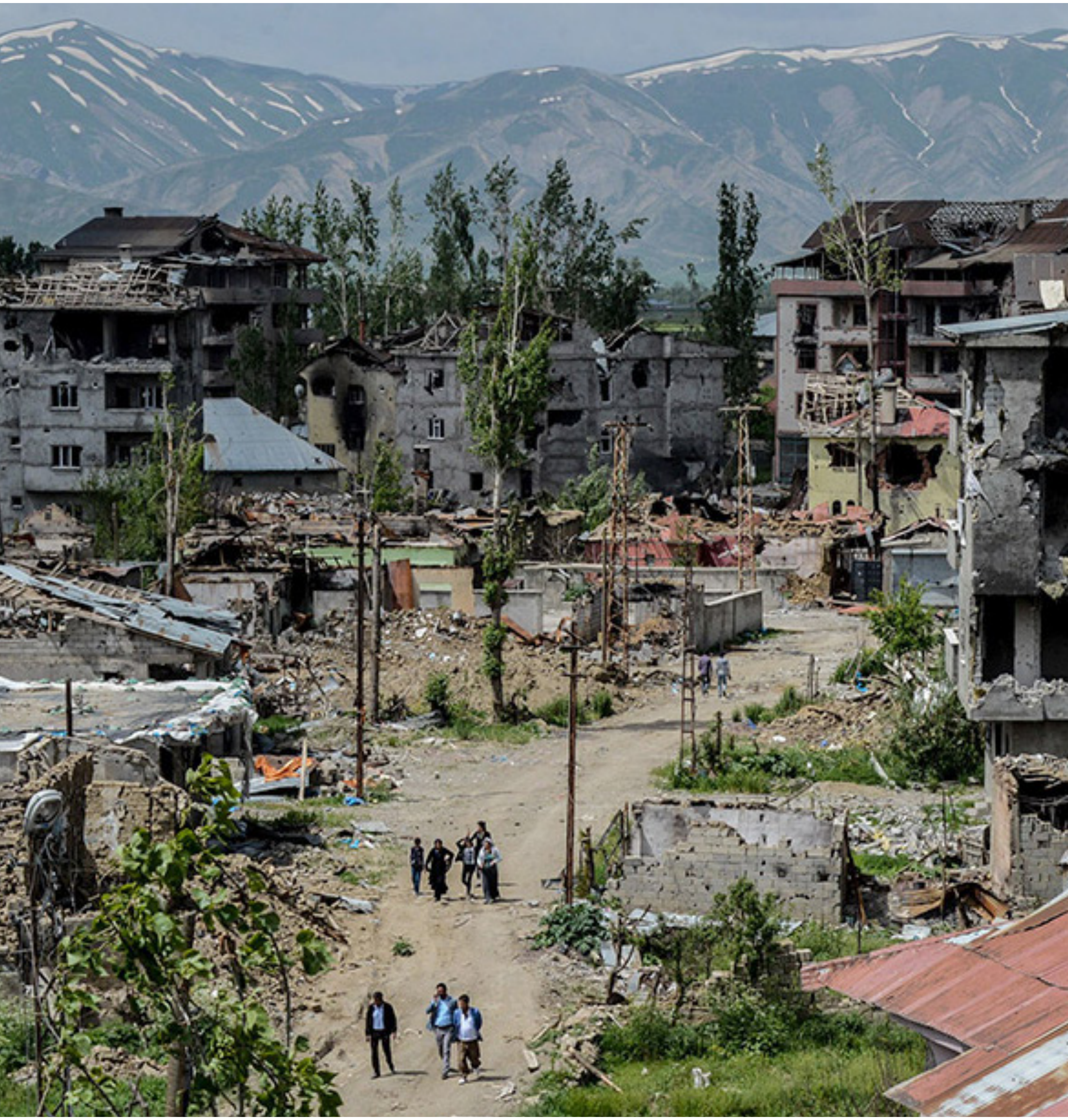

BİZ
Fırat Yılmaz ÇAKIROĞLU'NA
Barış Değil
İNTİKAM sözü verdik!
#Yüksekova
#PÖH

Despite the announcement on April 20 that the operations were ending, the curfew continued till May 30.

> Because of the rumors and anxiety that Yuksekova will go through a similar massacre as in Cizre, a massive migration took place in the city center before the announcement of the curfew on March 13. During this period, no one from outside the city was allowed to enter it. However, after the curfew was partially lifted between 6:00am and 8:00pm, entrance to the center became possible.

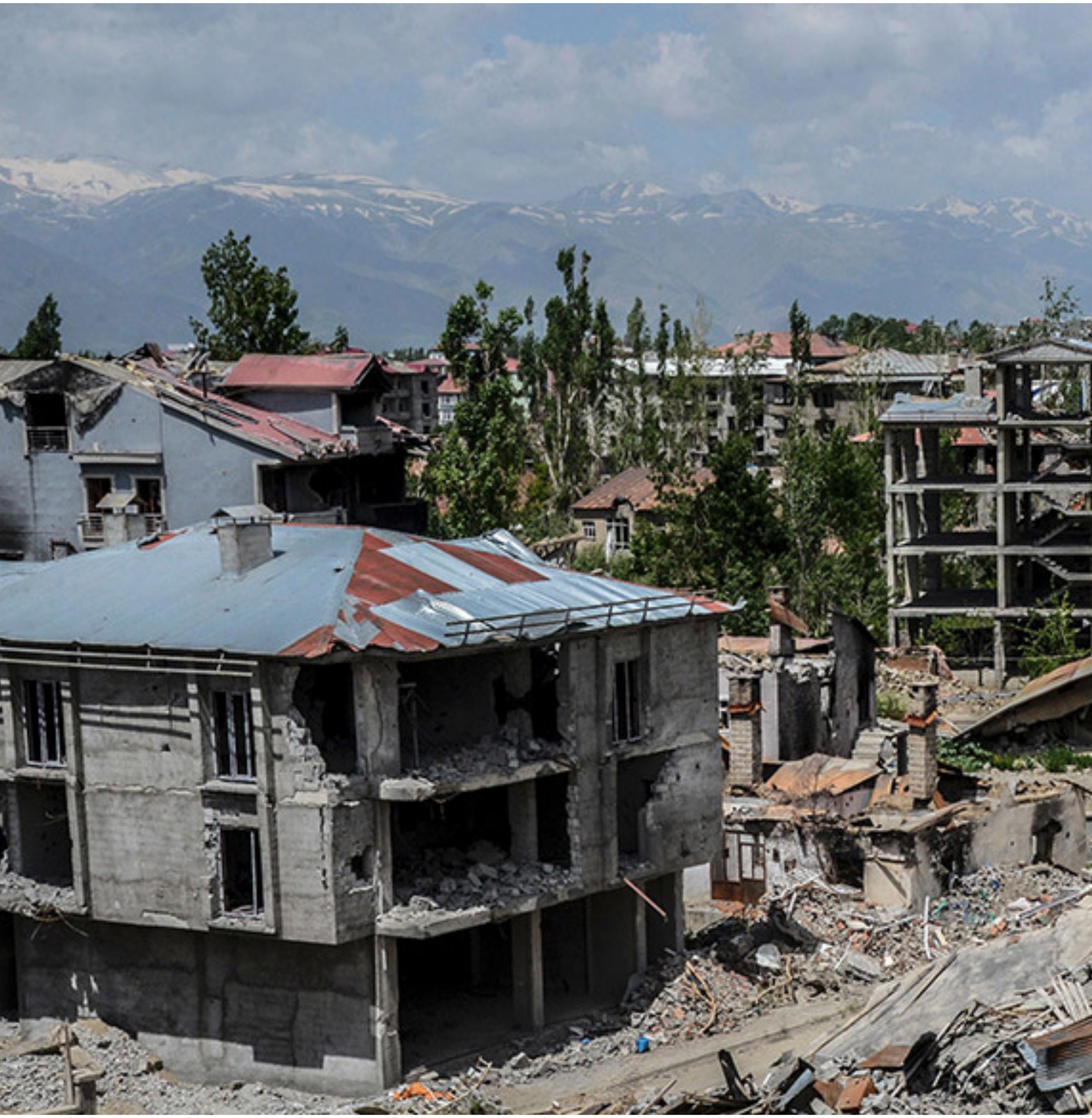
Hakka
D400
YU
OTOMOTİV

In 79 days, 6,770 buildings were destroyed in the city center, which experienced the most intense clashes, mostly in Cumhuriyet, Güngör, Orman and Dize neighborhoods.

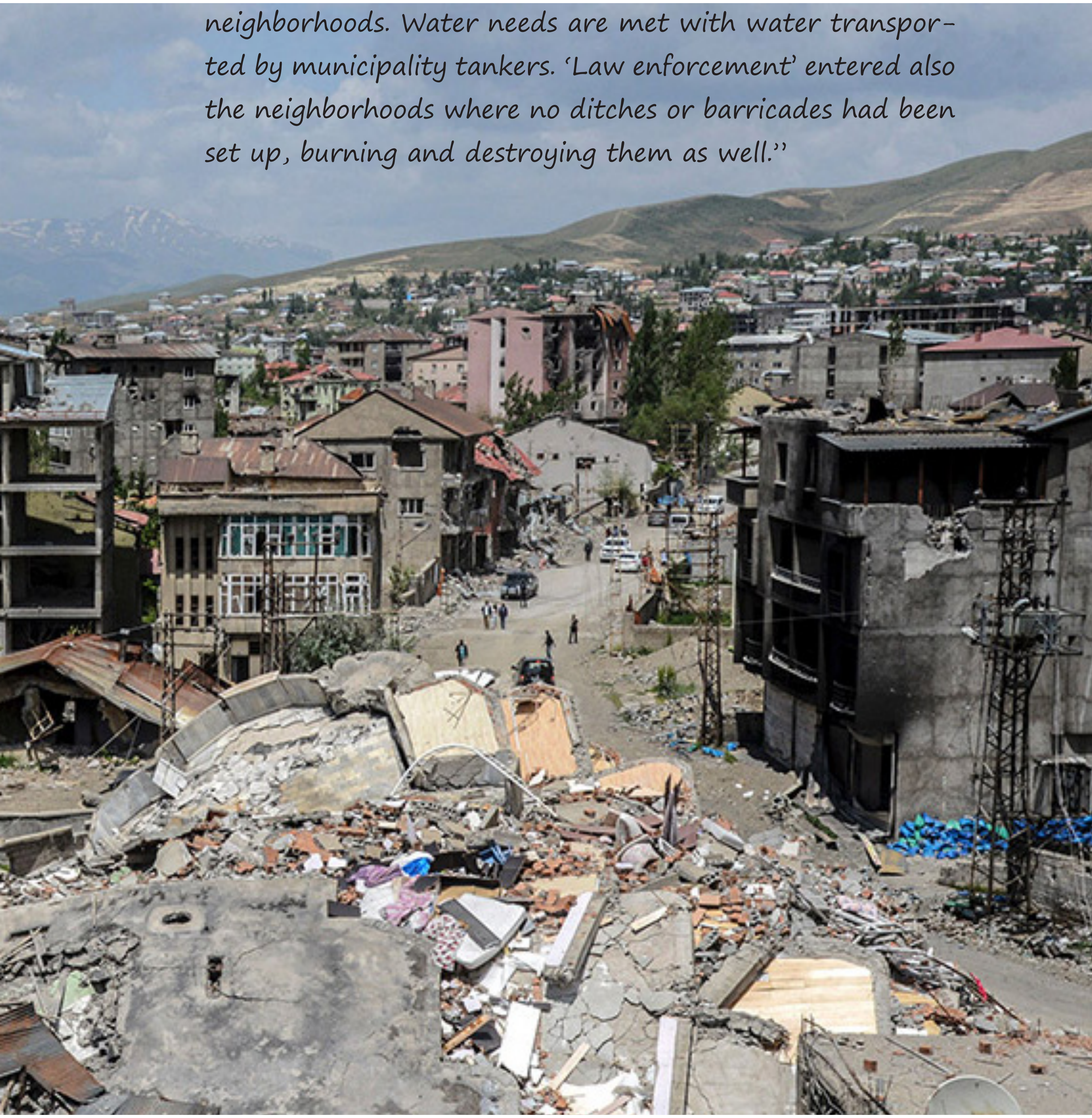


The Van Branch of Chamber of Civil Engineers (İMO) pointed out in their Yüksekova report that less buildings were destroyed as a result of the Van earthquake compared to Yuksekova. Stating that the war was carried out with tanks, mortars and air strikes, destroying the city, the report provides the following information assessing the damage: the number of houses with low damage in Yüksekova was 3,193, the number of moderate damaged houses was 647, the number of severely damaged houses was 787, and the number of destroyed houses was found to be 1,336. One third of the city was destroyed. 23,640 people were left homeless.

Despite the great destruction of the city with tanks, mortars and air strikes, the biggest destruction took place on April 20 after the announcement that the operations were over.

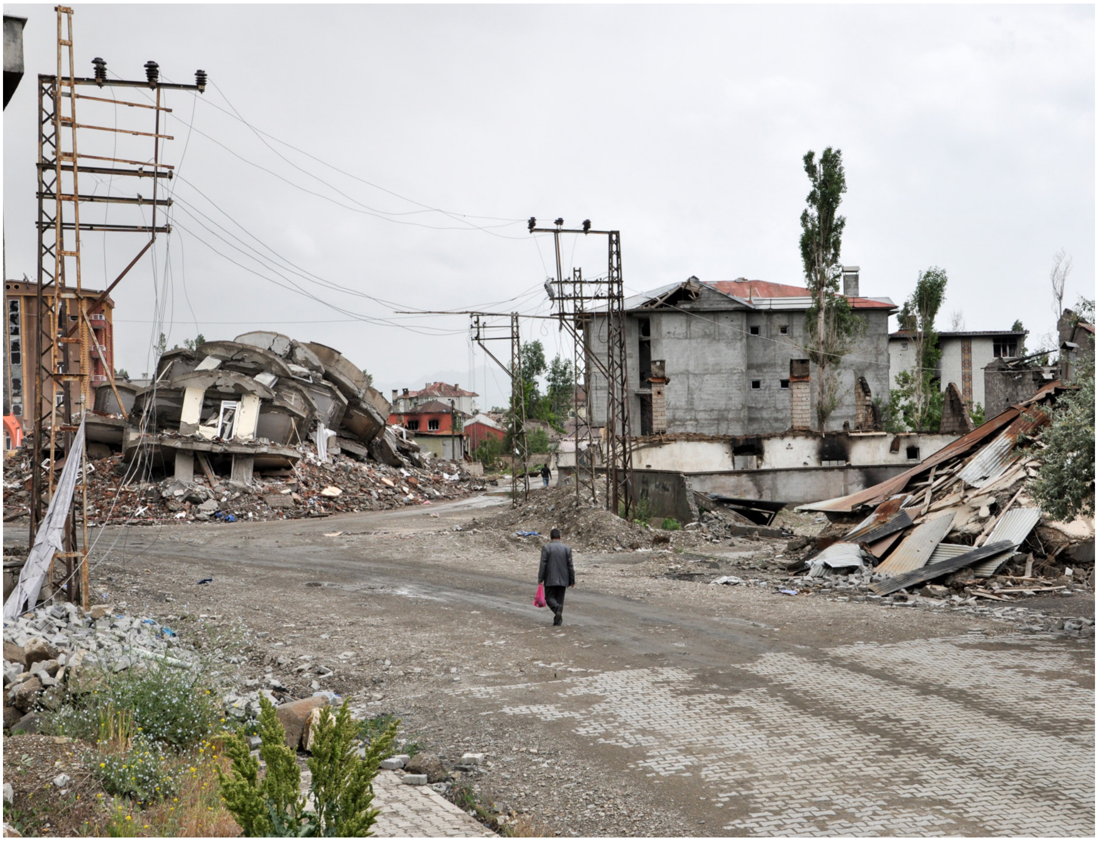


Witness 1: *"Along with the city center, the curfew was also implemented in two villages connected to the center. After the operation, law enforcement agencies began to burn, destroy and plunder the houses. There was neither electricity nor water during the blockade in Esenyurt and İpekyolu neighborhoods. There is still no electricity and water in 8 neighborhoods. Water needs are met with water transported by municipality tankers. 'Law enforcement' entered also the neighborhoods where no ditches or barricades had been set up, burning and destroying them as well."*



90 people lost their lives, while 5 of them were buried at Erzurum Cemetery of Nameless. During the first four curfews, 5 civilians lost their lives, namely Ersin Aydın (37 y.o.), Naim Nuyan (29 y.o.), M. Reşit Arıcı (17 y.o.), Fettah Es (37 y.o.) and Yakup Babat (24 y.o.).

Witness 2: *"I definitely don't want to leave this place. My son's grave is here, I visit it three times a day. I am willing to live in this land and ash."*

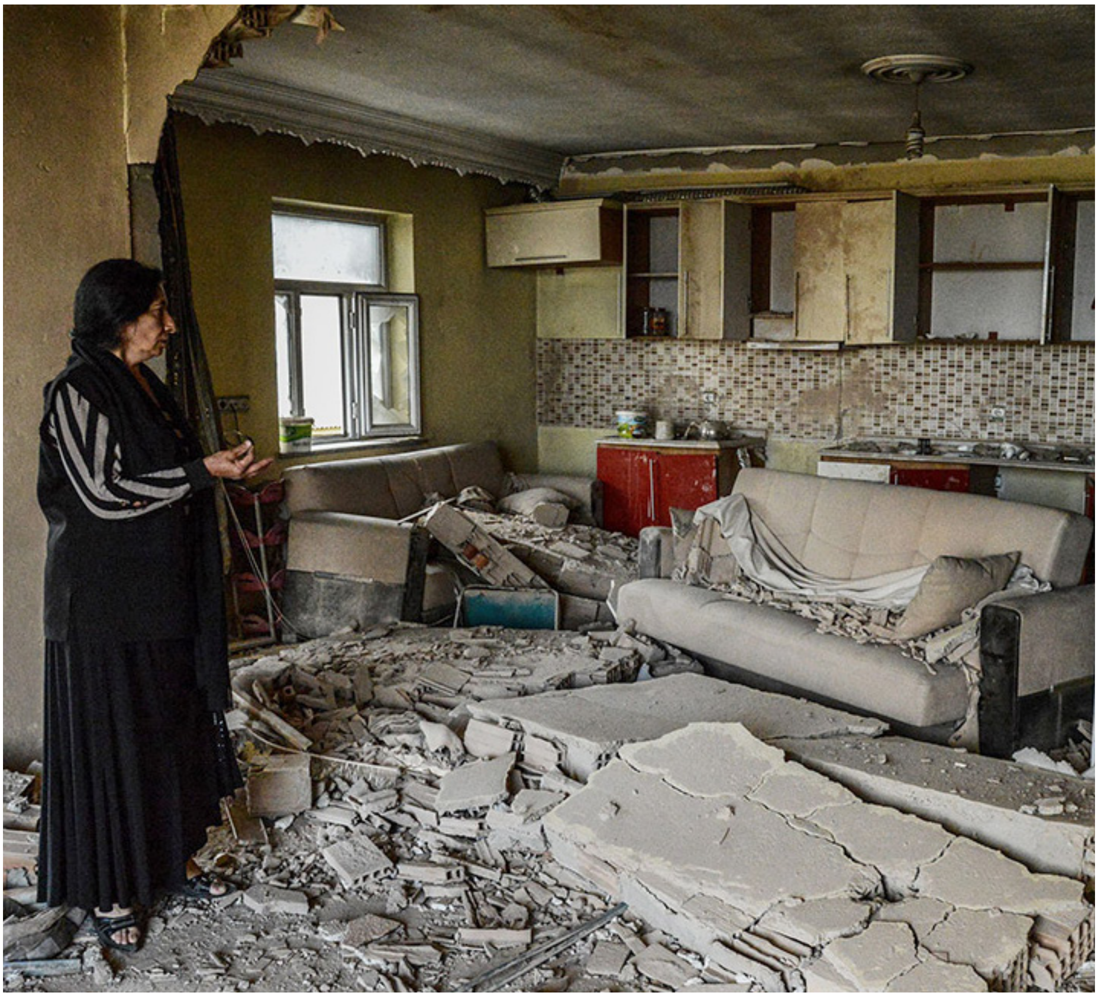


Witness 3: (didn't leave home in Dize neighbourhood for 28 days.) "For 18 days, security forces were bombing Orman, Kışla and Dize neighbourhoods with mortars and tanks from afar, from Efeler, Kamışlı and Miçiç police stations. 18 days later, they began driving tanks into the streets, bombing and burning houses. From Değirmen up to here, they were destroying houses on right and left. Even the minaret of a mosque was hit with mortars. I couldn't resist and went out, I said to them, 'Are you waging a war against Allah?' I said to the commander who controlled the entire street, 'Come, I'll bow in front of you. If anyone on this street fires even one bullet at you, kill me first [she means the street is secure]. But don't destroy the houses!' There are more than one hundred people just in my family; I told him not to ruin people's homes. They didn't accept."

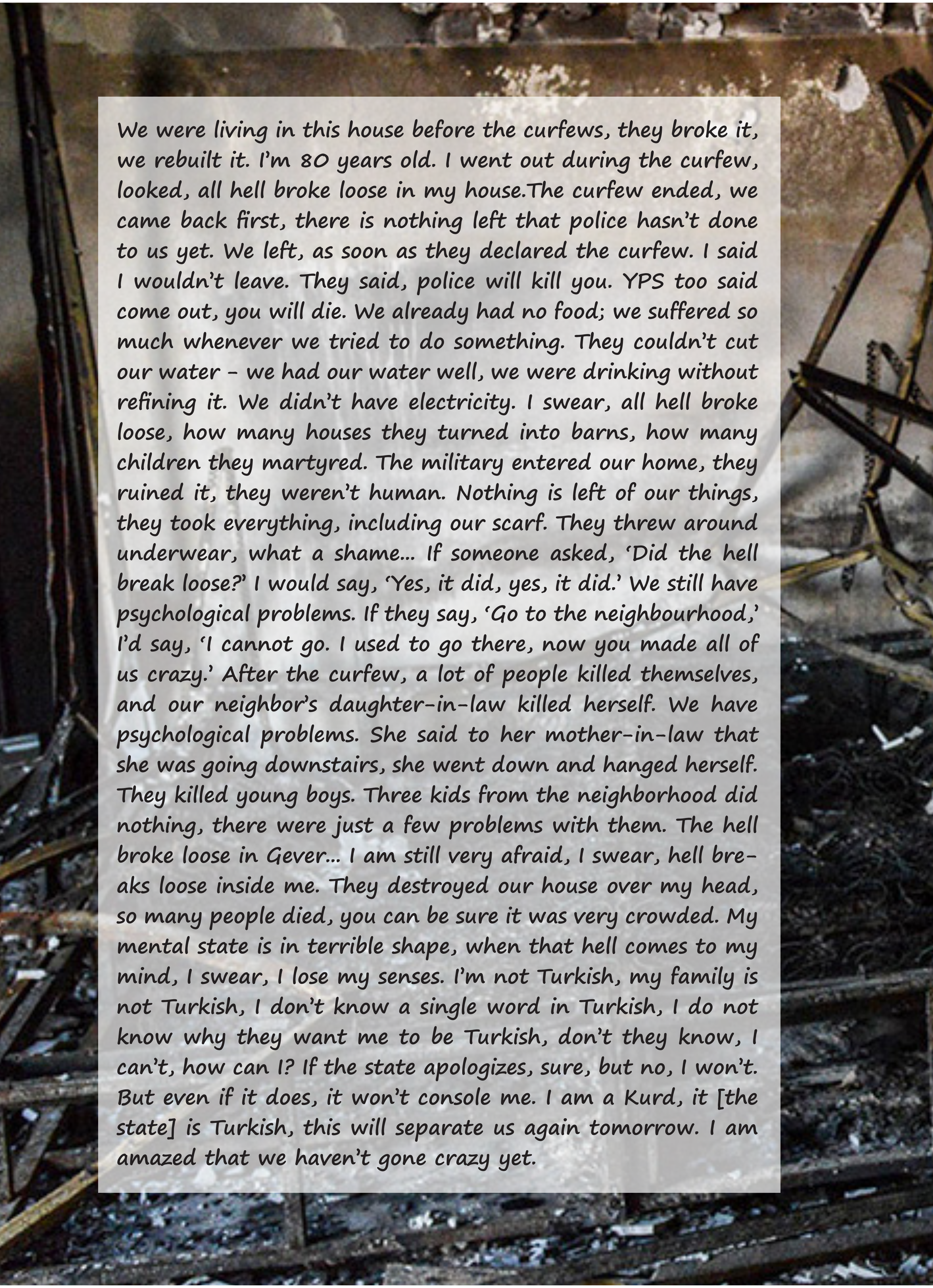
Witness 4: *"The state didn't remain idle during that period and was piling up little by little. We looked there one day, the city was filled with troops and police. So many soldiers and police had arrived that almost all houses and schools during the blockade were occupied by them."*

Witness 5 (correspondent): *"In the Kışla neighborhood, a group of 8-9 civilians were bombed in a tunnel without a call for surrender, and everyone there lost their lives. There were a lot of security forces with beards speaking Arabic. Neither the province governor nor the district governor nor the police chief exercised authority here. JÖH and PÖH were taking orders from somewhere and implementing them. When we buried a body, state forces allowed only three people from the family to join. We saw a corpse lying on Semdinli road on the 11th or 12th day. When we saw it, a cat was eating a part of it. After this image entered social media, 8-9 corpses were removed from the middle of the road and the governor had to deliver an explanation."*

Witness 6: *"Only a father and daughter stayed in this area called Dolka Ezo. I saw with my own eyes that this area was bombed repeatedly. They killed both of them. The deaths of those people haven't even been reported by the press ... They [security forces] were bombing just their house for 7 days."*



Witness 7: "The state didn't fight people here, it fought houses. My house is far away from the neighborhoods under curfew, there are no ditches, no barricades here, why did you burn my house, why did you? Apart from losing the house, there were my valuables there. I had pictures of my kids, their CDs. Whatever they do, they can't give me this back. Really there was no need for this. The state had some dreams about Yuksekova, it was like vengeance. They took revenge. They destroyed everyone's past. I had my wedding CDs with my spouse and now there's no such thing. They murdered my spouse during the 2008 Newroz. They ruined everything."



We were living in this house before the curfews, they broke it, we rebuilt it. I'm 80 years old. I went out during the curfew, looked, all hell broke loose in my house.The curfew ended, we came back first, there is nothing left that police hasn't done to us yet. We left, as soon as they declared the curfew. I said I wouldn't leave. They said, police will kill you. YPS too said come out, you will die. We already had no food; we suffered so much whenever we tried to do something. They couldn't cut our water – we had our water well, we were drinking without refining it. We didn't have electricity. I swear, all hell broke loose, how many houses they turned into barns, how many children they martyred. The military entered our home, they ruined it, they weren't human. Nothing is left of our things, they took everything, including our scarf. They threw around underwear, what a shame... If someone asked, 'Did the hell break loose?' I would say, 'Yes, it did, yes, it did.' We still have psychological problems. If they say, 'Go to the neighbourhood,' I'd say, 'I cannot go. I used to go there, now you made all of us crazy.' After the curfew, a lot of people killed themselves, and our neighbor's daughter-in-law killed herself. We have psychological problems. She said to her mother-in-law that she was going downstairs, she went down and hanged herself. They killed young boys. Three kids from the neighborhood did nothing, there were just a few problems with them. The hell broke loose in Gever... I am still very afraid, I swear, hell breaks loose inside me. They destroyed our house over my head, so many people died, you can be sure it was very crowded. My mental state is in terrible shape, when that hell comes to my mind, I swear, I lose my senses. I'm not Turkish, my family is not Turkish, I don't know a single word in Turkish, I do not know why they want me to be Turkish, don't they know, I can't, how can I? If the state apologizes, sure, but no, I won't. But even if it does, it won't console me. I am a Kurd, it [the state] is Turkish, this will separate us again tomorrow. I am amazed that we haven't gone crazy yet.

Enduro
Desert
Rally

General Situation:

It was observed that 7 neighbourhoods were devastated namely, Yeşildere, Dize, Eski Kışla, Mezarlık, Orman, Cumhuriyet and Güngör.

Water and electricity:

It was noted that in these 7 neighbourhoods of Yuksekova there was neither water no electricity. The municipality was transporting water to these neighbourhoods since water tanks had been destroyed there; however, it expressed the need to replace this temporary solution with a permanent one. In Mezarlık, Orman, Cumhuriyet and Güngör neighborhoods, water pipes were damaged alongside the water tanks and the water line had to be suspended. It was also observed that the electrical cables and transformers in these places were destroyed.

Shelter:

Houses of the majority of families who came back were destroyed or burnt. Since the families do not want to leave their homes, they want to stay, even if it is in the garden of their house. Those whose houses were destroyed have set up tents in their gardens with their own means and want to stay. Others have to stay in the houses of their relatives in very crowded conditions.

Environment:

In the aftermath of the curfew that lasted about three months, the *environment was polluted due to the presence of animal carcasses on the streets, as well as shells, bullets and cans on the streets and inside houses, and due to explosions of cesspools, all of which created a threat to public health. Under these conditions, there is a need to disinfect the environment and villages and vaccinate animals. The Ministry of Environment and other responsible agencies must find a solution for this situation as soon as possible.*

Nutrition:

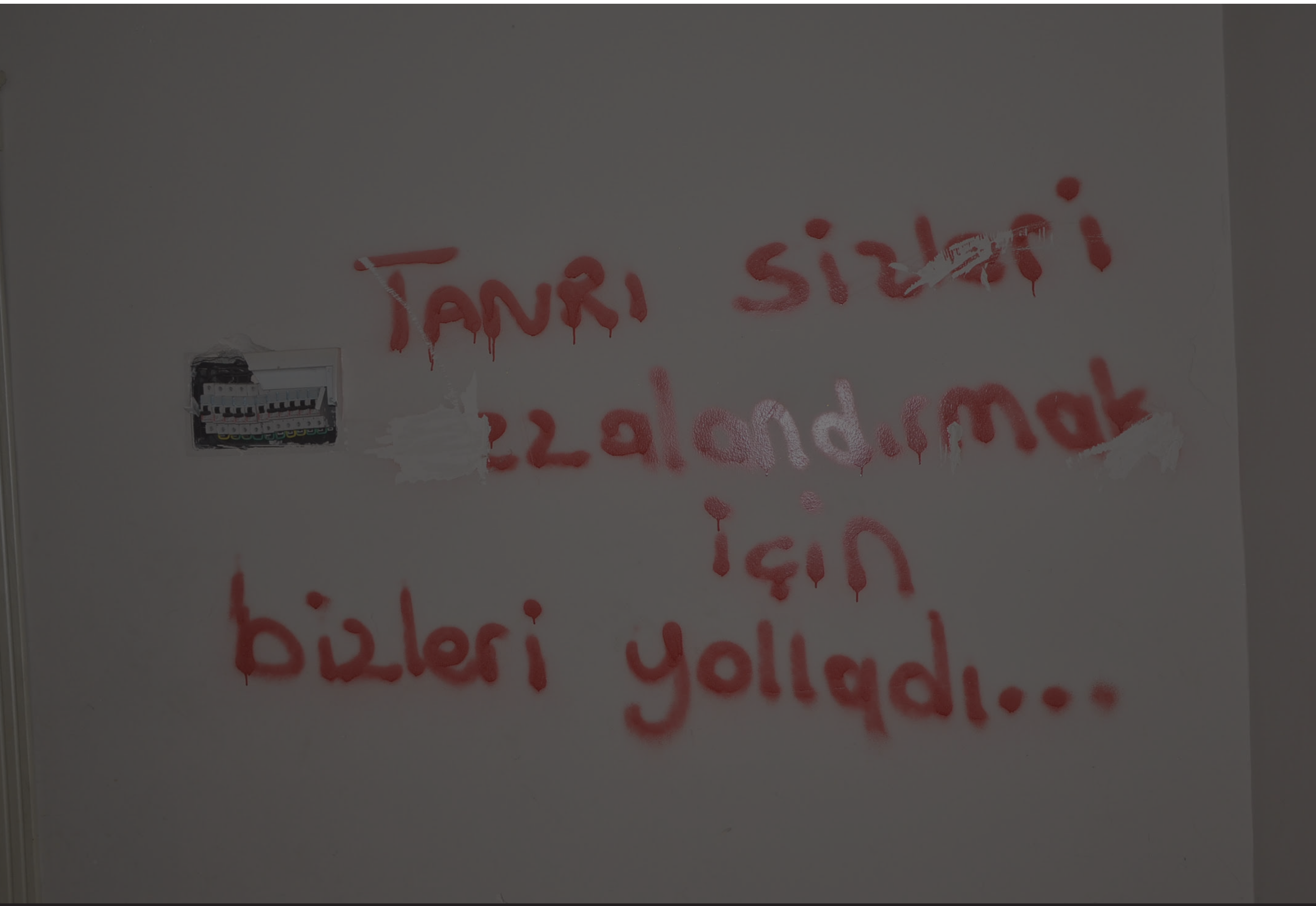
...It was determined that the population was experiencing serious nutrition problems since most of the food aid was prevented from entering the city and the majority of bakeries were destroyed.

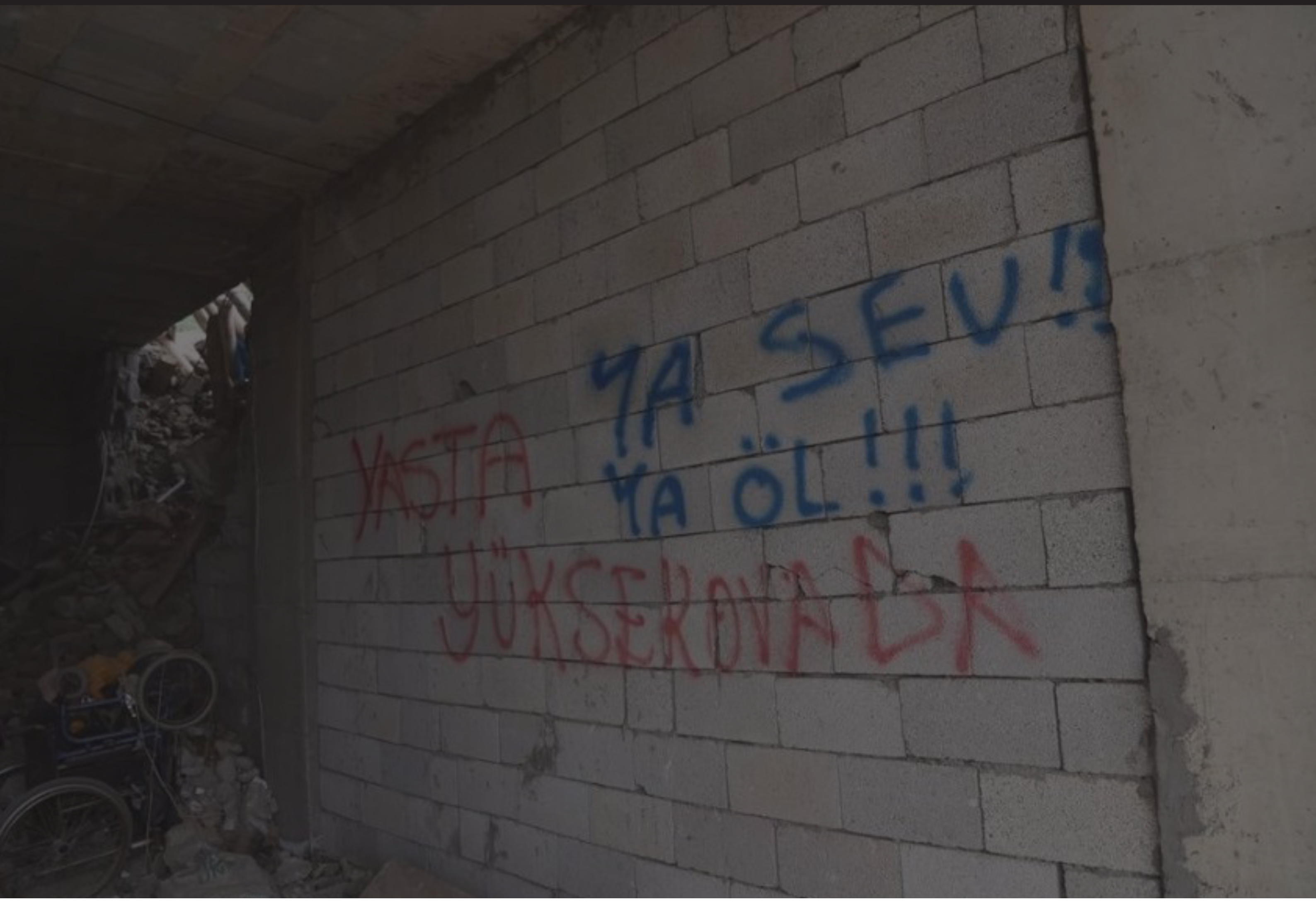
Psychosocial situation:

The families have been experiencing serious psychological traumas after seeing their houses destroyed. It was observed that the people who were forced to migrate due to the curfew and those who remained in the district during the curfew experienced anxiety, fear, avoidance, reticence, introversion and sleep problems, as well as distrust, hatred and anger towards the law enforcement forces who represent the state in the region. It was established by health workers that there had been an increase in stillbirth and in conversion disorder within this period due to the stress factors mentioned above. In the light of these findings, it was observed that the people living in Yüksekova, who experienced a long-term trauma, will need a comprehensive psycho-social assistance.[67]

---

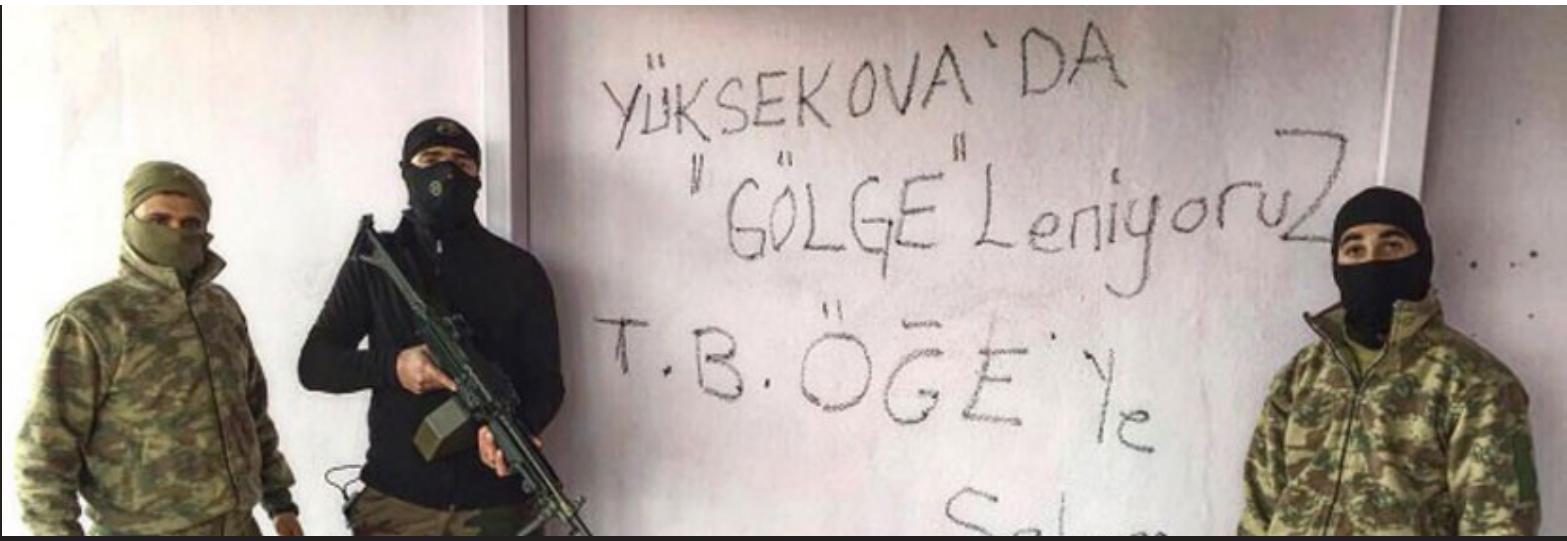
[67] Yüksekova Health Report, 2016, Health Commission of Van Democratic Society Congress (DTK), Health Assembly, Turkish Medical Association (TTB), Health and Social Workers Union (SES) and Free Youth Health Council.

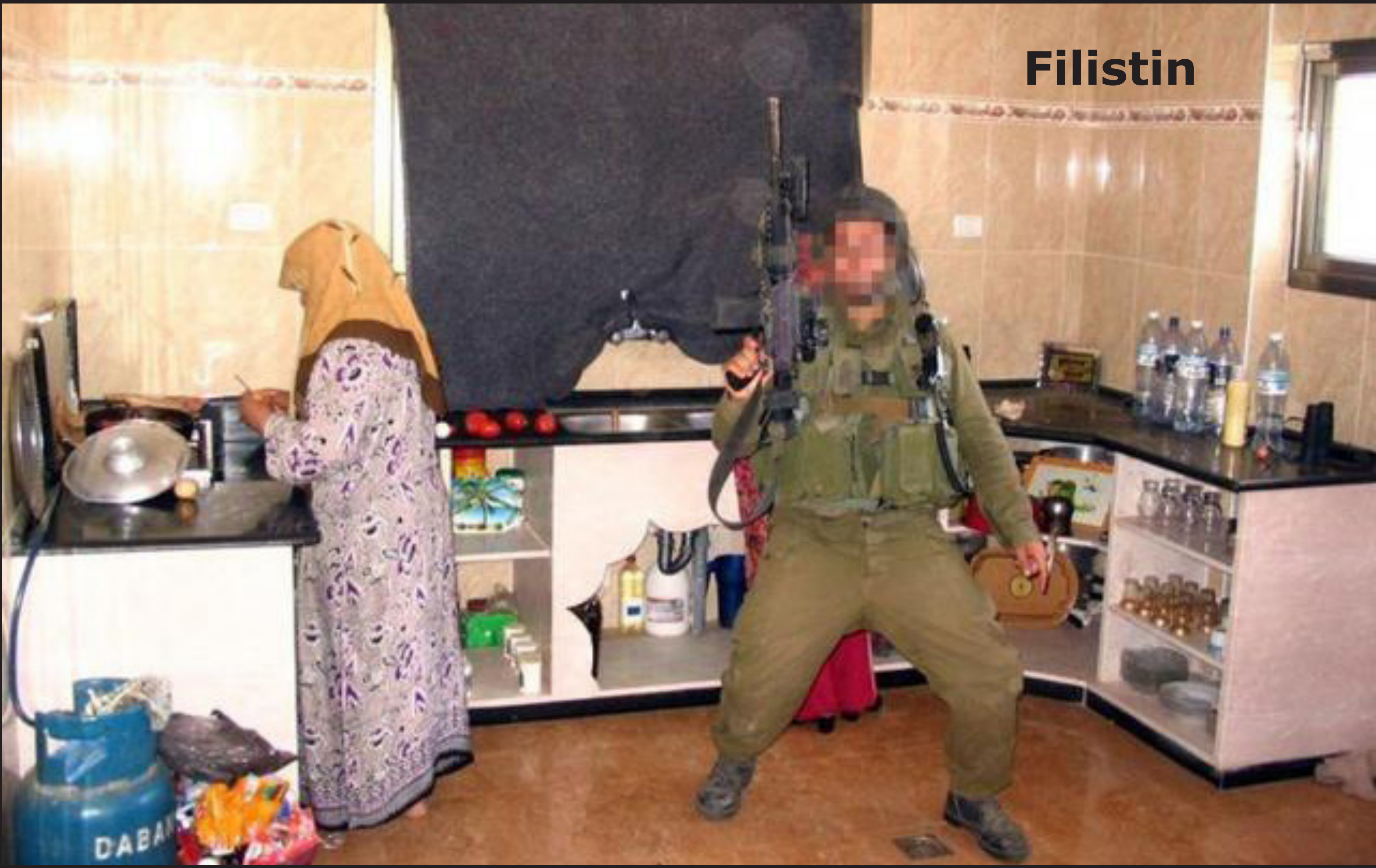

TANRI sizleri
ezalandırmak
için
bizleri yolladı...

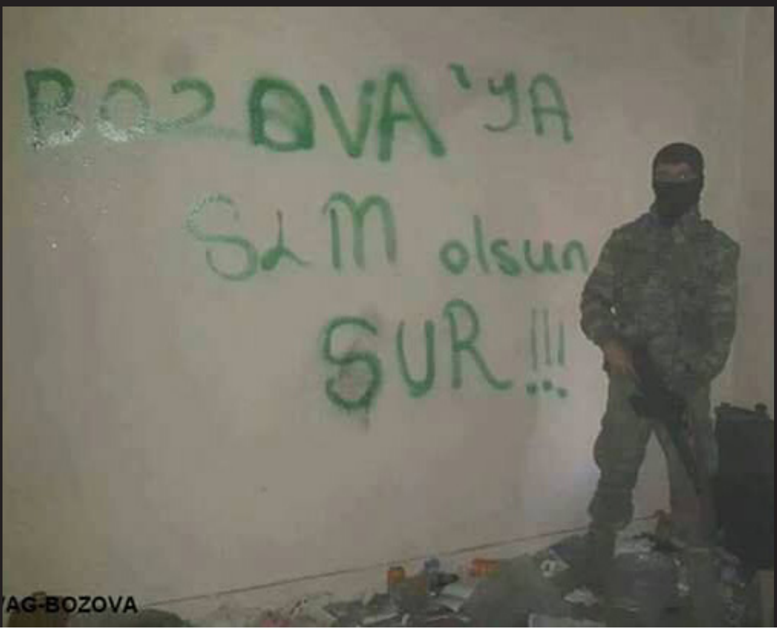

YA SEV!!
YA ÖL!!!
YASTA
YÜKSEKOVADA

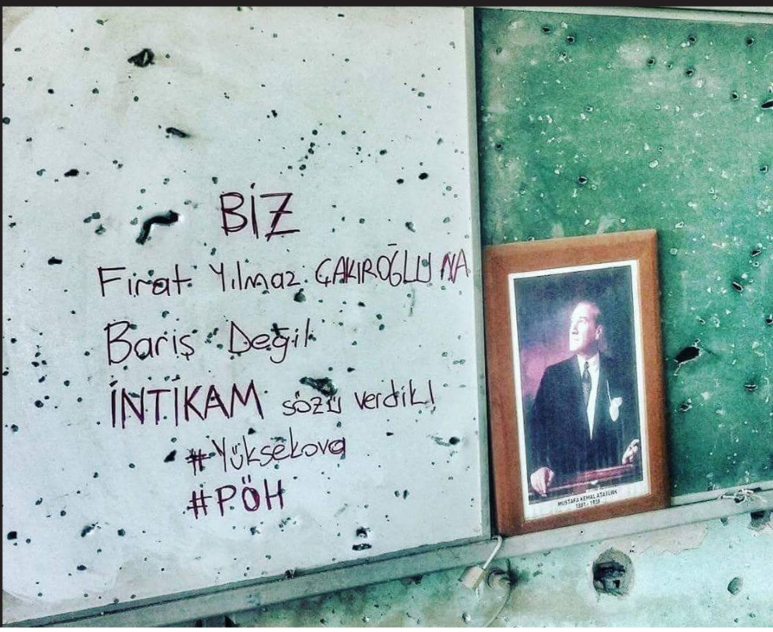
Yüksekova

Filistin


YÜKSEKOVA'DA
"GÖLGE"LeniyoruZ
T.B. ÖGE'ye
Sa


Filistin
DABA


BOZOVA'YA
SaLM olsun
SUR!!!
AG-BOZOVA


BIZ
Firat Yilmaz ÇAKIROĞLU'NA
Barış Değil
İNTİKAM sözü verdik!
#Yüksekova
#PÖH
MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

Completely Cut off from the World, Mobility Restricted for Days Around-the-Clock

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the work done in the areas of conflict between July 2015 and December 2016[68]

1. The present report provides an overview of key human rights concerns in South-East Turkey[69] between July 2015 and 31 December 2016, particularly in relation to security operations conducted by the Government of Turkey.

2. Between July 2015 and December 2016, some 2,000 people were reportedly killed in the context of security operations in South-East Turkey. According to information received, this would include close to 800 members of the security forces, and approximately 1,200 local residents, of which an unspecified number may have been involved in violent or non-violent actions against the State. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented numerous cases of excessive use of force; killings; enforced disappearances; torture; destruction of housing and cultural heritage; incitement to hatred; prevention of access to emergency medical care, food, water and livelihoods; violence against women;

---

[68] For the full report: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21342

[69] This refers to a geographic zone of the Republic of Turkey encompassing the provinces of Adıyaman, Batman, Bingöl, Bitlis, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hakkâri, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şirnak.

and severe curtailment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression as well as political participation. The most serious human rights violations reportedly occurred during periods of curfew, when entire residential areas were cut off and movement restricted around-the-clock for several days at a time.

3. Since July 2015, when OHCHR started receiving detailed and credible allegations of serious human rights violations taking place in South-East Turkey, several United Nations human rights mechanisms, including Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and Human Rights Treaty Bodies, as well as the regional human rights mechanisms in Europe, notably the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, have expressed concern about the reported allegations.

4. In May 2016, the High Commissioner for Human Rights requested the Government of Turkey to grant a team of OHCHR human rights officers full and unhindered access to the concerned area in order to substantiate facts and ascertain reported human rights concerns.[70] OHCHR repeatedly followed up on this request but, as of February 2017, it had not received any formal reply from the Turkish authorities.[71]

---

[70] On 11 May 2016, the High Commissioner wrote a letter to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland requesting permission for an OHCHR team to conduct a monitoring mission in South-East Turkey with a view to independently examining the allegations it had received. On 22 December 2016, OHCHR reiterated its request for permission through a Note Verbale to the Permanent Representative of Turkey.

[71] OHCHR acknowledges the receipt of a Note Verbale by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland dated 8 February 2017, and the invitation extended therein for the visit to Turkey of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. While grateful for the invitation, OHCHR regrets the absence of an agreement by the Turkish authorities to provide access to its technical team to the affected areas in South-East Turkey.

5. In June 2016, in the absence of access, the High Commissioner initiated a monitoring process based at the OHCHR Headquarters in Geneva, in furtherance of his mandate under United Nations General Assembly Resolution 48/141.[72] This monitoring has been conducted according to the standard OHCHR methodology. Some developments which affect the whole country, such as the response of the Government of Turkey to the 15 July 2016 coup attempt and its national counterterrorism policies, are reflected in this report when relevant (directly or indirectly) to the situation in South-East Turkey.

6. This report is based on the information received, verified and analyzed by the OHCHR remote monitoring team. Methods of information gathering and verification included interviews with multiple victims, witnesses and relatives of victims; analysis of information provided by the Government of Turkey, as well as Turkish and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs); official records; open source documents; satellite images, video, photographic and audio materials; and other relevant and reliable materials. OHCHR has exercised due diligence to corroborate, to the extent possible, the validity of the information received within the constraints of remote monitoring. OHCHR is committed to the protection of its sources and ensures the preservation of their confidentiality. It therefore does not disclose any information that may lead to the identification of sources, except with their informed consent.

---

72 The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 48/141 calls on the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, inter alia, to: “a) promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights;… f) play an active role in removing the current obstacles and in meeting the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and in preventing the continuation of human rights violations; g) engage in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of his/her mandate with a view to securing respect for all human rights.”

7. While grateful for the information provided by the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland on the situation in South-East Turkey, OHCHR regrets the absence of direct access to the affected places, people and to various Government, independent and non-governmental sources in South-East Turkey. This has prevented the establishment of a dialogue and has made direct corroboration of received allegations against information available to the local authorities impossible. Thus, at the time of writing this report, OHCHR did not have the capacity to verify all allegations brought to its attention. This report therefore does not provide a comprehensive account of the human rights situation in South-East Turkey but presents a sample of cases of concern in the area between July 2015 and December 2016...

Right to Life

23. Deaths in the context of security operations, According to the information that OHCHR received from several sources, around 2,000 people were killed in South-East Turkey between July 2015 and December 2016 in the context of security operations. Reports generally put the number of local residents killed at, approximately 1,200, of whom an unspecified number may have been involved in violent or non-violent actions against the State, it is difficult to ascertain such statistics in the absence of reliable open-access casualty data.

25. In late January and early February 2016, in the town of Cizre, men, women and children trapped in basements of buildings were reportedly subjected to shelling by security forces. Witnesses and family members of the victims of Cizre interviewed by OHCHR

painted an apocalyptic picture of the wholesale destruction of neighbourhoods where up to 189 persons, mostly IDPs fleeing security operations, were trapped for weeks in basements without water, food, medical attention and power, during the coldest months of the year. Some of the victims trapped in the basements were calling for the attention of the world community through mobile telephone conversations with NGOs and members of parliament, begging to be saved from shelling. According to families of victims killed at Cizre, and as reported by several NGOs, the bodies of an undetermined number of people were completely or partially destroyed in fire induced by shelling and the subsequent rushed demolition of the location of the incident. The subsequent demolition of the buildings destroyed evidence and has therefore largely prevented the basic identification and tracing of mortal remains. Moreover, instead of opening an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the reported excessive use of force, recourse to heavy weapons and the resulting deaths, the local authorities accused the people killed of participating in terrorist organizations and took repressive measures affecting members of their families.

26. OHCHR spoke to the brother of a woman who died in Cizre in February 2016. Her family was invited by the public prosecutor to collect her remains, which consisted of three small pieces of charred flesh, identified by means of a DNA match. The family did not receive an explanation as to how she was killed nor a forensic report. The victim’s sister, who called for accountability of those responsible for her death and attempted to pursue a legal process, was charged with terrorist offences.

27. Another witness account by a middle-aged married couple from

Cizre described the general atmosphere as one of reckless disregard for human lives and the inappropriate response by the Government to the crisis. According to them, a 24- hour curfew was imposed (for the second time) on 14 December 2015, and water, electricity and food deliveries were then interrupted to all residents, which they interpreted as a form of collective punishment. Parts of the Jafes, Nur, Sur, and Cudi neighbourhoods of Cizre were evacuated, but up to 189 people, mostly displaced, remained trapped in the basements of several adjoining buildings where they were taking shelter, known to the authorities. According to the witnesses, the city was under heavy shelling and police snipers were located on rooftops all over the town, reportedly shooting randomly even after the cessation of fire. They stated that ambulances were prevented from entering the curfew area to remove the sick and wounded, causing deaths that could have been prevented.

30. Based on the information received from a variety of sources within and outside of Turkey, the death of some local residents in the context of security operations could have been prevented by (i) avoiding excessive use of force, notably by limiting the use of firearms only to cases where there was an imminent threat to life or of serious injury and avoiding the use of heavy weapons; (ii) timely opening up humanitarian corridors for the evacuation of the residents; and (iii) opening up road blocks to ambulances for the evacuation and treatment of wounded and sick residents who eventually died for lack of urgent health care.

31. According to the information that OHCHR received from a number of family members of victims, local prosecutors have been consistently refusing to open investigations into the reported killings.

OHCHR has seen no evidence that effective and independent investigations had been conducted into the reported killings. Residents who were trying to trace the mortal remains were reportedly taken to the police station and interrogated.

B. Destruction and expropriation of property, including housing

32. Since July 2015, the ongoing security operations have caused substantive damage to housing, business and public buildings and spaces in South-East Turkey, ranging from minimal damage to extensive destruction, particularly in Nusaybin (see image 4) of Mardin province and Sur (see image 5) district of Diyarbakır province, where shelling reportedly caused a permanent change in the population, patterns of ownership and architectural character of entire cities.

33. The most intensive period of destruction started in the immediate aftermath of security operations, when the authorities reportedly prevented the displaced population from returning and reconstructing their own homes and brought in machinery to raze entire city quarters to the ground, including lightly damaged buildings and cultural heritage. The centres of towns and cities across South-East Turkey have been described as empty moonscapes and vast parking lots.

34. While comprehensive statistics on destroyed housing are not available, the analysis of satellite imagery provided by UNOSAT shows extensive damage across South-East Turkey. Some of the most extensively damaged sites are Nusaybin, Derik and Dargeçit (Mardin); Sur, Bismil and Dicle (Diyarbakır); and Cizre and Silopi (Şırnak). In Nusaybin (Mardin province), for example, a UNOSAT damage assessment through satellite imagery identified 1,786 dama-

ged buildings, 398 of which were completely destroyed, 383 severely damaged, and 1,005 moderately damaged (see image 6 and 7). Based on satellite image analysis, UNOSAT attributes such damage to the use of heavy weapons and, possibly, air-dropped munitions.

35. Satellite images show that the Government continued to destroy private property and public buildings in the aftermath of security operations. For example, in the densely-populated Diyarbakır district of Sur, destruction was carried out by heavy machinery. Satellite imagery taken between June 2015 and July 2016 shows the wrecking crews outlining a section of the city at a time and indiscriminately removing damaged and undamaged building (see image 8 and 9).

36. According to local sources, residents have not been authorized to enter the clearance area to remove their belongings or reconstruct their property, and the construction rubble, which may still contain mortal remains of victims, has reportedly been dumped onto the banks of the near-by Tigris River. The clearance appears to have intensified in spring 2016, reaching a peak during the month of August 2016 of approximately 1,000 m2 of land area per day. Three hectares (or 30,000 m2) of urban dwellings in the 2,000 year-old city centre of Diyarbakır were thus razed to the ground in August 2016. During the eight-month period from January to August 2016, the total size of razed urban dwellings was estimated at 18.7 hectares. Diyarbakır's local government estimates that 70 per cent of buildings in the eastern part of Sur neighbourhood were destroyed by shelling. 45,000 out of the 120,000 residents of Sur have reportedly fled the area and have not been allowed to return or reconstruct their homes. The local government further reported that at least seven sites with significant historical, cultural or religious value were damaged Page

12 of 25 during the spring operations. The area designated as "Suriçi Urban Archaeological Site" reportedly lost its unique street and physical structure.[73]

37. Diyarbakır's 2,000 year-old city walls surrounding the Sur district are a UNESCO-protected site of World Heritage. Municipal reports indicate that during the period of shelling of the Sur district, between September 2015 and May 2016, the Government took measures not to damage the city walls while systematically demolishing entire neighbourhoods within the area surrounded by the walls. This illustrates the systematic nature of destruction of private properties.

38. The local government in the province of Diyarbakır reported a decision by the Turkish Council of Ministers, in March 2016, to expropriate up to 100 per cent land of plots in the Sur city centre, alleging that this would result in a wholesale change of the demographic structure of the area, which has been largely populated by citizens of Kurdish origin. City residents and the Municipality of Diyarbakır were reportedly never involved in, nor informed about, the expropriation plans and fear being left out from the reconstruction plans.

39. According to human rights organizations from South-East Turkey, the Government has conditioned financial compensation for destroyed housing upon the signature of a declaration by owners that their property was destroyed by "terrorist activities". Families who have reportedly been forced to sign such declarations see this as an effort to falsify the historic record of the 2015-16 events, which could impede future efforts for accountability. OHCHR sources

---

[73] http://new-compass.net/sites/new-compass.net/files/SUR_Report_2016-04-07.pdf, accessed 20 November, 2016

claim that families who were compelled to abandon their destroyed homes during the period of the security operations in late 2015 and early 2016 were also forced to sign away ownership of their dwellings without being allowed to take their personal belongings or to return to their homes after the security operations.

40. On 4 September 2016, the Government announced a reconstruction and economic development package for South-East Turkey. According to the plan, Turkey would spend USD 21 billion in the regions “destroyed by the PKK since July 2015”. The Housing Development Administration is to build or rebuild more than 30,700 houses (including 7,000 in the Sur district of Diyarbakır) and to construct 800 factories, 36 sports stadiums and 15 new hospitals. The plan also includes micro-grants, investment in social services and monetary compensation for the damages. OHCHR is concerned that the Government’s development plan may be implemented in the absence of any investigations and accountability measures for the allegations pointing to the massive and unnecessary destructions.

C. Right to health

41. Reports of serious human rights violations committed in South-East Turkey during security operations highlight that blanket, round-the-clock curfews imposed by security forces contributed to such violations restricting the capacity of Government entities to deliver essential services to the affected population.

42. The curfews, which the authorities reportedly imposed on over 30 towns and neighbourhoods, prohibited any movement without permission, for extended periods of time lasting up to several mont-

hs. During the curfews, authorities reportedly cut off water, electricity and food supplies to entire cities for prolonged periods of time. Local residents report that even with permission, movement was very difficult, including to access health facilities for the sick and wounded. Furthermore, security forces reportedly systematically hampered or prevented access for medical emergency teams to the affected areas during curfews. This resulted in a number of preventable deaths.

43. Moreover, there were allegations of attacks on medical facilities and personnel, punishment of medical personnel for attending patients, as well as the use of medical facilities for military or security purposes. For example, according to an NGO report, in early September 2015, State forces moved troops to Cizre state hospital, occupying the entire third floor of the hospital.[74] According to the same report, an ambulance driver and a number of nurses were reportedly shot at and killed either by police fire or unknown gunmen in September 2015 while carrying out their duties.[75]

44. OHCHR received reports indicating that military authorities administering the curfews reportedly blocked access to health care (including emergency medical treatment for life-threatening injuries or illnesses). These reports allege that Turkish security forces interfered with medical transport units through the use of blockades and checkpoints and failed to provide adequate protection to emergency transport vehicles. The security forces reportedly used hospitals as dormitories and offices, and barred health professionals from entering certain areas of the hospitals or health centres they worked in.

---

[74] https://s3.amazonaws.com/PHR_Reports/southeastern-turkey-health-care-under-siege.pdf, p. 12

[75] Idem, p. 18 and 19

Reports provided to OHCHR by the Government indicated that the barricades and trenches in various residential neighbourhoods were blocking the access of medical emergency vehicles and fire engines to the affected areas.

D. Enforced Disappearances

45. NGOs reported the enforced disappearances of three men from South-East Turkey, in separate incidents, in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa and Lice, during August 2016. The victims were allegedly detained by the police but family members could not trace them. In addition, OHCHR was informed of the disappearance, in November 2016, in Ankara, of a member of the Democratic Regions Party (DBP) from Diyarbakır. The relatives of the victim alleged that the victim could be held in an unacknowledged police detention facility.

46. The United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances visited Turkey in March 2016, and expressed concern "at the increasingly worrisome situation in the South-East of the country and its wide impact on human rights,"[76] which is conducive to all human rights violations, including enforced disappearances. The Working Group received allegations of extrajudicial executions committed in South-East Turkey as well as testimonies of families unable to access the bodies of people killed during security operations and of bodies being disposed of.[77] It called for a thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of human rights violations in the context of security operations in South-East Turkey.[78]

---

[76] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=18477&-LangIDE

[77] A/HRC/33/51/Add.1, para. 12.

[78] 9 Idem, para. 66.

E. Internally displaced people

47. According to various sources, the total number of IDPs as a result of the security operations in South-East Turkey was estimated between 355,000[79] and half a million.[80] The highest number was reported to be displaced from Sur where, according to local reports, 95 per cent of the population was displaced at the end of the security operations. The population displaced from areas affected by security operations is reported to have either moved to neighbouring towns and villages; to Diyarbakır, Van and Batman city centres; or to other regions within Turkey. Many of the IDPs now have no home to go back to, either because they were destroyed in the course of security operations or because the Government proceeded with plans of demolition and / or expropriation, all of which are significant obstacles to the return of IDPs.

48. The Government reportedly has not granted full access for independent and impartial assessment by humanitarian agencies of the humanitarian and protection needs of IDPs. The humanitarian assistance and basic social services that the Government has been providing to the affected population has reportedly been insufficient and inadequate[81] contrary to Turkey's international human rights obligations, including those enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

---

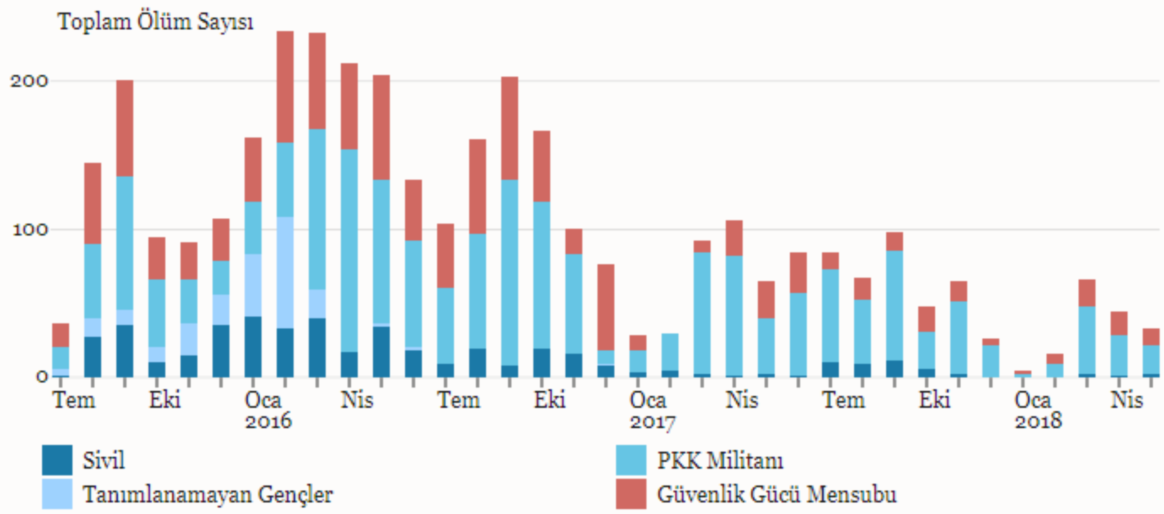
[79] https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/07/11/turkey-state-blocks-probes-southeast-killings

[80] https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/12/turkey-curfews-and-crackdown-forcehundreds-of-thousands-of-kurds-from-their-homes/

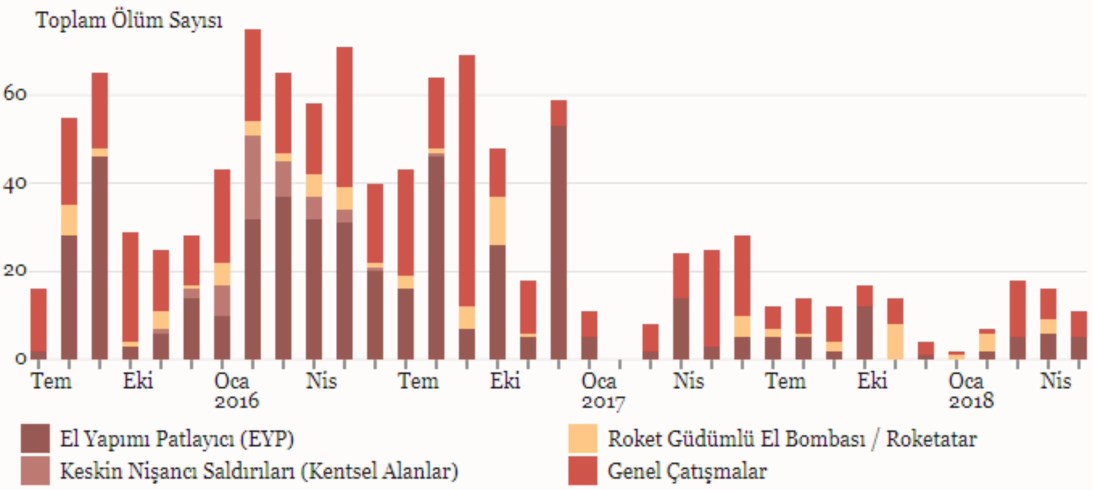
[81] https://www.amnesty.ch/en?set_language=en&cl=en&gclid=CjwKEAiAirXFBR-CQyvL279T nx1ESJAB-GQvssjpkiW7SVa4NJImBLUUarP1h_aAYmuYHfbtuvtlcBo-CXHXw_wcB. P. 18-19

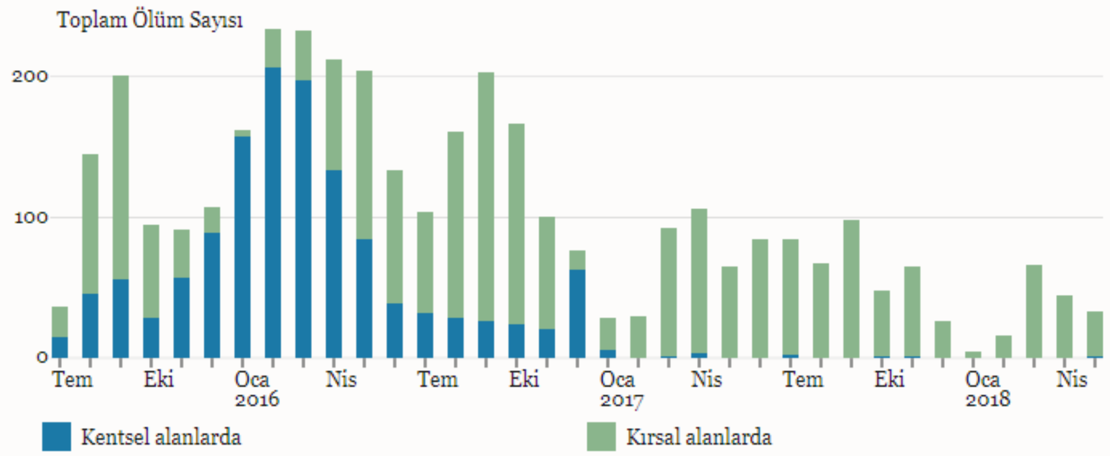
Moreover, local NGOs have alleged that the Government has conditioned such assistance upon having a clean criminal record, which would be a violation of humanitarian principles governing emergency humanitarian responses.

Total Number of Death

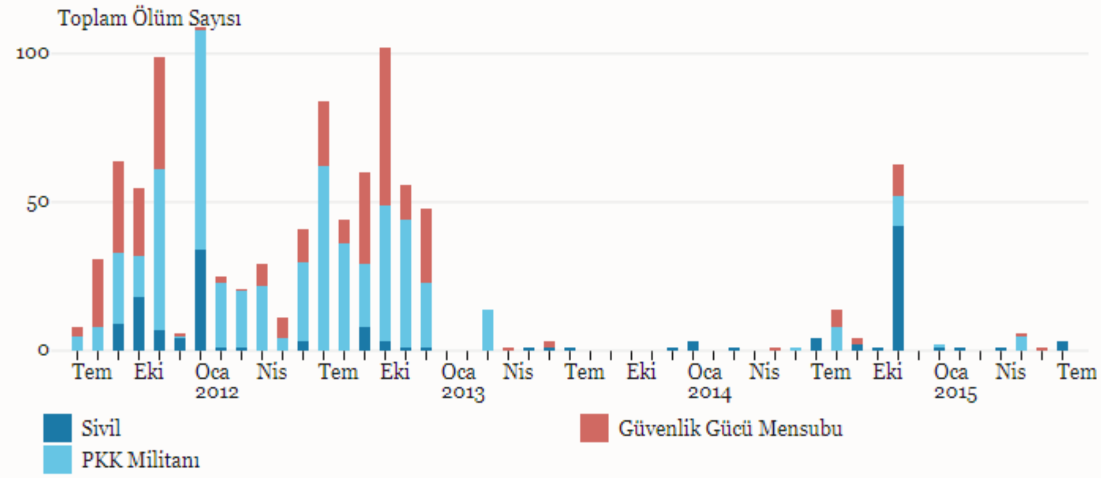


According to the data displayed in the graph above, which was collected by the International Crisis Group based on open sources, it can be observed that the mortality rates increased between July 2015 when the conflicts started anew and the end of 2016. The graph below shows the reasons of deaths. It is worth noting the increase in mortality rates in urban areas between July 2015 up to mid-2016, shown in the upper graph on the next page. The lower graph on the next page shows the deaths that occured between 2011 and July 2015, when the conflicts started. It is striking that between March 2013 and July 2015, during the peace process, death rates fell to as low as zero.





Since July 2015, at least 1,564 people (%38) died in urban areas and 2,570 (%62) in rural areas.



Between January 2011 and June 2015, there were in total at least 153 deaths of civilians, 327 deaths of security forces members and 558 deaths of PKK militants. During the period of inaction that began in March 2013 and lasted until July 2015, there were at least 63 deaths of civilians, 25 deaths of security forces and 25 deaths of PKK militants. The reason of an increase in deaths in October 2014 is the protests organized by Kurdish groups countrywide on October 6-8 against the lack of response by Ankara to the siege of Kobane by ISIS. 42 civilians lost their lives in these events.

No	Province	Town or District	Number of Days	The chronology of curfews starting with the first curfew declared on August 16, 2015 in Varto of Muş province
1	Muş	Varto	0	The first curfew was announced in Varto's city center by the Governorship of Muş on 08.17.2015, starting at 8:30am. It was lifted at 5:00am the next day.
2	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	A curfew was declared by the Diyarbakır Governorship in the Lice district center from 08.17,2015, 9:00pm till 08.18.2015, 07:00am.
3	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	A curfew was announced by the Diyarbakır Governorship in the Lice district center from 08.18.2015, 9:00pm till 08.19.2015, 7:00am.
4	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	A curfew was announced by the Diyarbakır Governorship in the Silvan district center on 08.18.2015, 1:00am till the next notice, ending on 08.19.2015 at 7:00pm.
5	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by the Diyarbakir Governorate on 08.24.2015 in Tekel, Konak and Mescit neighborhoods of Silvan District at 12.00pm till the next notice was lifted on 08.25.2015 at 12.30pm.
6	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	1	The curfew announced by Hakkari Governorate in Yuksekova District Center on August 26, 2015 at 23:30 was lifted on August 28, 2015 at 7:00am.

7	Şırnak	Cizre	7	The curfew declared by Şırnak Governorate in Cizre district on 09·04·2015 at 8:00 pm ended on 09·12·2015 at 7:00 am·
8	Diyarbakır	Sur	0	The curfew declared by Diyarbakır Governorate in the Sur district (Abdaldede, Alipasa, Mosque Kebir, Mosque Nebi, Cevatpasa, Dabanoglu, Fathpasa, Hasirli, Iskenderpasa, Melikahmet Ziya Gokalp, Lalebey, Suleyman Nazif, Savaş and Cemal Yilmaz neighborhoods) on 09.06.2015 at 9:30 am was lifted on 09.07.2015 at 6:00 am.
9	Diyarbakır	Bismil	0	The curfew announced by Bismil District Governorate in Bismil District on 09.08.2015 at 02:00 pm in Tekel, Dumlupinar, Firat and Uluturk neighbourhoods was lifted on 09.08.2015 at 5:00 pm
10	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	0	The curfew announced by the Hakkari Governorate in Yüksekova district on 09.10.2015 at 11:30 pm was lifted on 09.11.2015 at 7:00 am.
11	Şırnak	Cizre	0	The curfew announced by Şırnak Governorate in Cizre district center on 09.13.2015 at 07:00 pm was lifted on 09.14.2015 at 7:00 am.

12	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The Silvan District Governorate announced a curfew in Masjid, Tekel and Konak neighborhoods connected to Silvan District on 09.13.2015. It was lifted on 09.14 at 04:30 pm.
13	Diyarbakır	Sur	1	The curfew declared by Diyarbakır Governorate in the Sur district (Abdaldede, Alipasa, Mosque Kebir, Mosque Nebi, Cevatpasa, Dabanoglu, Fathpasa, Hasirli, Iskenderpasa, Melikahmet Ziya Gokalp, Lalebey, Suleyman Nazif, Savaş and Cemal Yilmaz neighborhoods) On 09.13.2015 at 5:00 am was lifted on 09.14.2015 at 5:00pm.
14	Batman	Kozluk	0	The curfew announced by Batman Governorate in Kozluk District, Gümüşörgü village, in the entire neighborhood and surrounding hamlets on 08.18.2015 at 6:00 pm was lifted on 09.19.2015 at 1:00 pm.
15	Batman	Sason	0	The curfew announced by Batman Governorate in Sason District, in all neighborhoods and surrounding hamlets of Kelhasan village, Kilimli village and Karameşe village on 09.18.2015 at 6:00pm was lifted on 09.19.2015 at 1:00 pm.

16	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakir Governorate in Hani District’s Uzunlar, Kırım, Şaklat, Mezel Tepe, Gökçe, Uçarı, Serince, Arıklı and Duruköy neighborhoods on 09.26.2015 at 10:30 pm was lifted on 09.29.2015 at 5:00 pm.
17	Diyarbakır	Bismil	0	The curfew announced by Bismil District Administration in Bismil district’s Uluturk, Tekel, Dumlupinar and Firat neighborhoods on 09.27.2015 at 2:30 pm was lifted on 09.28.2015 at 12:30 am.
18	Diyarbakır	Bismil	0	Bismil District Administration in Bismil district on 09.29.2015 at 11:00 am was lifted on 09.29.2015 at 9:30 pm.
19	Mardin	Nusaybin	5	The curfew was announced by Mardin Governorate in Girmeli, Kayadibi, Tepeüstü and Eskihisar neighborhoods on 10.01.2015 at 5:00 am; at 7:00pm it was extended on the entire city of Nusaybin. It was lifted on 10.06.2015 at 6:00 am.
20	Diyarbakır	Silvan	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakir Governorate and Silvan District Administration in Silvan on 10.02.105 at 6:00 am was lifted on 10.05.2015 at 5:30 pm.

21	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governorate in Konuklu, Yaprakköy, Ahmetbey, Yünlüce and Gürbeyli, as well as Hamzabey neighborhoods and in Türbe Komları, Recep Komu and Namber Tepe regions connected to the Lice district was lifted on 10.05.2015 at 5:00am.
22	Diyarbakır	Bismil	0	The curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governorate in Bismil District's Ulutürk, Tekel, Dumlupınar and Fırat neighborhoods on 10.06.2015 at 12:00 pm and lifted on 10.06.2015 at 12:00 am.
23	Şırnak	Silopi	1	The curfew was announced by Mardin Governorate in Silopi district's Noah, Başak, Barbaros, Cudi, Yenişehir, Karşıyaka, Şehit Harunboy and Yeşiltepe neighborhoods on 10.07.2015 at 08:00 pm and lifted on 10.09.2015 at 10:00 am.
24	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	A curfew was announced by Mardin Governor's Office in Nusaybin district's Abdulkadirpaşa, Euphrates and Yenişehir neighborhoods on 10.09.2015 as of 10:00 pm and lifted on 10.10.2015 at 10:00 am.

25	Diyarbakır	Sur	3	The curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governorate, in the Sur district (Cevatpaşa, Dabanoğlu, Fathpaşa, Hasırlı, Savaş, Cemal Yılmaz neighborhoods and Gazi Street) and in Yenişehir district (Feritköşk and Dicle neighborhoods) on 10.10.2015 at 5:00 am. The curfew was lifted in Yenişehir district (Feritköşk and Dicle neighborhoods) on 10.10. 2015 at 5:00 pm and in the Sur district (Dabanoglu, Cemal Yilmaz and Cevat Pasha neighborhoods) on 10.12.105 at 8:00 pm. In Fatihpaşa, Hasırlı, Savaş neighborhoods and Gazi Street, the curfew was lifted on 10.13.2015 at 3:30pm, while the curfew was completely ended in some neighborhoods in Sur and Yenişehir districts.
26	Diyarbakır	Yenişehir	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governorate in Yenişehir district (Feritköşk and Dicle neighborhoods) on 10.102015 at 5:00 am was lifted on 10.10.2015 at 5:00 pm.
27	Mardin	Dargeçit	2	The curfew announced by Governorate of Mardin in Dargeçit district on 10.10.2015 at &:00 am was lifted on 10.12.2015 at 11:59 pm.
28	Diyarbakır	Hani	0	The curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governorate in Yukarı Turalı, Akçayurt, Kaledibi, Başaklı, Taşburun, Güzelce, Karapilyar, Aşpituralı, Damlatepe, Çay, Horsel, Mezartarlası, Rowhouses, Karapilyari, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Karmen, Kırım, and Aka neighborhoods connected to the Hani district, on 10.15.2015 at 5:00pm and lifted on 10.16.2015 at 6:00 am.

29	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-lice-senlik-yasaklama-karari-15102015 http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-lice-gokce-gomec-yasaklama-karari-15102015 http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-lice-senlik-yasak-kaldirma-16102015
30	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	0	The curfew was announced by Diyarbakir Governorate Şaklat, Yazıköy and Mezel Tepe neighborhoods connected to Kocaköy on 10.15.2015 at 5:00 pm and lifted on 10.16.2015 at 6:00 am.
31	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	A curfew was announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office on 10.16.2015 as of 5:00 pm in the neighborhoods and streets connected to Lice district, such as Ortaç, Kayacık, Uçarı, Serince, Arıklı, Güçlü, Pınar, Dablo, Karangiz Komu, Hacıhan Komu, Hamuk Komu, Eminağa Komu, Hanturas and Ayşe Komu, Damar, Türbe Komları, Beğendik, Esenli, Yalaza, Bağlan, Budak, Tepe, Hacıcemil, Dolunay, Çavundur, Çağdaş, Dibekköy, Yolça, Sınır, Kuruca, Ayşe, Hacıhüseyin, Sığınak, Kabakaya, Güçlü, Panaf hamlet, Kijikbadem, Çalıbükü Komu, Puneyn, Yamaçlı, Yeşilburç, Gürbeyli, Kumluca, Muradiye, Acımeşe, Mengüsi, Zıraht, Çalıbükü and Dernek neighborhoods. The curfew was lifted on 10.18.2015 at 7:00am.

32	Diyarbakır	Silvan	3	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office in the Tekel, Mescit and Konak neighborhoods, connected to Silvan District, on 18 October 2015 at 12.00pm and lifted as of 5:00pm on 21 October 2015.
33	Diyarbakır	Silvan	11	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office in the Tekel, Konak and Masjid neighborhoods, connected to Silvan District, on November 3, 2015 at 5:00am till November 11, 2:00pm.
34	Diyarbakır	Hani	0	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office in the neighborhoods Yukarı Turalı Mahallesi, Akçayurt Mah., Kaledibi Mah., Başaklı Mah., Taşburun Mah., Güzelce Mah., Karapilyar Mah., Aşağıturalı Mah., Damlatepe Mah., Çay Mah., Horsel Mah., Mezartarlası Mah., Sıraevler Mah., Karapilyari Mah. ile Lice İlçesi; Elmadere Mah., Boyluca Mah., Ayaz Mah., Akçapınar Mah., Şenlik Mah., Tuzlaköy Mah., Birlik Mah., and Şakan Mah. on November 4, 5:00pm till further notice and lifted on November 5 at 5:00am.
35	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office in the neighborhoods Yukarı Turalı Mahallesi, Akçayurt Mah., Kaledibi Mah., Başaklı Mah., Taşburun Mah., Güzelce Mah., Karapilyar Mah., Aşağıturalı Mah., Damlatepe Mah., Çay Mah., Horsel Mah., Mezartarlası Mah., Sıraevler Mah., Karapilyari Mah. ile Lice İlçesi; Elmadere Mah., Boyluca Mah., Ayaz Mah., Akçapınar Mah., Şenlik Mah., Tuzlaköy Mah., Birlik Mah., and Şakan Mah. on November 4, 5:00pm till further notice and lifted on November 5 at 5:00am.

36	Elazığ	Arıcak	1	The curfews were announced by Elazığ Governor's Office in the villages connected to Arıcak District, such as Bükardi ve Üçocak Beldeleri, Karakaş, Küplüce, Yoğunbilek, Ormanpınarı ve Çevrecik Köyleri, as well as in neighborhoods and hamlets connected to these villages, on November 5, at 5:45 am and was lifted on November 6, 11:30 pm.
37	Diyarbakır	Dicle	2	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office in the neighborhoods connected to the Dicle District, such as Çayüstü Mahallesi, Boğazköy Mahallesi, Kurşunlu Mahallesi, Hopan Bağı, Habura Mahallesi, Baltacı Mahallesi, Uluçeşine Mahallesi, Yukarıacar Mahallesi, Yeniköy Mahallesi, Bahçecik Mahallesi, Gelincik Mahallesi, Harluk Komu, Körmik Mahallesi, Saklı Mahallesi, Layayran Mahallesi, Küpetaşı Mahallesi, Vang Komları, Kayaş Mahallesi, Kırkpınar Mahallesi, Taşağil Mahallesi, Yokuşlu Mahallesi and Boruluk Komu on November 05, 2015 at 05.00 am and removed on November 07, 2015 at 10.00 am.
38	Mardin	Nusaybin	12	The curfews were announced by Mardin Governor's Office in the neighborhoods connected to the Nusaybin District, namely in Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi, Fırat Mahallesi, Dicle Mahallesi, Yenişehir Mahallesi, Yenituran Mahallesi, Yeşilkent Mahallesi, Mor Yakup Mahallesi, Zeynelabidin Mahallesi, Kışla Mahallesi, 8 Mart Mahallesi, Gırnavas Mahallesi, Devrim Mahallesi, Selahaddin Eyyubi Mahallesi, İpekyolu Mahallesi and Barış Mahallesi on November 13, 2015 at 9:00pm. The curfew was lifted temporarily on November 21 from 8:00am to 4:00pm, except in Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi, Fırat Mahallesi, Yenişehir Mahallesi ve Dicle Mahallesi, for the purpose of dealing with the breakdown of the district's electricity and water supply and infrastructure and providing for the basic needs of its residents. The curfew was lifted on November 26, 2015 at 08:00 am.

39	Şırnak	Cizre	0	The curfews were announced by Sirnak Governor's Office in the neighborhoods in the Sur and Yafes neighborhoods of Cizre District at 9:00 pm on November 14, 2015 and was lifted as of 2:30 pm on November 15, 2015.
40	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office in the neighborhoods Örtülü Mah., Arpacık Mah., Sivritepe Mah., Bilgin Mah., Sağlık Mah., Bayırlı Mah., Seyrek Mah., Silkito Mah. ve Körha Mah., connected to the Lice District, on November 19, 2015 at 5:00 pm and was lifted on November 20 at 5:00 am.
41	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office in the neighborhoods Yukarı Turalı Mah., Akçayurt Mah., Kaledibi Mah., Başaklı Mah., Taşburun Mah., Güzelce Mah., Karapilyar Mah., Aşağıturalı Mah., Damlatepe Mah., Çay Mah., Horsel Mah., Mezartarlası Mah., Sıraevler Mah., and Karapilyari Mah., connected to the Hani District, on November 20 at 5:00 am till November 22, 8:00 am.
42	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfews were announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office in the neighborhoods Elmadere Mah., Boyluca Mah., Ayaz Mah., Akçapınar Mah., Şenlik Mah., Tuzlaköy Mah., Şabek Komu, Ağılcık Mah., Erginköy Mah., Uysal Mah., Birlik Mah., and Şakan Mah., connected to the Lice District, on November 20 at 5:00 am till November 22, 8:00 am.

43	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	2	The curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office in the center of the Yüksekova District on November 20 at 8:00pm till November 23, 6:00 am.
44	Şırnak	Cizre	0	The curfew was announced by Sirnak Governor’s Office in the Yafes and Sur neighborhoods of the Cizre District on November 24 at 4:00pm till November 25, 6:00 am.
45	Mardin	Derik	6	The curfew was announced by the Derik District Governor’s Office in Cevizpınar, Kale, Küçükpınar, Zeytinpınar, Bahçelievler, Dağ, Söğütözü and Tepebağ neighborhoods on November 26 at 12:00am till 5:00pm on the same day, after which it was extended till November 27, 12:00pm. The Governor’s Office announced on November 27, that the ban was extended once again as of 2:00pm till a second order. It was lifted on December 03, 2015 as of 1:00 pm.
46	Diyarbakır	Sur	1	The curfew was announced by the District Governor of Sur in Cevatpaşa, Dabanoğlu, Fatihpaşa, Hasırlı, Savaş, Cemal Yılmaz neighborhoods and on Gazi street on November 30, 7:00 am.
47	Mardin	Nusaybin	4	The curfew was announced by the Nusaybin District Governor’s Office in Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi, Fırat Mahallesi, Dicle Mahallesi, Yenişehir neighborhoods on November 29, 2015 at 9:00 pm and was lifted on December 3, 2015 at 10:00 pm.

48	Diyarbakır	Sur	8	The curfew was announced by the Sur District Governor’s Office in 6 out of total 15 neighborhoods of the district (Cevatpaşa, Fatihpaşa, Dabanoğlu, Hasırlı, Cemal Yılmaz ve Savaş) and on the Gazi Street on December 2 at 5:00 am and was lifted till the next notice on December 10 at 11:00pm.
49	Diyarbakır	Hazro	0	The curfew was announced by the Diyarbakır Governor’s Office in Koçbaba Mahallesi, Akbulut Mahallesi, Ülgen Mahallesi, Mutluca Mahallesi, Zilipınar Mevkii ve Korhan Mahallesi neighborhoods, connected to Hazro District, on December 4 at 6:00pm and was lifted on December 5 at 6:00am.
50	Diyarbakır	Hazro	1	The curfew was announced by the Diyarbakır Governor’s Office in Çitlibahçe Mahallesi, Ormankaya Mahallesi, Güzdamı Mahallesi ile Lice İlçesine bağlı olan; Kabakaya Mahallesi, Yalaza Mahallesi, Dolunay Mahallesi, Ortaç Mahallesi, Bağlan Mahallesi, Çavundur Mahallesi, Varlık Mahallesi, Esenli Mahallesi ve Çanak Mahallesi neighborhoods, connected to Hazro District, on December 5 at 6:00pm and was lifted on December 6 at 11:30am.
51	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew was announced by the Diyarbakır District Governor’s Office in Çitlibahçe Mahallesi, Ormankaya Mahallesi, Güzdamı Mahallesi ile Lice İlçesine bağlı olan; Kabakaya Mahallesi, Yalaza Mahallesi, Dolunay Mahallesi, Ortaç Mahallesi, Bağlan Mahallesi, Çavundur Mahallesi, Varlık Mahallesi, Esenli Mahallesi ve Çanak Mahallesi neighborhoods, connected to Hazro District, on December 5, 2015 at 6:00am and lifted on December 6, at 11:30am.

52	Mardin	Nusaybin	3	The curfew was announced by the Nusaybin District Governor's Office in Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi, Fırat Mahallesi, Dicle Mahallesi, Yenişehir Mahallesi neighborhoods connected to Nusaybin on December 6, 2015 at 7:00am and lifted on December 09, 2015 from 5:00pm.
53	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	0	The curfew was announced by the Hakkâri District Governor's Office in the center of Yüksekova on December 7 at 11:00pm and lifted on December 8 at 5:30am.
54	Diyarbakır	Sur	651	http://www.sur.gov.tr/sur-kaymakamligindan-duyuru-sokaga-ikma-yasagi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/30122015-basin-duyurusu-gazi-caddesinde-sokaga-cikma-yasaginin-kaldirilmasi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/12012016-basin-duyurusu-ciftehan-sokak-icin-sokaga-cikma-yasaginin-gecici-olarak-kaldirilmasi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/27012016-basin-duyurusu-sur-ilcesindeki-bazi-mahallelerde-sokaga-cikma-yasagi-ilani http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/02022016-basin-duyurusu-sur-sokaga-cikma-yasagi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/03022016-basin-duyurusussur-ilcesi-bazi-mahallelerde-sokaga-cikma-yasaginin-kaldirilmasi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/08022016-basin-duyurusu-sokaga-cikma-yasagi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/12032016-basin-duyurusu-gazi-caddesinde-ve-belirli-mahallelerde-sokaga-cikma-yasaginin-kaldirilmasi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/16032016-tarihli-basin-duyurusu-belirli-mahallelerde-sokaga-cikma-yasaginin-kaldirilmasi http://www.sur.gov.tr/21052016-tarihli-basin-duyurusu-belirli-mahallelerde-sokaga-ikma-yasaginin-kaldirilmasi http://www.diyarbakir.gov.tr/26082016-basin-duyurusu-sur-ilcesinde-bazi-bolgelerde-yasaklamanin-kaldirilmasi

55	Mardin	Dargeçit	18	The curfew was announced by Mardin Governor's Office and Dargeçit District Governor's Office in Tepebaşı Mahallesi, Bahçebaşı Mahallesi, Saray Mahallesi ve Safa Mahallesi neighborhoods, connected to Dargeçit District's center, on December 11 at 6:00pm and was lifted on December 29 at 6:00pm.
56	Şırnak	Cizre	78	http://www.sirnak.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-14122015 http://sirnak.gov.tr/basin-aciklamasi-02032016 http://www.sirnak.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-01032016
57	Şırnak	Silopi	35	http://www.sirnak.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-14122015 http://www.sirnak.gov.tr/basin-duyurusu-18012016
58	Mardin	Nusaybin	3	The curfew was announced by Nusaybin District Governor's Office in Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi, Fırat Mahallesi, Yenişehir Mahallesi ve Dicle Mahallesi neighborhoods on December 12 at 4:00 pm till the second notice and lifted temporarily on December 18 from 9:00am-4:00pm in order to deal with electricity, water and infrastructure failures and to provide for the basic needs of the residents.
59	Mardin	Nusaybin	5	http://www.nusaybin.gov.tr/default_b0.aspx?id=317 http://www.nusaybin.gov.tr/default_b0.aspx?content=422

60	Şırnak	İdil	43	The curfew was announced by Şırnak Governor's Office in the center of Idil District and Dirsekli village connected to the district on February 16, 2016 at 11:00pm. The curfew was lifted between 04:30am and 9:30pm as of March 31, 2016, but continued between 9:30pm and 04:30am.
61	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	77	The curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office in the Yüksekova District on March 13, 2016 at 10:00 till the second notice. It was extended to Vezirava (Vezirli) village and Çimenli hamlet on March 30 at 8:00pm. It was lifted partially as of March 30 for the period from 6:00am till 8:00pm; the curfew continued between 8:00pm and 6:00am.

62	Mardin	Nusaybin	767	The curfew was announced by Nusaybin District Governor's Office in the center of Nusaybin on March 14, 2016 at 12:00am till the next notice. The curfew that was extended on May 25, 2016 was lifted on May 28 at 2:00pm in the affiliated units and rural areas of Pınarbaşı (Serikanya), Çalıköy, Kuyular, Yavruköy, İlkadım, Karacaköy, Dallıağaç ve Doğanlı neighborhoods of Nusaybin District As of June 3, 2016, it was announced that the military operations had been terminated but the curfews still continued. The curfew that was in place since March 14 in the district center was announced as lifted as of 2:00pm on June 25, 2016 in Yeni Turan neighborhood, Yeşil Kent neighborhood, Mor Yakup neighborhood, 8 Mart neighborhood, Gırnavas neighborhood, Devrim neighborhood, Selahaddin Eyyubi neighborhood, Çatalözü neighborhood, İpekyolu neighborhood ve Barış neighborhoods. In Abdulkadir Paşa neighborhood, Fırat neighborhood, Dicle neighborhood, Yenişehir neighborhood, Zeynel Abidin neighborhood ve Kışla neighborhoods, surrounded with wires, the curfew continued till May 23, 2017 12:00pm. On July 25, 2016, it was declared that the curfew, which had been imposed around the clock, would continue between 9:00pm and 5:00am in Yeni Turan neighborhood, Yeşil Kent neighborhood, Mor Yakup neighborhood, 8 Mart neighborhood, Gırnavas neighborhood, Devrim neighborhood, Selahaddin Eyyubi neighborhood, Çatalözü neighborhood, İpekyolu neighborhood ve Barış neighborhoods for 30 days. Afterwards, it was announced that the curfew would continue in the same neighborhoods for 30 days between 11:00pm and 05:00am as of August 24, 2016. 24 Aralık 2016 itibariyle saat 24:00 ile 05:00 arasında uygulanan yasağa Kışla Mahallesi ile Zeynelabidin neighborhoods... As of December 24, 2016, the ban was applied between 12:00pm and 05:00am to the same territories, as well as to the territory around Kışla neighborhood and Zeynelabidin District, which were surrounded by wires. As of January 23, 2017, the curfew was extended to the territory around Fırat Mahallesi, Dicle neighborhood, Yenişehir neighborhood and Abdulkadirpaşa Mahallesi neighborhoods, surrounded by a wire fence. On 22.02.2017, 24.03.2017 and 23.04.2017 respectively, the ban was renewed for the above regions for the same time periods for 30 days.As of 05.23.2017, the entire curfew was lifted. Within this period, new curfews were declared and lifted within Nusaybin district.The curfew that was announced on November 29 at 8:00am in Akarsu, Büyükkardeş, Küçük Kardeş, Koruköy, Yavruköy neighborhoods was lifted on the same day at 12:00am. The curfew that was announced on February 6, 2017 at 4:00pm in Çalıköy ve Kuyular neighborhoods was lifted on February 7, 2017 at 5:00pm. The curfew that was announced on February 11, 2017 at 8:30pm in Koruköy neighborhood was lifted on March 2, 2017 at 10:00am. The curfew that was announced on February 12, 2017 at 8:30pm in İlkadım, Yavruköy, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş and Akarsu neighborhoods was lifted the same day at 10:30pm. The curfew that was announced on February 22, 2017 at 8:00am in Doğanlı and Kuyular neighborhoods was lifted on March 1, 2017 at 3:00pm in Kuyular and on March 2 at 10:00am in Doğanlu. The curfew that was announced on March 20, 2017 at 7:00am in Yakınca, Bahminin, Kaleli, Güzelsu, Yol, Dibek, Üçyol, Dağiçi, Şekrin and Eskihisar neighborhoods was lifted on March 25, 2017 at 2:00pm. The curfew that was announced on March 20, 2017 at 7:00am in Yakınca, Bahminin, Kaleli, Güzelsu, Yol, Dibek, Üçyol, Dağiçi, Şekrin and Eskihisar neighborhoods was lifted on March 25, 2017 at 2:00pm. The curfew that continued in the streets of the barbed-wired territory within Fırat neighborhood, Dicle neighborhood, Yenişehir neighborhood, Abdulkadirpaşa neighborhood, Zeynel Abidin neighborhood ile Kışla neighborhood in the center of Nusaybin was lifted on April 20, 2018 at 12:00am. This was the last curfew to be lifted in Nusaybin.

63	Şırnak	Şırnak Merkez	244	A curfew was announced on March 14 by Şırnak's Governor's Office as of 11:00pm in the center of Şırnak. While military operations ended on June 3, 2016, the curfews continued nevertheless. The curfew was partially lifted as of November 14, 2016, between 5:00am and 10:00pm, in a press statement made by Şırnak's Governor's Office on November 6.
64	Diyarbakır	Bağlar	6	The curfew announced by Bağlar District Governor's Office on March 15, 2016 as of 3:00am in the entire Kaynartepe neighborhood and then extended with a separate decision on the same day as of 9:00am to the part of Gürsel street, from Cemiloğlu street to Bağlar Dörtyol and covering the entirety of Nükhet Coşkun street, was lifted on March 21, 2016 as of 6:00am.
65	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office as of March 25, 2016, 11:00 am in Silvan District's Boğazönü, Demirkuyu, Özlüce, Dönenkaya, Taraklı, Esenyol, Duruseven, Gürpınar, Arıköy, Taşpınar, Çiğdemli, Toklar, Kayadere, Kazandağı, Kalemli, Arataş, Başdeğirmen and Pınar Village and Neighborhoods was lifted as of March 25, 8:00pm.
66	Şırnak	Silopi	19	The curfew that was announced by Şırnak Governor's Office in the center of Silopi as of April 5, 2016, 4:30am, was no longer implemented around the clock as of April 24, 2016 and continued during the hours between 9:30pm and 4:30am.

67	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakir Governor's Office as of April 14, 2016, 7:00pm in Kaso, Seydankara, Çaldere, Üçdirek, Dağcılar, Dolaplıdere, Alakuşak, Erkenciler, Ergeçidi ve Bayrambaşı villages and neighborhoods connected to Silvan District was lifted on April 15, 2016 as of 4:30pm.
68	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Silvan District Governor's Office as of April 17, 2016, 9:30am in Silvan District's Gördük, Yayıklı, Otluk, Susuz, Eskiköy, Gündüzköy, Karahacı, Üçbasamak, Çığyatağı, Çardakköy villages and neighborhoods was lifted as of April 17, 2016 at 12:00am.
69	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Lice District Governor's Office as of April 23, 2016, 9:00am in 16 villages (Dibek, Arıklı, Çağdaş, Yolçatı, Tepe, Serince, Beğendik, Esenli, Kabakaya, Uçarlı, Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Çavundur and Dolunay) was lifted as of April 24, 2016, 5:00pm.
70	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew that had been in effect since May 2, 2016, 11:00am, in 11 villages (Abalı, Örtülü, Saydamlı, Yalımlı, Akçabudak, Ulucak, Kılınçlı, Yorulmaz, Baharlar, Bayırlı, Hedik) was lifted on May 3, 2016 as of 3:00pm.

71	Hakkâri	Çukurca	4	The curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office as of May 4, 2016, 12:30am, in Çığlı village connected to Çukurca district. It was extended as of May 6, 2016, 11:00pm to Gündeş village, Ormanlı, Çimenli, Güzeldere and Köprülü hamlets connected to Çukurca district. The curfew was also imposed in Akkaya villages connected to Çukurca district as of May 9, 2016, 12:30am. Hakkâri Governor's Office announced that the curfew was lifted in Çığlı village and Gündeş Köyü Ormanlı, Çimenli, Güzeldere and Köprülü hamlets connected to Çukurca District as of May 9, 2106, 12:30am. The curfew was also lifted in Akkaya village as of 10:00pm the same day.
72	Tunceli	Mazgirt	1	The curfew was announced by Tunceli Governor's Office as of May 5, 2016, 2:00pm in Mazgirt District's Alhan, Cefan, Konacık, Seyitler, Babil, Aktarla, Koyunuşağı, Dayılar, İbimahmut, Dervişler, Akpınar, Geçitveren, Sarıkoç, Yeldeğen and Güleç village/neighborhoods and was lifted as of May 6, 2016, 2:00pm.
73	Şırnak	Beytüşşebap	0	The curfew was announced by Şırnak Governor's Office as of May 17, 2016, 5:00am, in Ilıcak village connected to Beytüşşebap and lifted as of May 17, 2016, 7:00pm.
74	Mardin	Ömerli	3	The curfew announced in the rural areas and units connected to Ömerli İlçesi Göllü, İkitepe, Ünsallı, and Kovanlı neighborhoods of Ömerli District as of May 25, 2016, 10:00am, was lifted on May 28, 2016, as of 2:00pm.

75	Mardin	Midyat	3	The curfew announced on May 25, 2016 as of 10:00am in Midyat District Kutlubey neighborhood and adjacent units and rural areas was lifted on May 28, as of 2:00pm.
76	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew, together with the ban on entering and exiting the area, announced on June 4, 2016 as of 10:30am till the second notice in Üçdamlar, Güldiken, Yaprakköy, Yorulmaz, Kılıçlı, Bayırlı, Yünlüce, Gürbeyli, Akçabucak ve Baharlar neighborhoods, connected to Lice District, was lifted on June 5, 2016, as of 5:00am.
77	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 18, as of 10:00am in Yamaçlı, Yalımlı, Büyükçağ, Saydamlı, Bayırlı, Seyrek, Yeşilburç, Konuklu, Kılıçlı, Akçabudak, Ulucak, Yorulmaz, Baharlar, connected to Lice District, was lifted with the termination of military operations on June 19, 2016, as of 10:00am.
78	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 20, 2016 as of 7:30pm till the second notice in Gökçe village connected to Lice District was lifted on June 22, 2016, as of 7:30pm.
79	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 20, 2016 as of 7:30pm in Okurköy, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu, Gömeç villages connected to Hani District was lifted on June 22 at 7:30.

80	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 20, 2016 as of 7:30pm in Yazıköy and Şaklat villages connected to Kocaköy District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
81	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Şenlik, Birlik, Erginköy and Elmadere villages connected to Lice District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
82	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Yukarıturalı, Akçayurt, Kaledibi and Damlatepe villages connected to Hani District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
83	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Üçbasamak, Çaldere, Keklikdere, Görentepe and Bayırdüzü villages connected to Silvan District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
84	Diyarbakır	Hazro	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Ülgen, Mutluca and Bayırdüzü villages connected to Hazro District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
85	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Dağcılar and Dolaplıdere villages connected to Silvan District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.

86	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Oyuklu, Kutlu and Türeli villages connected to Lice District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30.
87	Diyarbakır	Kulp	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 21, 2016 as of 5:00am in Taşköprü, Temren, Bakırköy and Demirli villages connected to Kulp District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30pm.
88	Bingöl	Genç	12	The curfew announced by Bingöl Governor's Office on June 21, 2016 as of 10:00pm in Sağgöze village and adjacent neighborhoods, as well as in Yayla, Şehitköy, Yeniyazı, Bulgurluk, Yolaçtı, Büyükçağ and Yazkonağı villages, connected to Genç District, on June 23, 2016 as of 9:00am, was lifted on July 4, 2016 as of 2:00pm.
89	Diyarbakır	Kulp	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 22, 2016 as of 12:00pm in Alaca village (Şenyayla and Billurderesi neighborhoods), connected to Kulp District, was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 7:30pm.
90	Şırnak	Beytüşşebap	0	The curfew announced by Şırnak Governor's Office on June 22, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Günyüzü village, connected to Beytüşşebap District was lifted on June 22, 2016 as of 8:00pm.

91	Muş	Merkez	1	The curfew announced by Muş Governor's Office on June 22, 2016 as of 12:00am in Kayalısu village, Örtülü, Buğdaylı, Yılmaz, Dalakulig, Yıldızlı, Büyükler, Malaali, Breş, Licik and Geliyahacike neighborhoods, connected to Merkez District, was lifted on June 24, 2016 as of 7:00pm.
92	Diyarbakır	Lice	10	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 23, 2016 as of 3:00am in Örtülü, Erginköy, Kıralan, Dernek, Yamaçlı, Akçabudak, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Yalımlı, Baharlar, Hedik, Bayırlı, Saydamlı, Bağlan, Serince, Yalaza, Ortaç, Kayacık, Uçarı, Esenler, Ziyaret, Dolunay, Çavundur, Çağdaş, Dibekköy, Yolçatı, Arıklı, Ulucak, Güldiken, Yaprakköy, Tuzlaköy, Damar, Sığınak, Budak and Kabakaya villages, connected to the Lice District, was lifted on July 3, 2016 as of 11:00pm.
93	Diyarbakır	Hazro	10	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 23, 2016 as of 3:00am in Çitlibahçe village connected to Hazro District was lifted on July 3, 2016 as of 11:00pm.
94	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	10	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on June 23, 2016 as of 3:00am in Gözebaşı, Gökçe and Boyunlu villages, connected to Kocakoy District, was lifted on july 3, 2016 as of 11:00pm.
95	Şırnak	Beytüşşebap	2	The curfew announced by Şırnak Governor's Office on July 3, 2016 as of 1:00am in Beytüşşebap District's Center was lifted on July 5, 2016 as of 4:00am.

96	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	3	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on July 11, 2016 as of 4:00am in Öveç village, Karakuş neighborhood (Karaağaç hamlet) and Harmanlı hamlets of Şemdinli District was lifted on July 14 as of 4:00am.
97	Şırnak	Uludere	0	The curfew announced by Şırnak Governor's Office on July 13, 2016 as of 3:00am in Gülyazı and Ortasu villages connected to Uludere District, was lifted on July 14 as of 12:01am.
98	Diyarbakır	Silvan	2	The curfews announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on July 14, 2016 as of 4:00am in Ormandışı, Babakaya, Çatak, Kayadere, Gürpınar, Arıköy, Taşpınar, Çiğdemli, Demirkuyu, Kazandağı, Bahçe, Eskiocak and Çatakköprü villages, connected to Silvan District, as well as the rest of the area of operations in addition to these villages; and on July 14 as of 7:30am in Düzalan, Adak and Üçkardeş, also connected to Silvan District, were lifted on July 16, 2016 as of 2:30pm.
99	Mardin	Mazıdağı	2	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on July 15, 2016 as of 6:00am in Konur, Meşeli, Yalınağaç, Armağan, Atalar, Ürünlü, Yevri, Simak, Kırmızıgöl, Ulutaş neighborhoods, connected to Mazıdağı District, was lifted on July 17, 2016 as of 7:00pm.
100	Mardin	Artuklu	2	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on July 15, 2016 as of 6:00am in Haydar, Cevizlik, Akbağ, Harabel neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu District, was lifted on July 17, 2016 as of 7:00pm.

101	Mardin	Derik	2	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on July 15, 2016 as of 6:00am in Hisaraltı, Alagöz, Pınarcık, Aşağımezra, Yukarımazra, Bozok, Kelek, Çayköy neighborhoods, connected to Derik District, was lifted on July 17, 2016 as of 7:00pm.
102	Siirt	Siirt Merkez	4	The curfew announced by Siirt Governor's Office on July 15, 2016 as of 6:00pm in Aydınlar, Cumhuriyet, Şeyh Zeynep, Şeyh Süleyman, Ahmet Kiğan streets, as well as in residential areas between 427, 429, 652 streets, connected to Center district, was lifted on July 20, 2016 as of 7:00pm.
103	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	2	The curfew announced temporarily for 3 days by Hakkâri Governor's Office on August 1, 2016 as of 4:00am in Altınsu village and İncesu (Uzuntarla) hamlet affiliated with it, of Şemdinli district, was lifted on August 3, 2016, as of 6:00am.
104	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 1, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice in Serenköy, Duru, Daralan and Çeper villages, connected to Lice District, was lifted on August 5, 2016 as of 3:00pm.
105	Diyarbakır	Hani	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 1, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice in Uzunlar and Kalaba villages, connected to Hani District, was lifted on August 5, 2016 as of 3:00pm.

106	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 2, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Akçabudak, Saydamlı, Sağlık, Bayırlı, Körtan and Hedik villages, connected to Lice District, was lifted on August 3, 2016 as of 5:00am.
107	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 2, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Dallıca, Budak, Tepe, Kabakaya, Kutlu, and Oyuklu villages, connected to Lice District, was lifted on August 3, 2016 as of 5:00am.
108	Diyarbakır	Hazro	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 2, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Çitlibahçe and Ormankaya villages, connected to Hazro District, was lifted on August 3, 2016 as of 5:00am.
109	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 3, 2016 as of 3:00pm till the second notice in Şenlik, Birlik, Abalı, Tuzlaköy, Erginköy, Çeper and Daralan villages, connected to Hazro District, was lifted on August 5, 2016 as of 3:00pm.
110	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 3, 2016 as of 3:00am till the second notice in Yukarı village, connected to Hani District, was lifted on August 5, 2016 as of 3:00pm.

111	Diyarbakır	Kulp	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 8, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in İslamköy, Dolun, Narlıca, Yaylak and Ağaçkorur villages, connected to Kulp District, was lifted on August 9, 2016 as of 4:00am.
112	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 8, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Keklikdere, Görentepe, Üçbasamak, Onbaşılar, Boyunlu, Kayadere and Taşpınar villages, connected to Silvan District, was lifted on August 9, 2016 as of 4:00am.
113	Diyarbakır	Hazro	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 8, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Ülgen village, connected to Hazro District, was lifted on August 9, 2016 as of 4:00am.
114	Diyarbakır	Silvan	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Dolaplıdere and Dağcılar villages, connected to Silvan District, was lifted on August 12, 2016 as of 4:00pm.
115	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Çıralı, Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Türeli and Kutlu villages, connected to Lice District, was lifted on August 12, 2016 as of 4:00pm.

116	Diyarbakır	Kulp	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Demirli, Kamışlı, Çukurca, Bayırköy, Temren and Taşköprü villages, connected to Kulp District, was lifted on August 12, 2016 as of 4:00pm.
117	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	2	The curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office within the territorial borders of Altınsu village, connected to Şemdinli District, on August 18, 2016 as of 5:00am and then again on August 21, 2016 as of 8:00am for three days.
118	Mardin	Savur	1	A curfew was announced by Mardin Governor's Office till the second notice in Soylu, Taşlık, Yazır, Kırkdirek, İşgören, Şenocak, Çınarönü and Sürgücü neighborhoods, connected to Savur District.
119	Tunceli	Nazımiye	1	The curfew announced by Tunceli Governor's Office on August 22, 2016 as of 4:50am in the center of Nazımiye district, after a conflict broke out within its borders, was lifted on August 23, 2016 as of 3:30pm.
120	Tunceli	Nazımiye	1	The curfew announced by Tunceli Governor's Office on August 23, 2016 as of 7:30pm till the second notice in Dereova, Doğantaş, Büyükyurt, Ramazanköy, Beytaşı, Ayranlı, Sarıyayla and Yayıkağıl villages/neighborhoods, as well as hamlets affiliated with them, all connected to Nazımiye district, after a conflict broke out within its borders, was lifted on August 25, 2016 as of 5:30pm.

121	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	2	A curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on August 24, 2016 as of 6:00am for 3 days within the boundaries of Yüksekova district. Starting on August 26, 2016, the curfew was lifted partially between 6:00am and 11:00pm. The curfew continued partially during the rest of the day.
122	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on August 24, 2016 as of 12:30pm till the second notice in Kıralan, Dernek, Çeper, Yamaçlı, Acımeşe, Ergin, Tuzla, Birlik, Şenlik, Sumaklı, Çalıbükü, Aspeyen, Akçapınar and Puneyn villages and hamlets affiliated with these, all connected to Lice district, was lifted on August 25 as of 11:00pm.
123	Batman	Sason	2	The curfew announced by Batman Governor's Office on August 24, 2016 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Heybeli, Umurlu, Acar, Cağlı, Balbaşı and Dereiçi villages and all their neighborhoods and hamlets, all connected to Sason district, was lifted on August 27 as of 12:00pm.
124	Hakkâri	Hakkâri Merkez	3	A curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on August 24, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice within the borders of Ağaçdibi, Oğul, Çimenli and Ceylanlı villages, connected to Hakkâri central district. According to TIHV (Human Rights Foundation of Turkey), it was lifted 3 days later.
125	Hakkâri	Çukurca	3	A curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on August 24, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice within the borders of Kazan, Kayalık and Cevizli villages, connected to Çukurca district. According to TIHV, it was lifted 3 days later.

126	Şırnak	Beytüşşebap	0	The curfew announced by Beytüşşebap District Governor’s Office on August 30, 2016 as of 12:01am till the second notice in Ilıcak village was lifted on August 30 as of 7:00pm.
127	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 31, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Duruköy and Daralan villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on September 3 as of 10:30am.
128	Diyarbakır	Hani	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on August 31, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Topçular, Yukarı Turalı, Kalaba, Serenköy and Uzunlar villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on September 3 as of 10:30am.
129	Bitlis	Tatvan	0	A curfew was announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on August 31, 2016 as of 12:00am till the second notice in Fatih, Dumlupınar, Çağlayan, Karataş and Fuar villages, connected to Bitlis’ Tatvan district [check if this is correct], till September 1, 10:00am.
130	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Güçlü, Gökçe, Ziyaret, Uçarı, Serince, Çağdaş, Kayacık and Esenler neighborhoods, connected to Lice district, was lifted on September 11 as of 5:0am.

131	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kırım, Gömeç and Yayvan neighborhoods, connected to Hani district, was lifted on September 11 as of 5:0am.
132	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 9, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Şaklat and Yazıköy neighborhoods, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on September 11 as of 5:0am.
133	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	3	A curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on September 14, 2016 as of 3:00pm for 3 days in Altınsu village center of Şemdinli district, as well as Dereboyu, Meydan and Elde hamlets affiliated with the village.
134	Hakkâri	Şemdinli		The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on September 15, 2016 as of 10:00pm till the second notice in Tuğlu, Çatalca, Erdemli and Güvenli villages, connected to Şemdinli district.
135	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	1	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on September 18, 2016 as of 3:00am till the second notice in Kadiköy, Adaklı and Bulaklı villages, as well as in Kalemli, Mamak and Bakırlı neighborhoods and Dağdibi hamlet, connected to Yüksekova district, was lifted on September 19 as of 5:00pm.

136	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 23, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Arıklı, Dibekköy, Çağdaş, Yolçatı, Serince, Kabakaya, Uçar, Kayacık, Esenler, Ziyaret, Ortaç, Çavundur, Dolunay, Bağlan and Yalaza villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on September 26 as of 6:00am.
137	Diyarbakır	Hazro	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 23, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Çitlibahçe village, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on September 26 as of 6:00am.
138	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 23, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Boyunlu and Gözebaşı village, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on September 26 as of 6:00am.
139	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 1, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Duruköy and Daralan villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on October 2 as of 5:00am.
140	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 1, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Topçular, Yukarı Turalı, Kalaba, Serenköy and Uzunlar villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on October 2 as of 5:00am.

141	Diyarbakır	Dicle	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 2, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kurşunlu, Gelincik, Boğazköy, Kelekçi, Değirmenli, Başköy, Uluçeşine and Baltacı villages, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on October 4 as of 5:00am.
142	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 2, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Abacılar and Kuyular villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on October 4 as of 5:00am.
143	Hakkâri	Çukurca	34	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on October 3, 2016 as of 10:00pm till the second notice within the borders of Kazan, Kayalık and Cevizli villages, connected to Çukurca district, was lifted on November 7 as of 5:00pm.
144	Diyarbakır	Silvan	5	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 10, 2016 as of 4:00pm till the second notice in Kazandağı, Demirkuyu, Özlüce, Esenyol, Darıseven, Çatakköprü, Usluca, Boğazönü, Toklar, Bahçe, Kalemli, Taraklı, Mirenge, Eskiocak, Başkaya, Çavuşdamı, Arı, Taşpınar, Çiğdemli, Gürpınar, Dönenkaya, Kayadere, Ormandışı, Babakaya, Altınkum, Çalönü and Tarımova hamlets/neighborhoods, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on October 15 as of 7:00pm.

145	Bitlis	Tatvan	1	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on October 12, 2016 as of 12:00am till the second notice in Kuşluca, Üçevler, Çavuşlar, Anadere and Odabaşı villages, connected to Tatvan district, was lifted on October 13 as of 6:00am.
146	Bitlis	Tatvan	2	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on October 14, 2016 as of 6:00am till October 15, 6:00am in Anadere and Dönertaş villages, connected to Tatvan district, was lifted on October 15 at midnight.
147	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 17, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Çağdaş, Yolçatı, Uçarı, Kayacık, Ortaç, Çavundur, Dolunay, Yalaza, Bağlan and Kabakaya villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on October 19 as of 5:00am.
148	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 17, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Çitlibahçe and Sarıerik villages, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on October 19 as of 5:00am.
149	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 17, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Boyunlu and Gözebaşı villages, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on October 19 as of 5:00am.

150	Tunceli	Ovacık	0	The curfew announced by Tunceli Governor’s Office on October 22, 2016 as of 9:30am till the second notice inYenisöğüt, Çemberlitaş, Otlubahçe, Yoğunçam and Aşağıtorunoba villages/neighborhoods, connected to Ovacık district, was lifted on the same day as of 8:00pm.
151	Bitlis	Bitlis Merkez	4	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on October 24, 2016 as of 10:00am till the second notice in Şenlik, Birlik, Ergınköy, Tuzlaköy, Abalı, Çeper, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek, Daralan and Duruköy villages, connected to Bitlis Center district, was lifted on October 28 as of 10:00am.
152	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 25, 2016 as of 4:00am till the second notice in Şenlik, Birlik, Ergınköy, Tuzlaköy, Abalı, Çeper, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek, Daralan and Duruköy villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on October 28 as of 5:00am.
153	Diyarbakır	Hani	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 25, 2016 as of 4:00am till the second notice in Topçular, Yukarı Turalı, Kalaba, Uzunlar and Serenköy villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on October 28 as of 5:00am.
154	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	2	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on October 29, 2016 as of 10:00pm till the second notice in the following localities of Yüksekova district: Yumurtaş and Çukurca neighborhoods of Demirkonak village, Değerli village and Köycük, Y.Ölçekli and A. Ölçekli neighborhoods connected to it, Beşbulak neighborhood of Yoncalık village, Y.Güveçwas neighborhood of Serindere village, A.Uluyol village and Y.Uluyol neighborhood connected to it, and A.Güveç neighborhood of Kısıklı village, was lifted on October 31 as of 5:00pm.

155	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	1	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on October 29, 2016 as of 10:00pm till the second notice in the following localities of Yüksekova district: Yumurtaş and Çukurca neighborhoods of Demirkonak village, Değerli village and Köycük, Y.Ölçekli and A. Ölçekli neighborhoods connected to it, Beşbulak neighborhood of Yoncalık village, Y.Güveçwas neighborhood of Serindere village, A.Uluyol village and Y.Uluyol neighborhood connected to it, and A.Güveç neighborhood of Kısıklı village, was lifted on October 31 as of 5:00pm.
156	Tunceli	Tunceli Merkez	1	The curfew announced by Tunceli Governor’s Office on November 9, 2016 as of 6:00pm in Babaocağı and Pınar villages, Kürekli, Karşılar and Darıca neighborhoods, Geyiksuyu, Atadoğu, Dedeağaç, Suvat, Dilek and Sarıtaş villages, connected to Tunceli Center district, was lifted on November 11 as of 9:00am.
157	Tunceli	Ovacık	1	The curfew announced by Tunceli Governor’s Office on November 9, 2016 as of 6:00pm in Yenisöğüt, Çemberlitaş, Yoğunçam, Aşağıtorunoba, Yoncalı, Çayüstü, Yaylagünü, Güneykonak, Sarıtosun, Konaklar and Akyayık villages in Ovacık district and neighborhoods connected to them, was lifted on November 11 as of 9:00am.
158	Diyarbakır	Dicle	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 12, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kurşunlu, Kırkpınar and Gelincik villages and Kayaş hamlet, connected to Dicle district was lifted on November 12 as of 3:00pm.
159	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 13, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Güçlü and Gömeç villages, connected to Lice district was lifted on November 14 as of 5:00am.

160	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on November 13, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kırım, Gökçe, Yayvan and Soylu villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on November 14 as of 5:00am.
161	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on November 13, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Yazıköy köyü and Şaklat villages, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on November 14 as of 5:00am.
162	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on November 13, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice in Kayacık, Ortaç, Çavundur, Dolunay, Baglan and Yalaza villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on November 14 as of 6:00pm.
163	Diyarbakır	Hazro	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on November 13, 2016 as of 8:00pm till the second notice in Çitlibahçe village, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on November 14 as of 6:00pm.
164	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on November 14, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Ergin, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Duruköy and Daralan villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on November 16 as of 8:00am.

165	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 14, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Topçular, Yukarı Turalı, Kalaba, Serenköy and Uzunlar villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on November 16 as of 8:00am.
166	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 24, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Tepe, Arıklı, Serince, Çağdaş, Dibekköy and Yolçatı villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on November 25 as of 10:00pm.
167	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 28, 2016 as of 10:00pm till the second notice in Eskiköy, Susuz, Gündüzköy, Otluk, Karahacı and Üçbasamak rural areas, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on November 29 as of 7:00pm.
168	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on December 6, 2016 as of 2:00pm till the second notice in Şenlik, Birlik and Akçapınar villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 8 as of 5:00am.
169	Elazığ	Karakoçan	0	The curfew announced by Elazığ Governor’s Office on December 8, 2016 as of 7:00pm till the second notice in Yücekonak village, connected to Karakoçan district, was lifted on December 9 as of 3:30pm.

170	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2016 as of 9:00pm till the second notice in Birlik, Şenlik and Erginköy villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 9 as of 8:00pm.
171	Diyarbakır	Hani	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2016 as of 9:00pm till the second notice in Aşağıturalı, Yukarıturalı and Topçular villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on December 9 as of 8:00pm.
172	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 18, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Güçlü and Gökçe villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 20 as of 9:00am.
173	Diyarbakır	Hani	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 18, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kırım, Gömeç and Yayvan villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on December 20 as of 9:00am.
174	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 18, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Yazıköy and Şaklat villages, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on December 20 as of 9:00am.

175	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 18, 2016 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Kazandağı, Demirkuyu, Taraklı, Darıseven, Kalemli, Toklar, Boğazönü, Dönenkaya, Çalönü, Gürpınar, Ormandışı, Taşpınar, Altınkum and Arı rural neighborhoods/hamlets connected to Silvan district, was lifted on December 19 as of 6:00am.
176	Bitlis	Tatvan	0	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on December 20, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice Emek hamlet of Köprücek village, connected to Tatvan district, was lifted on the same day as of midnight.
177	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on December 20, 2016 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Akarsu and Yavruköy neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on December 20 as of 4:00pm.
178	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on December 23, 2016 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Koruköy neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on December 23 as of 4:00pm.
179	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 28, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Çavundur, Dolunay and Kabakaya villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 30 as of 5:00am.

180	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 28, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Çitlibahçe, Sarıerik and Ormankaya villages, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on December 30 as of 5:00am.
181	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 28, 2016 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Boyunlu village, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on December 30 as of 5:00am.
182	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on January 5, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Tepe, Arıklı, Serince, Çağdaş, Uçarı, Dibekköy and Yolçatı villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on January 6, 2017 as of midnight.
183	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on January 12, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Kaledibi, Yukarıturalı, Topçular, Akçayurt, Uzunlar and Kalaba villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on January 14, 2017 as of 12:00am.
184	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on January 12, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Birlik, Şenlik, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Daralan and Duruköy villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on January 14, 2017 as of 12:00am.

185	Mardin	Artuklu	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on January 21, 2017 as of 7:00pm till the second notice within the borders of Sulak neighborhood, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on January 22, 2017 as of 1:00pm.
186	Mardin	Kızıltepe	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 9, 2017 as of 6:00am till the second notice within the borders of Uzunkaya and Uluköy neighborhoods, connected to Kızıltepe district, was lifted on February 9, 2017 as of 6:30pm.
187	Mardin	Nusaybin	18	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 11, 2017 as of 8:30pm till the second notice in Koruköy neighborhood, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on March 2, 2017 as of 10:00am.
188	Mardin	Ömerli	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 12, 2017 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Sulakdere and Aytepe neighborhoods, connected to Ömerli district; İlkadım, Yavruköy, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş and Akarsu neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, and Yardere and Ahmetli neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on February 12, 2017 as of 10:30pm.
189	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 12, 2017 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Sulakdere and Aytepe neighborhoods, connected to Ömerli district; İlkadım, Yavruköy, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş and Akarsu neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, and Yardere and Ahmetli neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on February 12, 2017 as of 10:30pm.

190	Mardin	Artuklu	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 12, 2017 as of 6:00am till the second notice in Sulakdere and Aytepe neighborhoods, connected to Ömerli district; İlkadım, Yavruköy, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş and Akarsu neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, and Yardere and Ahmetli neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on February 12, 2017 as of 10:30pm.
191	Mardin	Nusaybin	7	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 22, 2017 as of 8:00am till the second notice in Doğanlı and Kuyular neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on March 1, 2017 as of 3:00pm.
192	Mardin	Nusaybin	8	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 22, 2017 as of 8:00am till the second notice in Doğanlı neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on March 2, 2017 as of 10:00am.
193	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 24, 2017 as of 4:30pm till the second notice in Dolaplıdere, Dağcılar, Mutluca and Çaldere villages, connected to Silvan district; Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Türeli and Kutlu villages, connected to Lice district; Demirli and Taşköprü villages, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on February 25, 2017 as of 3:30pm.
194	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 24, 2017 as of 4:30pm till the second notice in Dolaplıdere, Dağcılar, Mutluca and Çaldere villages, connected to Silvan district; Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Türeli and Kutlu villages, connected to Lice district; Demirli and Taşköprü villages, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on February 25, 2017 as of 3:30pm.

195	Diyarbakır	Kulp	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 24, 2017 as of 4:30pm till the second notice in Dolaplıdere, Dağcılar, Mutluca and Çaldere villages, connected to Silvan district; Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Türeli and Kutlu villages, connected to Lice district; Demirli and Taşköprü villages, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on February 25, 2017 as of 3:30pm.
196	Mardin	Artuklu	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on February 27, 2017 as of 6:30am till the second notice in Yardere neighborhood, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on February 25, 2017 as of 4:00pm.
197	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 2, 2017 as of 4:00pm till the second notice in Lice and Hazro districts, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on March 5, 2017 as of 9:00am.
198	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 2, 2017 as of 4:00pm till the second notice in Lice and Hazro districts, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on March 5, 2017 as of 9:00am.
199	Diyarbakır	Lice	11	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 5, 2017 as of 7:00am till the second notice in 18 villages connected to Lice district, was lifted on March 16, 2017 as of 7:00am.
200	Bingöl	Genç	2	The curfew announced by Bingöl Governor’s Office on March 19, 2017 in Sağgöze village and Honkunüs and Yeniçe neighborhoods connected to Genç district, was lifted on March 21, 2017 as of 12:00pm.

201	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 19, 2017 in Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Çeper, Erginköy and Tuzlaköy villages, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Akçayurt, Topçular and Yukarı villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on March 21, 2017 as of 8:00am.
202	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 19, 2017 in Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Çeper, Erginköy and Tuzlaköy villages, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Akçayurt, Topçular and Yukarı villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on March 21, 2017 as of 8:00am.
203	Mardin	Nusaybin	5	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on March 20, 2017 as of 7:00am in Yakınca, Bahminin, Kaleli, Güzelsu, Yol, Dibek, Üçyol, Dağiçi, Şekrin and Eskihisar neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district; Kaledibi, Akçayurt, Topçular and Yukarı villages, connected to Lice district, was lifted on March 25, 2017 as of 2:00pm.
204	Bitlis	Tatvan	2	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office and Tatvan's District Governor's Office on March 25, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Teknecik, Sallıca, Dönertaş, Kısıklı, Suboyu, Yumrukaya ve Sarıdal villages was lifted on March 28, 2017 as of 5:00pm.
205	Mardin	Mazıdağı	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on March 27, 2017 as of 10:00pm in Yalınağaç, Konur, Armağan, Yevri neighborhoods and Meşeli hamlet, connected to Mazıdağı district, was lifted on March 30, 2017 as of 11:00pm.

206	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 28, 2017 as of 11:00am in Birlik Köyü, Şenlik Köyü, Ecemiş Köyü and Daralan Köyü villages, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi Köyü, Akçayurt Köyü, Topçular Köyü, Kalaba Köyü ve Yukarı Turalı villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on March 30, 2017 as of 10:00am.
207	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 28, 2017 as of 11:00am in Birlik Köyü, Şenlik Köyü, Ecemiş Köyü and Daralan Köyü villages, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi Köyü, Akçayurt Köyü, Topçular Köyü, Kalaba Köyü ve Yukarı Turalı villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on March 30, 2017 as of 10:00am.
208	Bingöl	Genç	1	The curfew announced by Bingöl Governor's Office on April 4, 2017 in Dikpınar, Gerçekli, Döşekkaya, Üçgül, Kavaklı, Dedebağ and Gözertepe villages and Demirboğa, Karataş, Çekmece, Araklı Yeniler, Ekinli, Güllüce and Bayramlı neighborhoods, connected to Genç district, was lifted on April 6, 2017 as of 10:00am.
209	Bitlis	Tatvan	1	A curfew was announced by Bitlis Governor's Office and Tatvan's Governor's Office on April 4, 2017 in Çavuşlar, Anadere, Odabaşı, Kuşluca, Yediveren, Dönertaş, Teknecik, Sallıca and Kısıklı villages.
210	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	0	The curfew announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on April 5, 2017 as of 3:00am in Altınsu village and Dereboyu, Meydan and Elde hamlets, connected to Şemdinli district, was lifted on April 5, 2017 as of 3:00pm.

211	Mardin	Savur	1	A curfew was announced by Mardin Governor’s Office in Şenocak neighborhood connected to Savur district on April 6, 2017 as of 4:00pm.
212	Muş	Malazgirt	0	The curfew announced by Muş Governor’s Office on April 7, 2017 as of 5:00am in Hancağız village, connected to Malazgirt district, was lifted on April 7, 2017 as of 11:30am.
213	Mardin	Artuklu	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on April 9, 2017 as of 6:30am in Elmabahçe and Ulucanlar neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on the same day as of 7:30pm.
214	Bitlis	Bitlis Merkez	0	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on April 12, 2017 as of 12:00am in Aşağıölek, Yukarıölek, Yukarıbalcılar and Aşağıbalcılar villages with all their neighborhoods and hamlets, located within Bitlis Center district, was lifted on the same day as of 6:00pm.
215	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on April 13, 2017 as of 6:00am in 14 villages in Lice, Kocaköy and Hazro districts, was lifted on April 14, 2017 as of 7:30pm.
216	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on April 13, 2017 as of 6:00am in 14 villages in Lice, Kocaköy and Hazro districts, was lifted on April 14, 2017 as of 7:30pm.
217	Diyarbakır	Hazro	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on April 13, 2017 as of 6:00am in 14 villages in Lice, Kocaköy and Hazro districts, was lifted on April 14, 2017 as of 7:30pm.

218	Mardin	Midyat	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on April 19, 2017 as of 8:00am in Yumurtalı, Marenka and Doluca neighborhoods, connected to Midyat district, and Tanyeri, Begendi, Güvenli and Yeşilöz neighborhoods, connected to Dargeçit district, was lifted on April 22, as of 2:30pm.
219	Mardin	Dargeçit	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on April 19, 2017 as of 8:00am in Yumurtalı, Marenka and Doluca neighborhoods, connected to Midyat district, and Tanyeri, Begendi, Güvenli and Yeşilöz neighborhoods, connected to Dargeçit district, was lifted on April 22, as of 2:30pm.
220	Diyarbakır	Kulp		A curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office and Kulp District Governor’s Office on April 21, 2017 as of 5:00am in Yeşilköy, Tepecik, İslamköy, Dolun, Yaylak, Ağaçkorur, Karabulak ve Alaca villages, connected to Kulp district. When the operations ended, there was information that the curfew was over; however, the official declaration of termination of the curfew cannot be found.
221	Bingöl	Genç	0	The curfew announced by Bingöl Governor’s Office on April 19, 2017 as of 8:00am in Genç district’s Karcı, Yelkaya, Üçgül, Döşekkaya, Direkli, Ericek, Servi, Harmancık, Çoban Çesmesi, Sarıbudak, Yaydere, Büyükçağ, Çevirme, Yayla, Şehitköy, Yeniyazı, Doğanca, Bulgurluk and Yolaçtı villages, including neighborhoods and hamlets affiliated with them, in Ekincik, Dergek, Koyunlu, Ekmekli, Demirlibağ, Karaoluk, Boğaziçi, Gökçebağ, Gelincik, Gölyanı, Arıtaş, Büyükköy, İbrahimler, Sancaklı, Küplüce, Kocakaya, Usluca, Taşören, Ekinli, Çomak, Aktoprak, Dedeçavuş Erdem, Yeniçevre, Armağanlı, Doludere, Oluklu, Evrencik, Bançebaşı, Saklıca, Ericek, Akıncı, Akçasüt, Çetinkaya, Toklu, Coşkunlar, Varvusan, Selila, Mezraa, Hasenan, Taşkapı, Üzümcük, Mezraayısağır, Havrir, Çiçekli, Tepecik, Eskiköy, Bağış, Ulutaş, Alan, Kilimli, Yazmalı, Savaş, Taşkapı, Aslancık, Yuvalı, Gümüşlü, Köklü, Açıkkalın, Kazancık, Fırat, Kaldırım, Işıkoluk, Tepecik, Kirişli, Konacık, Yumrulu, Tımarlı, Abdi, Kulincik, Arpaçay, Düzyayla, Dibek, Bürnek, Develi, Direkli, Bulgurlu, Sağlık, Çevreli, Kozankaya, Ürünlü and Karaoluk, was lifted on May 8, as of 4:00pm.

222	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Abalı, Birlik, Şenlik, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Ecemiş, Daralan and Duruköy villages, connected to Lice district, and in Serenköy, Uzunlar, Yukarıturalı, Kalaba, Topçular, Akçayurt and Kaledibi villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on May 11, as of 6:00am.
223	Diyarbakır	Hani	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Abalı, Birlik, Şenlik, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Ecemiş, Daralan and Duruköy villages, connected to Lice district, and in Serenköy, Uzunlar, Yukarıturalı, Kalaba, Topçular, Akçayurt and Kaledibi villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on May 11, as of 6:00am.
224	Diyarbakır	Kulp		A curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 11, 2017 as of 7:00am in Yaylak, Alaca and Ağaçkorur villages, connected to Kulp district. When the operations ended, there was information that the curfew was over; however, the official declaration of termination of the curfew cannot be found.
225	Muş	Muş Merkez	23	A curfew was announced by Muş Governor's Office on May 11, 2017 as of 3:30am in Alaniçi and Kayalısu villages, Yılmaz, Örtülü, Büyükler, Dalakulig, Licik, Breş, Malaali Geliyahacike, Yıldızlı and Buğdaylı neighborhoods, Bilhiddin and Reylim plateau Yamaç village, Pekut plateau, Kazmadağ, Nasırkan komları (arable field), Keranahisk komları, Zeydo komları and Kopezer hill, connected to Muş Center district.

226	Bitlis	Hizan	2	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on May 14, 2017 as of 5:00pm in Dibek hamlet of Kapısuyu village, Arpalı hamlet of Gayda village, A.Klavuz hamlet of Akşar village, Y.Klavuz hamlet of Akşar village, Düztepe hamlet of Akşar village, Çevrecik hamlet of Akşar village, Karaağaç hamlet of Yedikardeş Nonivon area, Akbaş hamlet of Horozdere village, Bolga hamlet of Horozdere village, Hoçinik hamlet of Akdik village, Pegoso hamlet of Akşar village, Pıroso Nazar Mevkii, Akınca hamlet of Gayda village and Korigarı hamlet of Gayda village, connected to Hizan district, was lifted on May 16, as of 5:00pm.
227	Diyarbakır	Hani	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on May 20, 2017 as of 8:00pm in Kuyular, Abacılar, Çukurköy, Belen, Kalaba and Topçular villages, connected to Hani district, was lifted on May 21, as of 5:00pm.
228	Muş	Varto	0	The curfew announced by Muş Governor’s Office on May 20, 2017 as of 2:30am in Omcalı, Yeşilpınar, Kuşluk and Kayalıkale villages, connected to Varto district, was lifted on May 20, as of 4:00pm.
229	Diyarbakır	Dicle	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on May 20, 2017 as of 5:00pm in Kurşunlu, Taşağıl, Kırkpınar and Kıyıköy villages, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on May 24, as of 5:00am.

230	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 28, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Akçabudak, Örtülü, Ulucak, Saydamlı, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Güldiken, Üçdamlar, Baharlar, Bayırlı, Hedik, Tuzlaköy, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek, Konuklu, Yünlüce, Yaprakköy, Damar, Zümrüt, Kıpçık, Çıralı, Sığınak, Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Budak, Türeli, Tepe, Yolçatı, Dibekköy, Çağdaş, Arıklı, Serince, Kayacık, Uçarı, Ziyaret, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Esenler, Çavundur, Dolunay, Kabakaya, Kutlu and Oyuklu villages and hamlets affiliated with them, connected to Lice district, was lifted on May 30, as of 7:00am.
231	Diyarbakır	Hazro	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 28, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Ormankaya, Çitlibahçe, Terdöken, Kırmataş, Kavaklıboğaz, Dadaş and Sarıerik villages and hamlets affiliated with them, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on May 30, as of 7:00am.
232	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 28, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Boyunlu, Gözebaşı and Tepecik villages, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on May 30, as of 7:00am.
233	Diyarbakır	Dicle	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 28, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Meydanköy, Sergenli, Dedeköy, Bademli, Döğer, Arıköy, Tepe, Başköy, Değirmenli and Kelekçi villages was lifted on May 30 as of 7:00am.

234	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 30, 2017 as of 7:00am in Ecemiş, Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Daralan, Duruköy, Çeper, Güçlü and Gökçe villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Topçular, Çukurköy, Kuyular, Abacılar, Akçayurt, Yukarıturalı, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Gömeç, Kalaba, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu, Çardaklı, Sergen, Okurköy, Gürbüz, Anıl, Süslü and Belen villages, connected to Hani district; Şaklat and Yazıköy villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district; Meydanköy, Sergenli, Dedeköy, Bademli, Döğer, Arıköy, Tepe, Başköy, Değirmenli and Kelekçi with affiliated hamlets, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on June 2, as of 11:00am.
235	Diyarbakır	Hani	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 30, 2017 as of 7:00am in Ecemiş, Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Daralan, Duruköy, Çeper, Güçlü and Gökçe villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Topçular, Çukurköy, Kuyular, Abacılar, Akçayurt, Yukarıturalı, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Gömeç, Kalaba, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu, Çardaklı, Sergen, Okurköy, Gürbüz, Anıl, Süslü and Belen villages, connected to Hani district; Şaklat and Yazıköy villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district; Meydanköy, Sergenli, Dedeköy, Bademli, Döğer, Arıköy, Tepe, Başköy, Değirmenli and Kelekçi with affiliated hamlets, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on June 2, as of 11:00am.

236	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on May 30, 2017 as of 7:00am in Ecemiş, Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Daralan, Duruköy, Çeper, Güçlü and Gökçe villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Topçular, Çukurköy, Kuyular, Abacılar, Akçayurt, Yukarıturalı, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Gömeç, Kalaba, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu, Çardaklı, Sergen, Okurköy, Gürbüz, Anıl, Süslü and Belen villages, connected to Hani district; Şaklat and Yazıköy villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district; Meydanköy, Sergenli, Dedeköy, Bademli, Döğer, Arıköy, Tepe, Başköy, Değirmenli and Kelekçi with affiliated hamlets, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on June 2, as of 11:00am.
237	Diyarbakır	Dicle	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on May 30, 2017 as of 7:00am in Ecemiş, Birlik, Şenlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Daralan, Duruköy, Çeper, Güçlü and Gökçe villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district; Kaledibi, Topçular, Çukurköy, Kuyular, Abacılar, Akçayurt, Yukarıturalı, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Gömeç, Kalaba, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu, Çardaklı, Sergen, Okurköy, Gürbüz, Anıl, Süslü and Belen villages, connected to Hani district; Şaklat and Yazıköy villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district; Meydanköy, Sergenli, Dedeköy, Bademli, Döğer, Arıköy, Tepe, Başköy, Değirmenli and Kelekçi with affiliated hamlets, connected to Dicle district, was lifted on June 2, as of 11:00am.

238	Muş	Muş Merkez		A curfew was announced by Muş Governor’s Office on June 2, 2017 as of 0:30am in Yamaç and Yörecik villages, Zongar, Derik, Beşevler and Sılmanevleri neighborhoods and Pekut plateau connected to the Center District. It is unknown when it was lifted.
239	Diyarbakır	Kulp	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Govenor’s Office on June 4, 2017 as of 7:00pm in Ağaçlı, Kaynakköy, Narlıca, Dolun, İslam, Akdoruk, Ağıllı, Aşşağı Elmalı, Çağlayan and Karpuzlu villages, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on June 6 as of midnight.
240	Bingöl	Genç	3	The curfew announced by Bingöl Governor’s Office on June 5, 2017 as of 12:00am in Kazancık, Açıkalın, Olgunlar, Köklü, Büyükçağ, Gümüşlü, Yuvalı, Aslancık, Üzümcük, Kirişli, Hasenan, Taşkapı, Mezraa, Varvusen, Coşkunlar, Mezra, Yolaçtı, Kaynaklı, Toklu, Akpınar, Herkir, Kayacık, Yürekli, Doğanlar, Karzel, Kaygısız, Kaymaz, Sevimli, Sağgöze ve Yenice villages/neighborhoods, connected to Genç district, was lifted on June 8 as of 9:00pm.
241	Diyarbakır	Lice	6	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 6, 2017 as of 12:00am in Akçabudak, Örtülü, Ulucak, Saydamlı, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Güldiken, Üçdamlar, Baharlar, Bayırlı, Hedik, Tuzlaköy, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek, Konuklu, Yünlüce and Yaprakköy villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on June 13 as of 9:00am.
242	Mardin	Dargeçit	1	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on June 7, 2017 as of 6:00am in Kısmetli, Klavuz and Değerli neighborhoods, connected to Dargeçit district, was lifted on June 8 as of 12:30pm.

243	Bitlis	Hizan	2	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on June 7, 2017 as of 12:00am in Dibek hamlet of Kapısuyu village, Arpalı hamlet of Gayda village, A.Klavuz hamlet of Akşar village, Y.Klavuz hamlet of Akşar village, Düztepe hamlet of Akşar village, Çevrecik hamlet of Akşar village, Karaağaç hamlet of Yedikardeş Nonivon area, Akbaş hamlet of Horozdere village, Bolga hamlet of Horozdere village, Hoçinik hamlet of Akdik village, Pegoso hamlet of Akşar village, Pıroso Nazar Mevkii, Akınca hamlet of Gayda village and Korigarı hamlet of Gayda village, connected to Hizan district, was broadened at 8:00pm to include Ekinli village, Deliktaş hamlet of Ekinli village, Yaylacık village, Bilgili mezrası of Yaylacık village, Sarıbal hamlet of Yaylacık village, Çalışkanlar and Yolbilen villages and Yeniçay hamlet of Yolbilen village. The curfews were lifted on June 8, 2017 as of midnight.
244	Batman	Kozluk	1	The curfew announced by Batman Governor's Office on June 13, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Gümüşörgü village, Orta, Hasanko and Bisira neighborhoods, connected to Kozluk district, was lifted on June 15 as of 12:00pm.
245	Batman	Sason	1	The curfew announced by Batman Governor's Office on June 13, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Karameşe village, Ramazan neighborhood, Kelhasan village and Binönü neighborhood, Kilimli village, Aşağıkilimli hamlet and Yoncadüzü neighborhood, connected to Sason district, was lifted on June 15 as of 12:00pm.

246	Bitlis	Hizan	3	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on June 7, 2017 as of 8:00pm in Ekinli village, Deliktaş hamlet of Ekinli village, Yaylacık village, Bilgili hamlet of Yaylacık village, Sarıbal hamlet of Yaylacık village, Çalışkanlar village, Yolbilen village and Yeniçay hamlet of Yolbilen village, connected to Hizan district, was lifted on June 18 as of midnight.
247	Diyarbakır	Kulp	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 15, 2017 as of 5:00am in Yaylak, Ağıllı, Akdoruk, İslamköy, Dolun, Narlıca, Kaynakköy, Ağaçlı, Aşağı Elmalı, Çağlayan, Karpuzlu, Zeyrek, Güllük, Özbek, Kurudere, Karaağaç, Kamışlı, Çukurca, Demirli, Akbulak, Düzce, Temren, Güleç, Barın and Taşköprü villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on June 17 as of 2:00pm.
248	Diyarbakır	Lice	5	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 16, 2017 as of 8:30am in Damar, Zümrüt, Kıpçık, Çıralı, Sığınak, Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Budak, Türeli, Tepe, Yolçatı, Dibekköy, Çağdaş, Arıklı, Serince, Kayacık, Uçarı, Ziyaret, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Esenler, Çavundur, Dolunay, Kabakaya, Kutlu and Oyuklu villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on June 21 as of 6:00pm.
249	Diyarbakır	Hazro	5	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 16, 2017 as of 8:30am in Ormankaya, Çitlibahçe, Terdöken, Kırmataş, Kavaklıboğaz, Dadaş, Meşebağları, Koçbaba and Sarıerik villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on June 21 as of 6:00pm.

250	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	5	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on June 16, 2017 as of 8:30am in Boyunlu, Gözebaşı and Tepecik villages and affiliated hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on June 21 as of 6:00pm.
251	Siirt	Eruh	1	The curfew announced by Eruh District Governor’s Office on June 22, 2017 as of 1:00am comprehensively within the boundaries of Bilgili village was lifted on June 23 as of 1:00am.
252	Elazığ	Karakoçan	6	The curfew announced by Elazığ Governor’s Office on June 26, 2017 as of 5:00pm in Çan, Karaçan, Kuşbayırı and Sarıhan villages, as well as Kubatlı, Aktoprak, Gölçukuru and Doğançukuru neighborhoods, connected to Karakoçan district, was lifted on July 3 as of 00:01am.
253	Mardin	Ömerli	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on July 7, 2017 as of 6:00am in Harmankaya, Duygulu and Kovanlı rural neighborhoods, connected to Ömerli district, was lifted on July 10 as of 1:00pm.
254	Mardin	Nusaybin	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on July 7, 2017 as of 6:00am in Güvenli, Heybeli, Çalıköy, Dallıağaç, İlkadım, Görentepe, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş, Yavruköy, Koruköy, Akarsu, Kuyular, Doğanlı, Karacaköy, Serikanya, Erdoğdu and Dirim rural neighborhoods, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on July 10 as of 1:00pm.
255	Mardin	Artuklu	3	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on July 7, 2017 as of 6:00am in Ahmetli, Aytepe and Sulak rural neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on July 10 as of 1:00pm.

256	Mardin	Nusaybin	6	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on July 10, 2017 as of 1:00pm in Taşköy, Üçköy, Düzce, Üçyol, Dağiçi, Eskihisar, Dibek, Güzelsu, Bahminin, Kalali, Kayadibi, Güneli and Günyurdu neighborhoods, Yelekli, Yakınca, Yol and Sekrin hamlets, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on July 17 as of 6:00am.
257	Muş	Varto		A curfew was announced by Muş Governor’s Office on July 10, 2017, within the framework of the operations taking place in the region, as of 00:01 am till the end of the operations in Kolan, Teknedüzü, Yeşildal, Onpınar, Köprücük, Kaynarca and Çayçatı villages, Çağlak and Güllüce neighborhoods, Meti hamlet, Seyrek, Yeşildal, Çukur, Köprücük and Teknedüzü plateaus, Yelekli, Yakınca, Yol and Sekrin hamlets, connected to Kolan Dağı district. It is not known when the curfew was lifted.
258	Mardin	Artuklu	1	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on July 13, 2017 as of 6:00pm in Ahmetli, Aytepe and Yaydere neighborhoods, Yelekli, Yakınca, Yol and Sekrin hamlets, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on July 14 as of 10:00pm.
259	Hakkâri	Şemdinli		A curfew was announced by Hakkâri Governor’s Office on July 14, 2017 as of 4:00am till the second notice in Altınsu village and İncesu hamlet, connected to Şemdinli district. Entrance and exit to these regions were prohibited.

260	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on July 21, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Akçabudak village and affiliated Tahtakülek, Mahmudan, Kasanmahallesi, Hij, Mahmutlu, Leyhasor, Dergan, Kaynaktaşı and Alıçlıyayla hamlets, as well as Ulucak village and affiliated Yeniyazı, Ballıca, Aliyan and Abdurrahmanağa hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on July 23, 2017 as of 5:00am.
261	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on July 26, 2017 as of 10:00pm in Akarsu, Yavruköy and İlkadım neighborhoods of the rural areas of Nusaybin district, was lifted on July 27, as of 3:30pm.
262	Diyarbakır	Kulp		A curfew was announced by Kulp District Governor's Office on July 27, 2017 as of 12:00pm in Alaca neighborhood, Billurdere, Meydan, Gühermi and Şenyayla...
263	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	2	The curfew, along with the ban on entrance/exit, announced by Hakkâri Governor's Office on July 30, 2017 as of 5:00pm in Altınsu, Dereboyu Meydan Elde, Altınsu Center and İncesu Köyü villages, connected to Şemdinli district, was lifted on August 2 in the morning according to Akşam newspaper (There is no notice of the termination of curfew on the websites of Governor's Office and District Governor's Office.

264	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Lice District Governor's Office on September 3, 2017 as of 9:00pm in Bağlan, Dolunay, Yalaza and Çavundur neighborhoods and affiliated hamlets, was lifted on September 4, as of 10:00pm. Before the curfew was announced, it was claimed that Münir Serin, Celal Yıldırım and Bedri Yıldırım were wounded as a result of fire opened in Bağlan village.
265	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on September 4, 2017 as of 1:30pm in Akarsu neighborhood, connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on the same day, as of 4:00am.
266	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Lice's Governorate on September 8, 2017 as of 12:20am in rural area of Lice district, Dibek neighborhood and Çiğdem Hamlet and Kore Hamlet affiliated to Dibek neighborhood, while it was not known the time that curfew was lifted. However, the Governorship declared that the operation was ended as of 10pm.
267	Mardin	Nusaybin	1	A curfew was announced by Mardin Governor's Office on September 18, 2017 as of 10:00am in Yandere, Dirim, Akarsu, Kuruköy, Büyükkardeş, Küçükkardeş, Dallıağaç, İlkadım, Doğanlı, Kuyular, Çalıköy, Serinkaya, Erdoğdu and Yavruköy neighborhoods, located in the rural area of Nusaybin district.
268	Siirt	Baykan	1	The curfew announced by Siirt Governor's Office on September 20, 2017 as of 10:30am in Dedebakır and Tütenocak villages and Aşağıtütenocak neighborhood, connected to Baykan district, was lifted on September 21, as of 1:00pm.

269	Diyarbakır	Lice	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 21, 2017 as of 5:00am in Budak, Dallıca, Tepe, Türeli, Kabakaya, Kutlu, Yalaza, Ortaç, Bağlan, Oyuklu, Çavundur, Dolunay villages and Hevselbey, Kolbağı, Alataş, Kalkanlı, Bakanlar, Hacıcemil, Esenli, Çaylarbaşı, Göçer, Kerpiçören and Çanak hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on September 24, as of 5:00am.
270	Diyarbakır	Hazro	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 21, 2017 as of 5:00am in Çitlibahçe and Ormankaya villages and Güzdamı and Şahgeldi hamlets, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on September 24, as of 5:00am.
271	Diyarbakır	Silvan	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 21, 2017 as of 5:00am in Mutluca, Çaldere, Dolaplıdere, Dağçılar villages and Üçdirek, Ergeçiti, Kayabağı and Erkenciler hamlets, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on September 24, as of 5:00am.
272	Diyarbakır	Kulp	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on September 21, 2017 as of 5:00am in Çukurca, Demirli, Düzce, Bayıkköy and Taşköprü villages and Zümrütlü, Keçiveren, Yukarıpolat, Aşağıpolat, Mevik and Taşköprü hamlets, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on September 24, as of 5:00am.
273	Diyarbakır	Silvan		A curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on on October 12, as of 6:00am in Kazandağı, Demirkuyu, Özlüce, Esenyol, Darıseven, Usluca, Boğazönü, Toklar, Kalemli, Taraklı, Çatak, Gürpınar, Dönenkaya, Çalönü and Tarımova neighborhoods and hamlets, connected to Silvan district.

274	Siirt	Baykan		A curfew was announced by Siirt Governor’s Office on October 15, 2017 as of 5:00pm till the second notice in Meşelik, Ardıçdalı, Ormanpınar and Çamtaşı villages and Boyluca, Aydınlar, Korucu, Bahçeli and Doğruyol hamlets, connected to Baykan district.
275	Bitlis	Mutki	3	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on October 15, 2017 as of 5:00pm in Yazıcık, Yuvalıdam and Kayran villages and Aksu neighborhood, connected to Mutki district, was lifted on October 20, 2017 as of 11:59pm.
276	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	1	A curfew was announced by Hakkari Governor’s Office on October 16, 2017 as of 5:00am till October 17 as of 5:00am in Çatalca, Güvenlik, Erdemli and Soğuksu, connected to Şemdinli district.
277	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 19, 2017 as of 5:00am in Budak, Dallıca, Tepe, Türeli, Kabakaya, Kutlu and Oyuklu villages and Hevselbey, Kolbağı, Alataş, Kalkanlı, Bakanlar, Hacıcemil, Esenli, Çaylarbaşı, Göçer, Kerpiçören, Çanak hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on October 21, 2017 as of 5:00am.
278	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 19, 2017 as of 5:00am in Mutluca village and Şahgeldi hamlet, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on October 21, 2017 as of 5:00am.
279	Diyarbakır	Silvan	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on October 19, 2017 as of 5:00am in Çaldere, Dolaplıdere and Dağçılar villages and Üçdirek, Ergeçiti, Kayabağı and Erkenciler hamlets, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on October 21, 2017 as of 5:00am.

280	Diyarbakır	Kulp	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on October 19, 2017 as of 5:00am in Çukurca, Demirli, Düzce, Bayıkköy and Taşköprü villages and Zümrütlü, Keçiveren, Yukarıpolat, Aşağıpolat, Mevik and Taşköprü hamlets, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on October 21, 2017 as of 5:00am.
281	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	1	The curfew announced by Hakkari Governor's Office on October 22, 2017 as of 5:00am in Çatalca, Güvenli, Soğuksu, Durak, Akbal and Erdemli, connected to Şemdinli district, was lifted on October 23, 2017 as of 5:00am.
282	Mardin	Ömerli	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on October 24, 2017 as of 9:30am in Kaynakkaya, Pınarcık, Havuzbaşı, İkipınar, Kömürlü, Kayagöze, Harmankaya, Taşlıca, Işıkdere, Ovabaşı, Duygulu and Heybeli rural neighborhoods, connected to Ömerli district, was lifted on October 25, 2017 as of 6:00am.
283	Mardin	Artuklu	1	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on November 11, 2017 as of 12:01am in Çukuryurt, Yukarıaydınlı, Aşağıaydınlı and Çayırpınar rural neighborhoods, connected to Artuklu district, was lifted on November 12, 2017 as of 10:30am.

284	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 16, 2017 as of 6:00am in Kazandağı, Demirkuyu, Özlüce, Esenyol, Darıseven, Usluca, Boğazönü, Toklar, Kalemli, Taraklı, Çatak, Çigdemli neighborhoods and affiliated hamlets, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on November 17, 2017 as of 9:00pm.
285	Diyarbakır	Kulp	3	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 17, 2017 as of 5:00am in Meydan, Billurderesi and Şenyayla hamlets connected to Alaca village of Kulp district, was lifted on November 20, 2017 as of 5:00am.
286	Siirt	Merkez	1	The curfew announced by Siirt Governor’s Office on November 23, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice in Sarıtepe, Tuzkuyusu villages and Kayacık, Karakuyu, Çevre and Ekinli neighborhoods connected to the district center, was lifted on November 24, 2017 as of 10:00am.
287	Siirt	Baykan	1	The curfew announced by Siirt Governor’s Office on November 23, 2017 as of 5:00am till the second notice within the boundaries of Engin and Çevrimtepe villages, connected to Baykan district, was lifted on November 24, 2017 as of 10:00am.
288	Diyarbakır	Silvan	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 23, 2017 as of 6:00am in Çaldere neighborhood and Kaso hamlet connected to Silvan district, was lifted on November 24, 2017 as of 7:00pm.
289	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 29, 2017 as of 5:00am in Ortaç, Yalaza, Çavundur, Dolunay, Bağlan, Kabakaya, Kutlu, Oyuklu, Türeli, Tepe, Budak, Dallıca, Sığınak, Kıyıköy, Çıralı, Kıpçak, Zümrüt and Damar villages connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 1, 2017 as of 9:00pm.

290	Diyarbakır	Kulp	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 29, 2017 as of 5:00am in Kamışlı, Çukurca, Akbulak, Demirli, Bayırköy, Düzce, Temren, Güleç, Taşköprü and Barın villages connected to Kulp district, was lifted on December 1, 2017 as of 9:00pm.
291	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 29, 2017 as of 5:00am in Gözebaşı, Sarıerik, Çitlibahçe, Meşebağları, Kırmataş, Terdöken and Kavaklıboğaz villages connected to Hazro district, was lifted on December 1, 2017 as of 9:00pm.
292	Diyarbakır	Silvan	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 29, 2017 as of 5:00am in Dolaplıdere, Dağcılar, Mutluca and Çaldere villages connected to Silvan district, was lifted on December 1, 2017 as of 9:00pm.
293	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on November 29, 2017 as of 5:00am in Boyunlu, Arkbaşı and Tepecik villages connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on December 1, 2017 as of 9:00pm.
294	Diyarbakır	Lice	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on December 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Dibekköy, Yolçatı, Çağdaş, Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Çavundur, Dolunay, Kabakaya, Tepe, Budak, Dallıca, Kutlu, Oyuklu, Türeli villages and Sınır, Beğendik, Hacıcemil, Esenli, Çanak, Alataş, Kolbağı, Bakanlar, Kalkanlı, Kerpiçören, Göçer and Çaylarbaşı hamlets connected to Lice district, was lifted on December 10, 2017 as of 8:00am.

295	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Boyunlu village and Varlık hamlet connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on December 10, 2017 as of 8:00am.
296	Diyarbakır	Silvan	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Dolaplıdere village and Alakuşak, Üçdirek, Ergeçiti, Erkenciler hamlets connected to Silvan district, was lifted on December 10, 2017 as of 8:00am.
297	Diyarbakır	Hazro	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Koçbaba, Ormankaya, Çitlibahçe villages, Şahgeldi and Güzdamı hamlets connected to Hazro district, was lifted on December 10, 2017 as of 8:00am.
298	Diyarbakır	Kulp	2	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 8, 2017 as of 5:00am in Taşköprü, Temren, Bayırköy, Demirli, Çukurça villages and Kuyucak, Mevik, Aşağıpolat, Yukarıpolat, Keçiveren, Zümrütlü hamlets connected to Kulp district, was lifted on December 10, 2017 as of 8:00am.
299	Mardin	Dargeçit	1	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on December 10, 2017 as of 5:00am in Değerli and Kılavuz neighborhoods located in the rural area of Dargeçit district, was lifted on December 11, 2017 as of 8:00am.
300	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on December 10, 2017 as of 5:00am in Taşköy, Kaleli, Yakınca and Güzelsu neighborhoods connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on the same day as of 7:30pm.

301	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on December 11, 2017 as of 5:00am in Üçyol, Dağiçi, Dibek and Güzelsu rural neighborhoods connected to Nusaybin district, was lifted on the same day as of 12:00pm.
302	Batman	Hasankeyf	2	The curfew announced by Batman Governor's Office on December 13, 2017 as of 6:00pm till the second notice in Güneşli, Kayıklı, Kelekçi villages and Keçili hamlet of Palamut village connected to Hasankeyf district, was lifted on December 15 as of 9:00pm.
303	Diyarbakır	Kulp	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on December 14, 2017 as of 9:00am till the second notice in Yaylak villages and Simetok, Derik ile Licikasimo hamlets connected to Kulp district, was lifted on December 15 as of 11:30pm.
304	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on January 9, 2018 as of 8:00am till the second notice in Yalımlı, Akçabudak, Ulucak, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Güldiken, Baharlar, Üçdamlar, Yaprakköy, Yünlüce villages and Keşkuvari, Çiftlik, Leyhosor, Mahmutlu, Tahtakülek, Ballıca, Mahmudan, Yeniyazı, Hij, Gözeli, Dergan, Alıçlıyayla, Buban, Kaynaktaşı, Dokuzkat, Aliyan, Abdurrahmanağa, Aşağıhodik, Konuklu, Perpank, Yeşilburç, Kilimli, Gelberi, Bilgin, Hegogözer, Koçmarin, Mehmedil, Sağlık, Gönen, Hamzabey, Sıkas, Guçik, Eskiköy, Semezi, Yaka, Karaç, Kayadibi, Baverda and Kumumirza hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on January 10 as of midnight.

305	Diyarbakır	Kulp	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on January 9, 2018 as of 8:00am till the second notice in Ağıllı, Akdoruk, Ağaçlı, Aşağıelmalı, Çağlayan, Kaynakköy, Karpuzlu villages, as well as Ağıllı, Derecik, Harabe, Güldiken, Dirlik, Kefan, Yukarıelmalı, Deveboynu, Astal, Işıklar, Gümüşsuyu, Soğanlı and Çotuk hamlets, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on January 10 as of midnight.
306	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 6, 2018 as of 5:00am in Arıklı, Serince, Uçarı, Ziyaret, Esenler, Kayacık, Çağdaş, Dibekköy, Yolçatı, Tepe, Budak, Sığınak, Gürbeyli, Damar, Ortaç, Yalaza, Çavundur, Dolunay, Bağlan, Kabakaya, Oyuklu, Güçlü, Gömeç villages and Ayşe, Hacıhüseyin, Kuruca, Sınır, Dablo, Pınar, Beğendik, Hacıcemil, Esenli, Sağlam, Dingil, Çanak, Alikahya, Hacımusabey and Kutlamış hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on February 7, 2018 as of midnight.
307	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 6, 2018 as of 5:00am in Serenköy, Gömeç, Kırım, Yayvan, Soylu villages and Veziri, Ovalı, Aka, Karmen, Mazılı, Çağıl hamlets, connected to Hani district, was lifted on February 7, 2018 as of midnight.
308	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 6, 2018 as of 5:00am in Gözebaşı, Sarıerik, Çitlibahçe, Ormankaya villages and Eldeğmez and Güzdamı hamlets, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on February 7, 2018 as of midnight.

309	Diyarbakır	Hazro	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakir Governate on February 6, 2018 as of 5am in the villages of Gözebaşı, Sarıerik, Çitlibahçe, Ormankaya and hamlets of Eldeğmez and Güzdamı connected to Hazro district, was lifted on February 7, 2018 as of midnight.
310	Diyarbakır	Silvan	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 14, 2018 as of 8:00am in Dolaplıdere, Dağçılar, Çaldere, Bayrambaşı, Altınkum, Babakaya, Ormandışı, Keklikdere, Onbaşılar, Boyunlu, Üçbasamak, Gürpınar, Kayadere, Arıköy, Kazandağı, Taşpınar, Çiğdemli, Demirkuyu, Çatakköprü, Eskiocak. Bahçe, Görentepe, Karahacı, Otluk, Gündüzköy, Susuz, Çardakköy, Eskiköy, Başıbüyük and Kumgölü villages, as well as in Erkenciler, Ergeçiti, Aşağıbabakaya, Kayabağ, Alakuşak, Kaso, Yukarıbakaya, Mirenge, Çalıönü, Çelikler, Çatak, Dönenkaya, Esenyol, Özlüce, Taraklı, Darıseven, Usluca, Toklar, Boğazönü, Başkaya, Çavuşdamı, Yamaç, Çayyatağı, Dağarcık, Dorukardı, Yayıklı, Ayrancı, Gördük, Susamış and Köksüren hamlets, connected to Silvan district, was lifted on February 15, 2018 as of 7:00am.
311	Diyarbakır	Kulp	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 14, 2018 as of 8:00am in Zeyrek, Güllük, Özbek, Kurudere, Uygur, Karaağaç, Kamışlı, Çkurca, Bağcılar, Akbudak, Demirli, Bayırköy, Taşköprü, Temren, Güleç, İnkaya, Yakıtköy, Barın, Üçkuyu, Karaorman, Ünal, Başbuğ, Yayıkköy, Ayhanköy, Kayahan, Hamzalı, Salkımlı, Uzunova, Konuklu ve Tuzla villages, as well as in Maden, Yalımlı, Dökmetepe, Soldere, Yolugüzel, Yeşilce, Başcavuş, Dulusalkım, Düzpelit, Havrik, Mezrimalamüftü, Ortakuyu, Küçükbağcılar, Mutlu, Yenidam, Keçiveren, Zümrütlü, Kekliktepe, Haruni, Gomasüleyman, Yukarıpolat, Aşağı Polat, Kayapınar, Malaabdo, Tilkan, Hacıhasan, Donar, Savusan, Kırbağ, Mevik, Kuyucak, Korukçu, Meydan, Danacık, Muzhat, Gom, Çiftlik, Hacımeli, Kale, Bilgili, Besi, Caferkan, Alikan, Akyaprak, Derindere, Yolçatı, Çöl, Arık, Sivricey, Çiğdemli, Cebeci, Karlık, Kocadağ, Ovabağ, Yavuz, Nergizi, Yarımca, Esenler Maver, Kollukavak and Karşıyaka hamlets, connected to Kulp district, was lifted on February 15, 2018 as of 7:00am.

312	Diyarbakır	Lice	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 14, 2018 as of 8:00am in Zümrüt, Kıpçak, Kıyıköy, Dallıca, Kutlu, Türeli and Çıralı villages, as well as Hevsel, Alataş, Bakanlar, Kolbağı, Kalkanlı, Çaylarbaşı, Göçer and Kerpiçören hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on February 15, 2018 as of 7:00am.
313	Diyarbakır	Hazro	0	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on February 14, 2018 as of 8:00am in Koçbaba, Mutluca, Ülgen and Bayırdüzü villages, as well as in Şahgeldi, Korhan, Akbulut, Kanipüskülü, Hacıcabbarlar, Tavşantepe and Avcı hamlets, connected to Hazro district, was lifted on February 15, 2018 as of 7:00am.
314	Diyarbakır	Kocaköy	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 2, 2018 as of 6:00am in Şaklat, Boyunlu ve Yazıköy villages, as well as in Gökçe, Eldeğmez and Varlık hamlets, connected to Kocaköy district, was lifted on March 3, 2018 as of 6:00am.
315	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 2, 2018 as of 6:00am in Kırım, Gömeç, Soylu, Yayvan villages, as well as in Veziri, Aka, Çağıl, Karmen, Ovalı and Mazılı hamlets, connected to Hani district, was lifted on March 3, 2018 as of 6:00am.

316	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor’s Office on March 2, 2018 as of 6:00am in Örtülü, Akçabudak, Ulucak, Saydamlı, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Baharlar, Üçdamlar, Bayırlı, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek, Gürbeyli, Kıpçak, Kıyıköy, Sığınak, Çıralı, Arıklı, Çağdaş, Dibekköy, Yolçatı, Budak, Dallıca, Türeli, Güçlü, Gökçe, Serince, Kayacık, Ortaç, Yalaza, Bağlan, Kabakaya, Kutlu and Oyuklu villages, as well as in Vilu, Arpacık, Kayadere, Sivritepe, Hevsel, Kilimli, Dokuzkat, Dergan, Mahmudan, Mahmutlu, Taktakülek, Ballıca, Yeniyazı, Hij, Alıçlıyayla, Gözeli, Kaynaktaşı, Aliyan, Abdurrahmanağa, Gegogozer, Bilgin, Körtan, Körha, Seyrek, Sağlık, Koçmarin, Yaka, Sumaklı, Mehmedil, Gönen, Kumımirza, Muradiye, Yeşilburç, Muradiye, Konuklu, Ahmetbey, Gucik, Kola, Zıraht, Acımeşe, Mengüsü, Hacıhüseyin, Navaladiriş, Dingil, Hevselbey, Puneyn, Çalıbükü, Kijikbadem, Dablo, Ayşe, Kuruca, Kolbağı, Kalkanlı, Sınır, Alataş, Bakanlar, Beğendik, Hacıcemil, Çaylarbaşı, Göçer, Esenli, Varlık, Kerpiçören and Pınar hamlets, connected to Lice district, was lifted on March 3, 2018 as of 6:00am.
317	Mardin	Nusaybin	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor’s Office on March 5, 2018 as of 4:30am in Duruca rural neighborhood of Nusaybin district was lifted on the same day as of 8:00pm.
318	Bitlis	Tatvan	4	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor’s Office on March 22, 2018 as of 12:01am in Üzümlü, Anadere, Sungurlu, Külbastı, Odabaşı, Teknecik, Sallıca, Boblesür and Dönertaş villages, as well as in Kömürlü and Aktoprak neighborhoods, connected to Tatvan district, was lifted on March 26, 2018 as of 11:59pm.

319	Bitlis	Mutki	4	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on March 22, 2018 as of 12:01am in Kapaklı, Küllüce and Koyunlu villages and Ardıç and Yumurta neighborhoods, connected to Mutki district, was lifted on March 26, 2018 as of 11:59pm.
320	Mardin	Dargeçit	0	The curfew announced by Mardin Governor's Office on March 22, 2018 as of 8:00am in Tanyeri rural neighborhood of Dargeçit district, was lifted on March 26, 2018 as of 1:45pm.
321	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 27, 2018 as of 8:00am in Kaledibi, Akçayurt, Topçular, Y.Turalı, Kalaba, Uzunlar and Serenköy villages, as well as in Başaklı, Güzelce, Taşburun, Karapilyari, Mezartarlası, Sıraevler, Horsel, Çay, Damlatepe, Uysal, A.Turalı and Gürbulak hamlets, connected to Hani district, was lifted on March 29, 2018 as of 7:00am.
322	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	A curfew was announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on March 27, 2018 as of 8:00am in Şenlik, Birlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Daralan and Duruköy villages, as well as Elmadere, Ağılçık, Akçapınar, Ayaz, Şakan, Boyluca, Dahlık, Alikahya, Hacımusabey and Kutlamış hamlets, connected to Lice district.

323	Siirt	Merkez	0	The curfew announced by Siirt Governor's Office on April 3, 2018 as of 5:00am till the second notice within the boundaries of Kavaközü village and affiliated neighborhoods, connected to Center district, was lifted on April 3, 2018 as of 5:30pm.
324	Bitlis	Hizan	8	The curfew announced by Bitlis Governor's Office on April 12, 2018 as of 10:00pm in Hizan district's Karaağaç, Akbaş, Yedikardeş, Mollabirgi hamlets, connected to Horozdere village; Bağlarbaşı, Güvendik, Bereket hamlets, connected to Ağılözü village; as well as in Düztepe hamlet, connected to Akşar village, connected to Hizan district, was lifted on April 20, 2018 as of 11:59pm.
325	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on April 25, 2018 as of 11:00pm in Lice district's Yalımlı, Akçabudak, Ulucak, Kılıçlı, Yorulmaz, Güldiken, Baharlar, Üçdamlar, Yaprakköy, Yünlüce köyleri ile Keşkuvari, Çiftlik, Leyhosor, Mahmutlu, Tahtakülek, Ballıca, Mahmudan, Yeniyazı, Hij, Gözeli, Dergan, Alıçlıyayla, Buban, Kaynaktaşı, Dokuzkat, Aliyan, Abdurrahmanağa, Aşağıhodik, Konuklu, Perpank, Yeşilburç, Kilimli, Gelberi, Bilgin, Hegogözer, Koçmarin, Mehmedil, Sağlık, Gönen, Hamzabey, Sıkas, Guçik, Eskiköy, Semezi, Yaka, Karaç, Kayadibi, Baverda and Kumumirza hamlets was lifted on April 27, 2018 as of 9:00pm.

326	Diyarbakır	Kulp	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on April 25, 2018 as of 11:00pm in Kulp district's Ağıllı, Akdoruk, Ağaçlı, Aşağıelmalı, Çağlayan, Kaynakköy, Karpuzlu villages as well as Ağıllı, Derecik, Harabe, Güldiken, Dirlik, Kefan, Yukarıelmalı, Deveboynu, Astal, Işıklar, Gümüşsuyu, Soğanlı and Çotuk hamlets was lifted on April 27, 2018 as of 9:00pm.
327	Diyarbakır	Hani	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 24, 2018 as of 9:00pm in Hani district's Kaledibi, Akçayurt, Topçular, Y.Turalı, Kalaba, Uzunlar, Serenköy, Kırım villages as well as Başaklı, Güzelce, Taşburun, Karapilyari, Mezartarlası, Sıraevler, Horsel, Çay, Damlatepe, Uysal, A.Turalı, Gürbulak, Veziri, Aka, Karmen, Mazılı and Çağıl hamlets was lifted on May 26, 2018 as of 8:00am.
328	Diyarbakır	Lice	1	The curfew announced by Diyarbakır Governor's Office on May 24, 2018 as of 9:00pm in Lice district's Şenlik, Birlik, Abalı, Erginköy, Tuzlaköy, Çeper, Daralan, Duruköy, Güçlü, Örtülü, Saydamlı, Bayırlı, Yamaçlı, Kıralan, Dernek villages as well as Elmadere, Ağılçık, Akçapınar, Ayaz, Şakan, Boyluca, Dahlık, Alikahya, Hacımusabey, Kutlamış, Vilu, Arpacık, Karadere, Sivritepe, Körtan, Körha, Seyrek, Silkito, Sumaklı, Zıraht, Acımeşe, Mengüsi, Puneyn, Çalıbükü and Kijikbadem hamlets was lifted on May 26, 2018 as of 8:00am.

CIVILIANS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE CURFEWS BETWEEN AUGUST 2016 ACCORDING TO HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION OF TURKEY (TIHV) DOCUMENTATİON CENTER

MUŞ

Varto: 1. Rahmi Kızıltaş (36), 2. Abdullah Toprak(26)

DİYARBAKIR

Silvan: 1.Serhat Bilen(25) 2.Hanife Durak(80) 3.Veysi Toraman(60) 4.Vedat Akcanım(17) 5.Barış Çakıcı(10) 6.Hayriye Hüdaverdi(70) 7.Ferhat Gensür(17) 8.Müslüm Tayar(22) 9.Sertip Polat(20) 10.Engin Gezici(24) 11.İsmet Gezici (55) 12.Rıdvan Us(20) 13.Yakup Sinbağ(20) 14.Latif Nangir(78)

Bismil: 1. Agit Yıldız(22) 2. Numan (Halil) Kurtdiş(19) 3. Elif Şimşek(8) 4. Berat Güzel(12) 5. Bilal Bozkur(19/22) 6.Abdullah Sügüci(32) 7.Doğan İnce(16) 8. Şeyhmus Düşerge(18)

Sur: 1. Helin Şen(12) 2.Halil Tüzülerk (27) 3.Mehmet Demirel(yetişkin) 4.Aziz İlhan(47) 5.Melek Apaydın (38) 6.Turgay Girçek(19) 7.Hakan Aslan 8.Murat Menekşe (13) 9. Fatma Ateş(55) 10.Rozerin Çukur (17)

Bağlar: 1. Özgür Çelenk(18) 2.Eyüp Çelik(24)
Lice: 1. Mehmet Şirin Kocakaya(31)

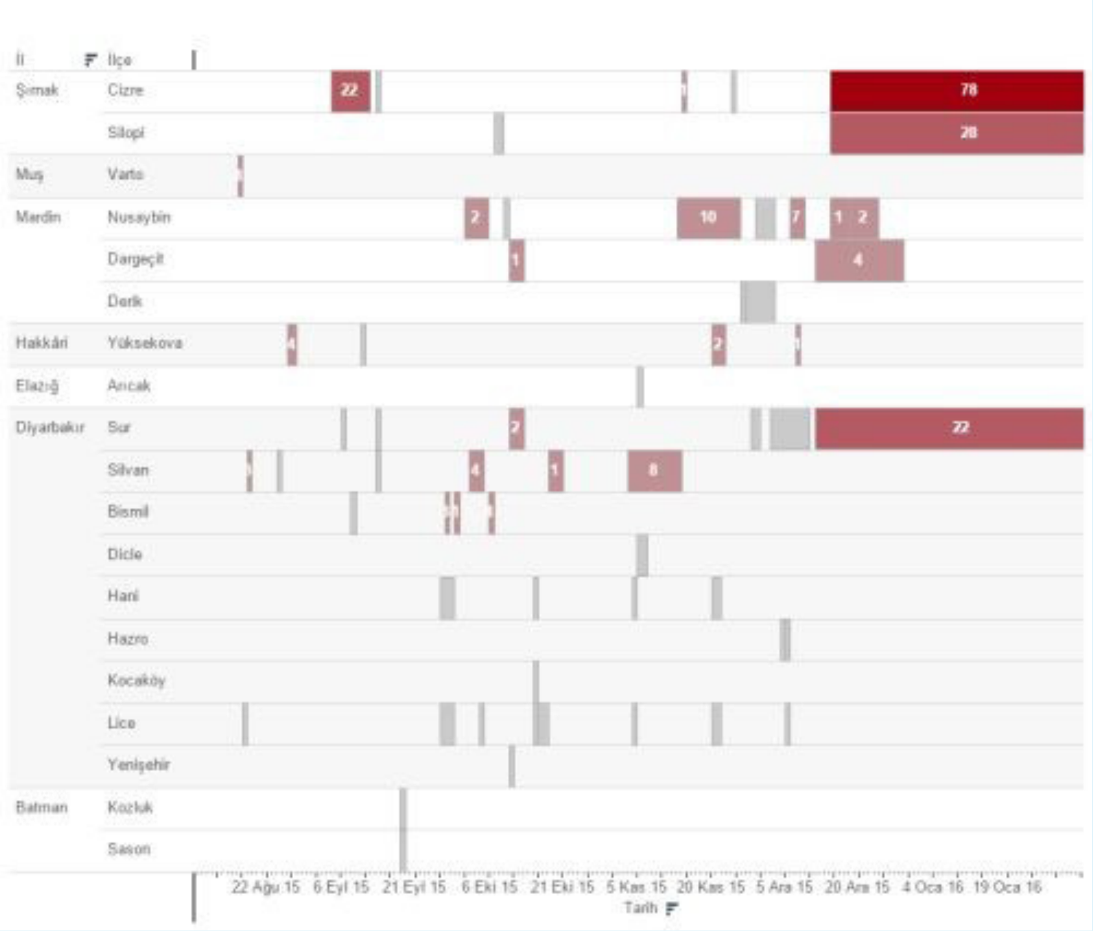
HAKKÂRİ

Yüksekova: 1. Fettah Es (37) 2. Yakup Babat (24) 3.Mehmet Reşit Arıcı(17) 4.Naim Nuyan(29) 5.Ersin Aydın(37) 6.Yusuf Aşan(46)

ŞIRNAK

Cizre: Cemile Çağırga(10) 2.Özgür Taşkın(18) 3.Meryem Süne(53) 4.Bünyamin İrci(14) 5.Muhammed Tahir Yaramış(35 day old) 6.Eşref Edin(56) 7.Selman Ağar(10) 8.Mehmet Emin Levent(29) 9.Osman Çağlı(18) 10.Sait Çağdavul(21) 11.Şahin Açık(74) 12.Mehmet Emin Erdoğan(75) 13.Mehmet Sait Nayici(16) 14.Zeynep Taşkın(19) 15.Maşallah Edin(35) 16.Hacı Ata Borçin(75) 17.Gadban Bülbül(78) 18.Mehmet Dökmen(71) 19.Bahattin Sevinik(50) 20.Suphi Sarak(50) 21.İbrahim Çiçek (79) 22.Mülkiye Geçgel (48) 23.Resul Ekinci(65) 24.Hediye Şen(30) 25.Doğan Arslan(24) 26.İbrahim Akhan(15) 27.Selahattin Bozkurt(70) 28.Yılmaz Erz (42) 29.Zeynep Yılmaz(40) 30.Cahide Çıkal(35) 31.Mehmet Tekin(35) 32.Doğan İşi(18) 33.Mehmet Saçan(38) 34.Emine Duman(75) 35.Azime Aşan(59) 36.Dikran Sayaca(28) 37.Ferdi Kalkan(20) 38.Abdulmecit Yanık(27) 39.Hacı Özdal(27) 40.Miray İnce(3 aylık) 41.Ramazan İnce(80) 42.Kumru Işık(85) 43.Hüseyin Ertene(16) 44.Hüseyin Selçuk(5) 45.Abdülaziz Yural (33)

The Curfews Period and Civilian Deaths During This Period



(33) 46.Zeynep Demir(65) 47.Ali Tetik(34) 48.Kasım Tonğ(51) 49.Cabbar Taşkın(40) 50.Sezai Borçin(46) 51.Hediye Erden(60) 52.Besna Zırığ(50) 53.Fatma Acet(40) 54.Bişeng Garan(12) 55. Nihat Sömer(22) 56.Halil Sömer(45) 57.Osman Terkin(56) 58.Tayfun Yaşlı(20) 59.Cebrail Mungan(24) 60.Murat Egül(24) 61.Ahmet Zırığ(35) 62.Şükrü Coşkun(20) 63.Nebi Katlav(16) 64.Ali Bağdur(25) 65.Mehmet Tungut(32) 66.Mehmet Şirin Erdinç / Elinç (18) 67.Garip Mübariz(18) 68.Veysi Elçi(30) 69.Abdulmenaf Yılmaz(50) 70.Yakup Isırgan(18) 71.Mehmet Şahin(77) 72. Emame Şahin (77) 73.Yusuf Akalın(12) 74.Büşra Yürü(10) 75.Veli Müjde(38) 76.Abdullah İnedi(25) 77.Hayrettin Şınık(10) 78.Mehmet Rıdvan Kaymaz(36) 79.Mehmet Kaplan(35) 80.Serhat Altun(23) 81.Abdülha-

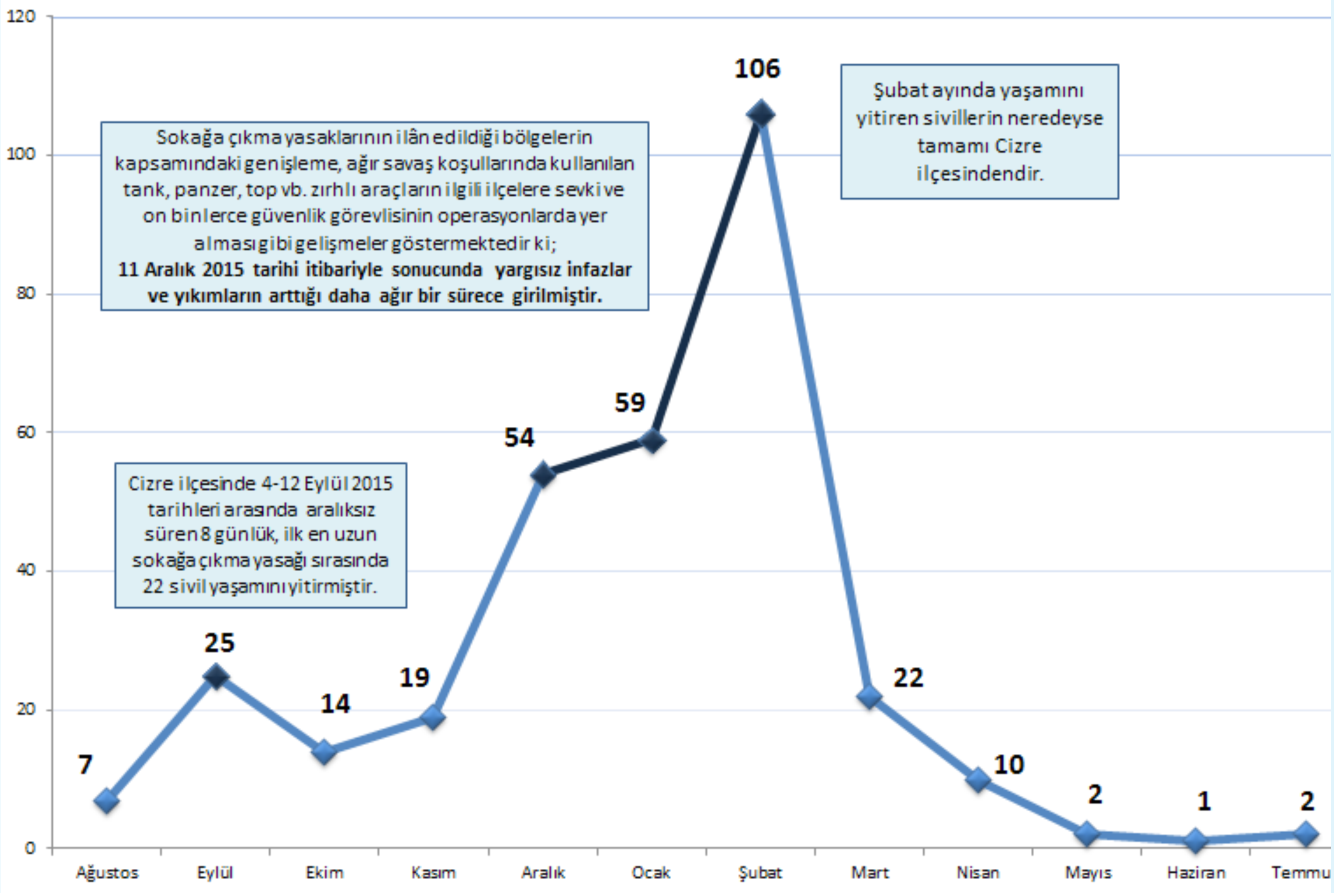
mit Poçal(37) 82.Selman Erdoğan(43) 83.Ahmet Tunç(50) 84.Cihan Karaman(23) 85.Selami Yılmaz(25) 86.Nusrettin Bayar(20) 87.Sultan Irmak(16) 88.Selim Turay(29) 89.Kenan Adıgüzel(21) 90.Mehmet Özkül(23) 91.Nizar Isırgan(18) 92.Zerin/Zehra Uca(22) 93.Sahip Edin(31) 94.Abdullah Gün(16) 95.Yunus Meral 96.Tahir Akdoğan(16) 97.Mevlüde Özalp(21) 98.Fehmi Fakah Dinç(adult) 99.Fatma Demir(adult) 100.Sabri Sezgin(20) 101.Abdülselam Turgut(22) 102.Mahsum Erdoğan(22) 103.Muharrem Erbek(17) 104. Sinan Kaya(22) 105.Mehmet Kulbay(22) 106.Aydın Erol(23) 107. Murat Şimşek(17) 108.Abbas Güllübahçe 109.Tuğba Eminoğlu 110. Erdal Şahin(29) 111.Rohat Aktaş(adult) 112.Adil Küçük(22) 113. Mahmut Duymak(51) 114.Umut Ürek(24) 115.Ramazan İşçi 116. Metin Karane(17) 117.Dersim Aksoy 118.İslam Balıkesir 119.Ömer Baran(25) 120.Mustafa Gasyak(16) 121.Ali Fırat Kalkan 122.Kasım Yana(18) 123.İzzet Gündüz(adult) 124.Berjin Demirkaya 125.Sakine Şiray(adult) 126.Ekrem Sevilgen(17) 127.Serdar Özbek(32) 128. Mehmet Benzer(19) 129.Tajdin Nerse(22) 130.Mehmet Dalmış(31) 131.Mehmet Yavuzel(adult) 132.Rıdvan Ekinci 133.Cüneyt Kızıltay 134.Güler Eroğlu(20) 135.Star Özkül(19) 136.Hasan Ayaz(14) 137.Yılmaz Geçim(15) 138.Mesut Özer(17) 139.Cengiz Gerem(15) 140.Derya Koç(adult) 141.Azat Yılmaz(19) 142.Hakkı Külter(13) 143.Çimen Tankan 144.İsmail Çetin 145.Murat Erdin(17) 146.Hasan Tağ(29) 147.Agit Küçük(27) 148.Harun Barın(20) 149.Cemile Erden(28) 150.Mehmet Tunç(adult) 151.Veysi Bademkıran(17) 152.Yasemin Çıkmaz(17) 153.Yakup Yalçın(27) 154.Felek Çağdavul 155.Fırat Malgaz 156.Yakup Dadak 157.Ramazan Aydın(19) 158.Lokman Bilgiç 159.Hüseyin Kaya 160.M. Emin İdim(çocuk) 161.Tahir Çiçek(16) 162.Abdullah Özgül 163.Meryem Akyol(17) 164.Ramazan Biriman(26) 165.Hüseyin Kayaalp(16) 166.Muhammed Kalaycı(16) 167.Güler Akıl 168.Ahmet Yılmaz 169.Hamza

İdim(17) 170.Hanife İdim 171.Tahir Çelik 172.Halil Çelik 173. Mehmet Kalaycı 174.Hacer Arslan(19) 175.Sefa Sever 176.Murat Arslan 177.Gülistan Üstün(24) 178.Zehra Başkurt(19) 179.Erdal Kar(23) 180.Servet Çurak 181.Asya Yüksel(adult) 182.Cemal Uyğur(30) 183.Hüseyin Paksoy(16) 184.İbrahim Temel(23) 185.Emel Dağhan (16) 186.Ferhat Balcal(22) 187.Mehmet Emin Bayar(23) 188.Osman Gökhan(49) 189.Agit Akıl(19) 190.Davut Acar(25) 191. Zeki Acar(16) 192.Ramazan Çömlek

Silopi: 1. Hüseyin Güzel (70) 2.Yusuf Aybi(80) 3.Reşit Eren(17) 4.Axin Kanat(16) 5.İbrahim Bilgin(18) 6.Şiyar Özbek(25) 7.Süleyman Çoban(70) 8.Taybet İnan(57) 9.Yusuf İnan(40) 10.Ayşe Buruntekin(40) 11.Mehmet Mete Kutluk(11) 12.Ömer Sayan(70) 13.Hasan Sanır (75) 14.Salih Erener(75) 15.Seyfettin Sidar(30) 16.İsmail Yevşan(55) 17.Necati Öden(18) 18.Ömer Yalman(45) 19.Ömer Maslu(70) 20.Pakize Nayır(25) 21.Sêvê Demir(41) 22.Fatma Uyar(27) 23.İslam Atak (20) 24.Hasan Yağmur(42) 25.Aydın Mete(16) 26.Yusuf Yağcı(25) 27.Şirin Altay(43) 28.Narinç Kızıl(52) 29.İsa Tonguç 30.Ahmet Tonguç 31.Muhyettin Tonguç 32.Saadettin Tonguç 33.Behiye Erener(45) 34.Rahime Sanır(14) 35.Züleyha Şalk(70) 36.Esra Şalk(2) 37.Abuzeyit Tan

İdil: 1. M.Sadık Bozeri(57) 2.Vedat Gürbüz(24) 3.Mazlum Kapalıgöz(17) 4.Orhan Abay(16) 5.Sevilay Yıldız(15) 6.Fatma Eraslan(13) 7.Kasım Mete Ağın(15) 8.Ahmet Varlı(15) 9.Veli Aşar(18) 10.Hacı Karakaş(29) 11.Ramazan Gümüş(14) 12.Burhan Baydemir 13.Vasfi Kaya 14.Abdulselam Güler(20) 15.İsmail Gürbüz(19) 16.Tajdin Gasyak(18) 17.Servet Yıldız(19) 18.Sozdar Gasyak(19) 19.Kader Çakar (18) 20.İdris Eltimur(23)

Merkez: 1.Bayram Tatar(16) 2.Ali Sümbül(22)



Sokağa çıkma yasaklarının ilân edildiği bölgelerin kapsamındaki genişleme, ağır savaş koşullarında kullanılan tank, panzer, top vb. zırhlı araçların ilgili ilçelere sevki ve on binlerce güvenlik görevlisinin operasyonlarda yer alması gibi gelişmeler göstermektedir ki; **11 Aralık 2015 tarihi itibariyle sonucunda yargısız infazlar ve yıkımların arttığı daha ağır bir sürece girilmiştir.**

Şubat ayında yaşamını yitiren sivillerin neredeyse tamamı Cizre ilçesindendir.

Cizre ilçesinde 4-12 Eylül 2015 tarihleri arasında aralıksız süren 8 günlük, ilk en uzun sokağa çıkma yasağı sırasında 22 sivil yaşamını yitirmiştir.

MARDİN

Nusaybin: 1.Ahmet Sönmez(50) 2.Şahin Turan(25) 3.Selamet Yeşilmen(44) 4.Abdulkadir Yılmaz(65) 5.Hasan Dal(45) 6.Musur Aslan(19) 7.Emin Öz(55) 8.Muhammed Altunkaynak(19) 9.Nurhan Kaplan(45) 10.Şerif Alpar(55) 11.Sedat Güngör(22) 12.Mehmet Emin İnan(55) 13.Cudi Teber (23) 14.Mahsum Alpdoğan(19) 15.Fehime Aktı(56) 16.Hakan Doğan(15) 17. Medeni Orak (45) 18.Rohat Karakoç 19.Hasan Korkmaz(60) 20.Mehmet Pitek(40) 21.Heyhat Müjde(43) 22.Saadet Müjde(19)

Dargeçit: 1.İdris Cebe(18) 2.Takyedin Oral(yetişkin erkek) 3.Necim Kılıç(67) 4.Sabahat Kılıç(28) 5.Fatma Kılıç(50)

[1] http://tihv.org.tr/venedik-komisyonu-sokaga-cikma-yasaklari-nin-yasal-olmadigini-acikladi/

[2] According to the Ministry of Interior's statement on January 11, 2016 at AKP Afyon Camp, the number of security forces personnel stationed in the districts where curfews were imposed was 14,668 people. In addition, it is known from press organs and witness accounts that hundreds of military armored vehicles (tanks, panzers, artillery, etc.) used in heavy war conditions were deployed to the region in question.

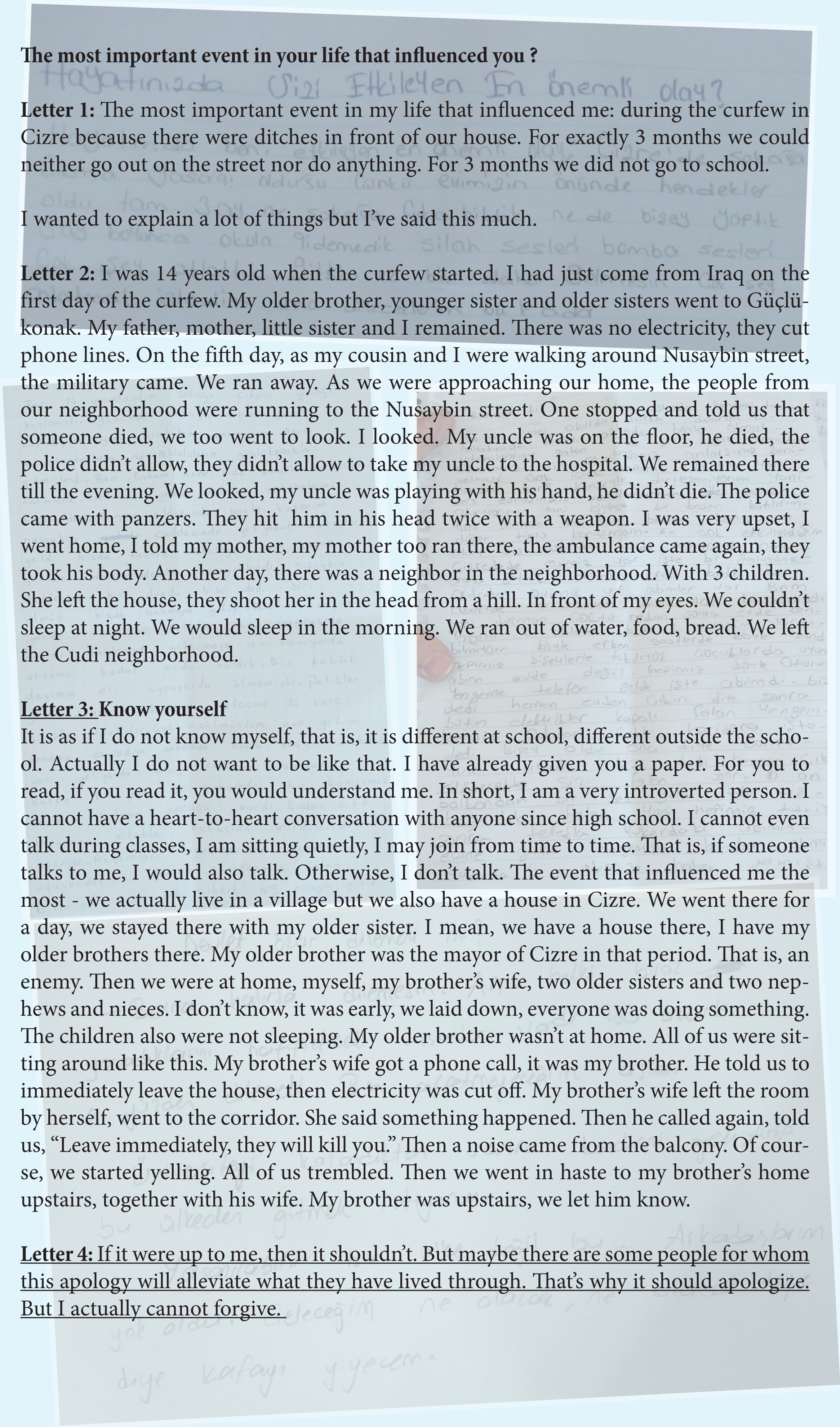
[3] You can access all of our Assessment and Special Reports regarding curfews on our website: http://tihv.org.tr/category/degerlendirmeler-ozel-raporlar/

[4] These people: In Cizre, Güler Yanalak's baby who died in the womb as a result of the mother being shot in the abdomen and Harun Çağlı (4 y.o. -Cudi Neighborhood), Ayşenur Geçit (6 y.o. -Cudi Neighborhood), Bünyamin Bayram (6 y.o. -Alibey Neighborhood); in Diyarbakir, Şerdil Cengiz (21 y.o. -Bağlar district), Şiyar Salman (18 y.o. -Bağlar district), Şİyar Baran (13 y.o. Seyrantepe Neighborhood), Salih Baygın (70 y.o. -Melik Ahmet Street), Abdülaziz Taruk (68 y.o. -Gırnavas Neighborhood), Hüseyin Hüseyinoğlu (22 y.o. -Bağlar district); in Nusaybin, Emire Gök (39 y.o. -Gırnavas Neighborhood), Hüseyin Ahmet (22 y.o. -Isik Onder Street); in Silvan: Mehmet Gunduz (45 y.o.-Feridun Neighborhood); in Qamislo city of Rojava, Abdulsetar Cibara(16 y.o.), who was injured during the conflicts that took place in Nusaybin; in Idil, Hidayet Tek (4 y.o. -Turgut Ozal Neighborhood), Muslum Ilhan (8 y.o.); in Silopi, Enes Erdem (10 y.o.- Celali Deresi Mevkii).

We asked children, who witnessed the conflicts: What is the most important event in your life that influenced you?

They replied our question through sending letters.

Their answers are in the next page.



The most important event in your life that influenced you ?

Letter 1: The most important event in my life that influenced me: during the curfew in Cizre because there were ditches in front of our house. For exactly 3 months we could neither go out on the street nor do anything. For 3 months we did not go to school.

I wanted to explain a lot of things but I've said this much.

Letter 2: I was 14 years old when the curfew started. I had just come from Iraq on the first day of the curfew. My older brother, younger sister and older sisters went to Güçlükonak. My father, mother, little sister and I remained. There was no electricity, they cut phone lines. On the fifth day, as my cousin and I were walking around Nusaybin street, the military came. We ran away. As we were approaching our home, the people from our neighborhood were running to the Nusaybin street. One stopped and told us that someone died, we too went to look. I looked. My uncle was on the floor, he died, the police didn't allow, they didn't allow to take my uncle to the hospital. We remained there till the evening. We looked, my uncle was playing with his hand, he didn't die. The police came with panzers. They hit him in his head twice with a weapon. I was very upset, I went home, I told my mother, my mother too ran there, the ambulance came again, they took his body. Another day, there was a neighbor in the neighborhood. With 3 children. She left the house, they shoot her in the head from a hill. In front of my eyes. We couldn't sleep at night. We would sleep in the morning. We ran out of water, food, bread. We left the Cudi neighborhood.

Letter 3: Know yourself
It is as if I do not know myself, that is, it is different at school, different outside the school. Actually I do not want to be like that. I have already given you a paper. For you to read, if you read it, you would understand me. In short, I am a very introverted person. I cannot have a heart-to-heart conversation with anyone since high school. I cannot even talk during classes, I am sitting quietly, I may join from time to time. That is, if someone talks to me, I would also talk. Otherwise, I don't talk. The event that influenced me the most - we actually live in a village but we also have a house in Cizre. We went there for a day, we stayed there with my older sister. I mean, we have a house there, I have my older brothers there. My older brother was the mayor of Cizre in that period. That is, an enemy. Then we were at home, myself, my brother's wife, two older sisters and two nephews and nieces. I don't know, it was early, we laid down, everyone was doing something. The children also were not sleeping. My older brother wasn't at home. All of us were sitting around like this. My brother's wife got a phone call, it was my brother. He told us to immediately leave the house, then electricity was cut off. My brother's wife left the room by herself, went to the corridor. She said something happened. Then he called again, told us, "Leave immediately, they will kill you." Then a noise came from the balcony. Of course, we started yelling. All of us trembled. Then we went in haste to my brother's home upstairs, together with his wife. My brother was upstairs, we let him know.

Letter 4: If it were up to me, then it shouldn't. But maybe there are some people for whom this apology will alleviate what they have lived through. That's why it should apologize. But I actually cannot forgive.

After I get into a university, I want to improve myself and leave this country. This is not a country where one can live. My friends disappeared. I go crazy thinkıng what will happen, what will happen in my future.

Letter 5: My uncle left us, sent us greetings, was talking with my father. He said, "I'll come to you, will buy bread, will bring some to you as well. We said, "No, thanks." Then my uncle's shop was broken into by thieves, nothing was left. Five minutes later, we received the news of my uncle's death. I was very angry. Both the shop and he were no longer there. My mother and father made me leave Cizre. I left on the 67th day for Güçlukonak. I hadn't washed my head for 67 days. As soon as I arrived in the village, I was sick for 17 days. I was at the hospital all the time. From then on, I gave my word that if anyone asks me whether I am a Kurd or a Turk, my answer will be like this. I was born as a Kurd, I will die as a Kurd.

My warm regards!!!

Letter 6: We lived through some very tough day during that period. My children were left hungry. We tried to prepare bread on the roof, but bullets almost hit us. The bread was left half-baked, we ran downstairs with my mother-in-law. My husband was a worker at the municipality, he had an OK salary, not too bad. Those days, the municipality was under the HDP. Once the municipality was taken away from them, all of the workers were sacked one by one. There were raids. They also took my husband, together with all of his phones. Fortunately, they didn't find anything on him, so he was released.

When we returned home, I encountered a calamity. They burnt our house. My fridge, kitchen cabinets, things and walls disappeared. Thankfully, the fire spread to other rooms very little. As I am explaining, everything is still in front of my eyes. I hope this brutality won't happen again.

Letter 7: The important event in my life that influenced me is the curfew that took place in Cizre and hardships that we experienced.

When the curfew began, everything appeared really normal, but everything was not the way it appeared. Bad days were awaiting us. Everything started with the sound of weapons. My mother, my family and I got very scared. The curfew started, everyone locked themselves up in their houses. After 10-15 days electricity was cut, we were suffering. Water was cut, everything stopped.

Inside me I was thinking, maybe I would die. Because everyone would think the same thing in this situation.

We lost a lot of things during the curfew, for example I lost my closest friend Bünyamin. When I learnt about this, I got very upset, in fact, I didn't believe it. I kept saying that it was a joke.

But it was too late..!